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THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Old Town of Derby,
CONNECTICUT,
1642-1880.

WITH
BIOGRAPHIES AND GENEALOGIES.

BY
SAMUEL ORCUTT,
Author of the Histories of Torrington and Wolcott, Conn.

AND
AMBROSE BEARDSLEY, M. D.



PRESS OF SPRINGFIELD PRINTING COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
1880.

TO THE
MEMORY
OF THE
EARLY SETTLERS
OF THE
OLD TOWN OF DERBY,

This Work is Dedicated

BY THE AUTHORS.

*And even now amid the gray,
The East is brightening fast,
And kindling to that perfect day,
Which never shall be past.*

Thus once more our journey is ended ; our track hath been centuries long ;
We have heard the wild whoop of the savage, and the rude note of puritan song ;
We have watched the bright wave of progression as it broke o'er our valleys and
hills ;
We've seen build'd the castle of beauty by the lake, with its chattering mills ;

E'en we've tarried a while in the present, (so soon to be counted the past !)
And have caught at the sparks of the furnace that holdeth the future in "blast ;"
We've followed the thread of the story as traced up this history's page,
And have seen that forever the *present* was the rose that was crowning the age.

There were struggles, and crosses and trials ; and days when the sun was withdrawn ;
Yet forever there came in the morning the light of encouraging dawn ;
Our men have been men with a purpose, and our maidens have been gentle and
true,—
With a faith that was strong, and as rugged as the rocks where from childhood they
grew.

Though the names that these pages have rescued, forgetfulness nearly had claimed,
Yet heroes were they that had borne them, as proud as our country e'er hath named.
So farewell, ancient pilgrims ! we have sung to your memory our best song,
Which in the ages to come, may cheer the travelers on the journey so long.

PREFACE.

History is the record of experiences in the ages that are past; and experience, while varying through the changing of circumstances, is a teacher worthy to be carefully studied, and to whose voice it is wise to listen.

The person who is indifferent to the past is too selfish to be of much benefit to the world in the present, and too heedless of wisdom to accomplish much for human good in the future.

One object sought in the writing of this book has been the promotion of reflection on the past, which would result, it is believed, in careful consideration of what shall be the life of the future, for it would be unpardonable to give a book to the world without some high motive of good, in the mind of the author. How well or poorly the purpose may have been attained is not a question now, the existence of the motive is the only fact of which we can be certain.

As to the completeness of the book, it may be said that no work of the kind which has fallen under the author's observation is more so in the amount and definiteness of the matter printed, and yet much remains

unwritten that would be of great interest, while the time occupied in putting the material into form has been too short to allow perfectness in any single department.

The Indian History, for which the community as well as the authors are under great obligation to the Rev. Joseph Anderson, D. D., of Waterbury, and the preparation of which, so far as he prepared it (more than one-half), cost many weeks of study and research,—he being peculiarly competent for the task,—is but the outline of what might be, and it is to be hoped will be, some day, placed before the public in book form.

The Historical and Biographical parts are much more extended than was originally intended, or promised in the circular given to the community; and the Genealogies, although very incomplete, being confined almost wholly to the town records, except such items as different families have by their own effort placed in the hands of the authors, have been obtained by great effort and carefulness, and should give much satisfaction.

It is to be hoped that the subject will be taken up by a patient hand, for such only can succeed, and another volume secured to the memory of those who, otherwise, will soon be forever forgotten.

The authors present their thanks to the town for their generous purchase of a copy of the work, for without this aid the price must have been greater, or the book much abridged; and even now they are at their wit's

end to know how to work out of the undertaking without loss.

They are much indebted to those who have allowed their portraits to enliven the pages of the book, this being a very great addition, and one for which thousands will be thankful as well as the authors.

They are specially indebted to the Ousatonic Water Company for help in procuring a picture of the Dam; also to Mr. William E. Miller, photographer, for his generous and very satisfactory aid rendered in taking a number of pictures without charge; to the Town Clerk, Mr. D. E. McMahon, for his genial courtesy in the frequent and oft-repeated calls made upon him to search the records under his care; to Mr. Charles Reed who has greatly assisted in hunting up the lost tribes of the benevolent societies, and for many other little attentions in obtaining various items from the records, which were very highly appreciated; and to Mr. George W. Beach, who, in behalf of the Naugatuck Railroad, has furnished several illustrations for the book.

Special thanks are tendered to Mr. John W. Storrs for his poem, "The Story of the Years" (page 680), written at the request of the authors, the which they would not be without for a large consideration, and which, as a poem, would do honor,—penned in a hurry as it was—to many a well-read and celebrated poet.

The story of the book is thus: When the History of

Torrington, Conn., had been completed, Mr. George W. Beach, Superintendent of the Naugatuck Railroad, seeing it, remarked to the author, "If you will write a like history of Old Derby, I will see that a portrait of my father is furnished for the work." He then recommended a call on Doctor A. Beardsley as being the source most likely to furnish proper information as to anything already done or likely to be done in the matter. Some six months afterwards this suggestion was followed, but the Doctor spoke discouragingly and the subject was fully dropped. After three months the author met the Doctor again on other business, at which time he urged somewhat the undertaking as very desirable; a proposition was made which was at once accepted and the next day the work was commenced. Whatever matter the Doctor has furnished, being written necessarily in great hurry, has been carefully rewritten but designedly left in the Doctor's style, which has heretofore been so agreeable to the community.

SAMUEL ORCUTT.

BIRMINGHAM, June 1, 1880.

During a residence of nearly half a century in Derby many pleasant memories have been awakened and attachments formed, while endeavoring to aid in beautifying the local surroundings and improve the advantages of the growing population of the town; and being familiar with so many households by reason of forty-four years' practice of my profession; and, withal, naturally fond of reviewing the historic past, I had gathered interesting reminiscences at the suggestion of many friends for twenty years, with a view, some day, of publishing them in book form; but had nearly abandoned the project, when the Rev. Samuel Orcutt called upon me and offered to join in the undertaking, and soon the work was commenced.

The researches into musty records, the work of inquiry for confirmatory evidence of traditions among the oldest families, and the varied correspondence to gain trustworthy information, have been far more onerous than at first was expected. Of this none can know but those who attempt to write a Town History. Much that had been written is omitted in the printing, for want of room. The authors have aimed at correctness, and have endeavored to make such selections as would be most interesting and appropriate in such a work, thus

rescuing from oblivion many facts and traditions which would otherwise have slept in the ages of the past. Whatever has been contributed by the undersigned has been written by piece-meals, as Sallust wrote his history of the Roman Empire.

The genealogies are necessarily imperfect from the great difficulty in procuring facts and dates from reliable sources, but the authors have been faithful to this department, and as a whole have published a work far more extended than was promised to the subscribers.

With this brief statement of my connection with this book, I tender my cordial thanks to the town and those individuals who have aided and encouraged its publication; resting assured that when the hand that now writes is moldering in the dust, many will feel grateful to the authors who have given to the public this History.

A. BEARDSLEY.

YALE COLLEGE, NEW HAVEN, CONN.,

February 1, 1880.

This may certify that I have looked with much interest through the History of Derby, by Rev. Samuel Orcutt. It seems to me to have been prepared with great fidelity and thoroughness, and to take rank with the best town histories which are so interesting and valuable to every son of New England.

NOAH PORTER.

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ERRATA.

Page 16, 5th line from top, read Pomperaug for Pompesaug.

Page 87, 10th line from bottom, read 1688 for 1668.

Page 90, read Agur for Agar, etc.

Page 96, read Major for Mayor Johnson.

Page 158, read Shelton for Shelon.

Page 196, Nathan Mansfield is supposed to be a son of Dr. Mansfield,
which is an error.

Page 197, James's Church of Hartford is an error.

Page 199, last line read 1781 for 1761.

Page 214, 3d line from top read credulity for incredulity.

Page 248, 9th line from top, read 1773 for 1763.

Page 264, 23d line from top, read packets for pickets.

Page 442, H. B. Munson is said to have been Representative in 1850,
which is an error as to the date.

Page, 488, read fires of evil passion, instead of fire's evil passion.

P R E F A C E

TO THE INDIAN HISTORY.



THIS part of the History of Derby has grown far beyond the limits contemplated in the original plan of the work. After some of the material for it had been collected, information was received that the Rev. Joseph Anderson, D. D., of Waterbury, was preparing a brief course of lectures on the aboriginal history and antiquities of the Naugatuck valley, and at once a request was made for the use in this work of such parts of those lectures as related to Derby. The request was very cordially granted and the offer made of any further assistance which Dr. Anderson might be able to render in giving completeness to this part of the work.

From Dr. Anderson's researches it was evident on the one hand that the Milford tribe was the stock from which the aboriginal inhabitants of the lower Naugatuck and Ousatonie valleys had sprung, and on the other hand, that the Tunxis Indians, who came into the Naugatuck valley from the east, were related to these others in various important ways ; so that any large and thorough treatment of the subject would naturally embrace the whole field covered by the lectures. It was therefore determined to make the lectures the groundwork of this part of the History. They are given entire, and such other facts are added as could be obtained by diligent search from whatever sources, the additions being chiefly from the Indian deeds recorded in Derby, Milford and Stratford, which were not within the lecturer's reach at the time his lectures were

prepared. These deeds were forty in number, covering the space of time from the date of the first to the last one of over one hundred years.

The public, therefore, as well as the authors of this work, are indebted to Dr. Anderson, who is second to few in regard to the extent and thoroughness of his researches in this department, for something more than one-half of this aboriginal history. His accurate description of the Naugatuck valley, and his brief ethnological sketch of the Indian tribes our readers will without doubt appreciate.

In view of all the facts it is believed that the treatment of this field equals in thoroughness and accuracy, if it does not exceed, that accorded to any other piece of territory within the bounds of Connecticut. To the thoughtful reader it will not only afford instruction and pleasure in the perusal; it will aid him in forming a truer judgment respecting the mutual relations of the native inhabitants and the early settlers of New England.

THE AUTHORS.

INDIAN HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

PRIMITIVE CONDITION.



CAREFUL review of the geographical position and relations of Derby is important in order to a full understanding of the movements of the Indian tribes within its borders in historical times, their gradual extinction, and the complete acquisition of the territory by the incoming English. It is also important, because of the close connection, now generally recognized, between a people and the physical characteristics of the region in which they dwell. It seems appropriate, therefore, to begin with a geographical survey, covering the valleys of the Ousatonic and Naugatuck rivers.

The chief river of western Connecticut is the Ousatonic (more properly the Owsatunnuck, and known in former times as the Pootatuck and the Stratford river). It enters the state from the north, about seven miles east of the western boundary, and flows in a direction somewhat west of south for about thirty miles. Having almost touched the New York state line, it bends toward the east, and for a distance of thirty-five miles flows in a south-easterly direction, when it turns again and flows nearly due south for nine or ten miles, and empties into Long Island Sound between Stratford and Milford. Between the two bends of which mention has been made (in that part of its course in which it flows to the south-east) it receives several tributaries from the north—prominent among them the Shepaug river which drains Bantam lake in Litchfield and smaller lakes in Goshen; the Pomperaug, which flows through Woodbury and Southbury; and Eight-mile brook, which drains Lake Quassapaug. Just above the second bend, where it turns to go

southward, and, as we have observed, nine or ten miles from its mouth, it receives the Naugatuck river. The Naugatuck belongs to this group of southward-flowing tributaries, but is much the largest, and constitutes the main branch of the Ousatic. Its general course from Wolcottville to Birmingham is southward and parallel to the other tributaries. Its length, running between these two points, is thirty-eight and a half miles. The river is formed by the union of the east and west branches at Wolcottville, near the southern boundary of the town of Torrington. The west branch rises in Norfolk and flows through the north-east corner of Goshen, and through Torrington in a south-easterly direction; the east branch rises in Winchester and flows more nearly southward. Between the two branches there is a range of hills which terminates abruptly at its southern extremity in a high known as Red mountain. South of Wolcottville, the hills on opposite sides of the stream are about a mile apart; but just above Litchfield station they come close down to the river, and the valley for many miles below is narrow, and flanked by precipitous heights. All along its course there are alluvial lands, curiously arranged for the most part in triangular pieces on the east side of the stream; and between Waterville and Naugatuck these lands broaden out into extensive meadows—the “interval [or inter-vale] lands” of Mattatuck, which attracted the first settlers to this part of the state. In the neighborhood of Waterbury, not only are the meadows wide, but the hills which overlook them are low, and partake of the character of bluffs, while on the eastern side there is an opening in the hills large enough to afford room for a thriving little city. Below Naugatuck the water-shed becomes narrow again, and the hillsides precipitous. This is especially true of the section below Beacon Hill brook. The hills are not only steep, but high and rocky, and the valley is gorge-like. The “dug road” on the eastern bank, and the railroad on the western, are cut into the foundations of the mountains, and at the same time overhang the rushing waters. From Beaver brook to the mouth of the river at Birmingham, about two miles, there is a fine tract of meadow land about half a mile in width. In the upper part of the valley (for example, just above Waterville) there is much that is wild and pictur-

esque ; but the entire section between Beacon Hill brook and Seymour is of quite exceptional beauty and grandeur.

The Naugatuck has many tributaries ; for instance, Spruce brook which flows through East Litchfield and empties near Campville ; Lead river which rises in New Hartford and flows through Harwinton ; the West branch, which rises in Morris and Litchfield, and divides Thomaston from Watertown and empties at Reynolds's bridge ; Hancock's brook, which rises in the north-east part of Plymouth, and empties at Waterville ; Steele's brook, which flows through Watertown and empties at the north-west boundary of the city of Waterbury ; Mad river, which rises in the north part of Wolcott, and flows through the city of Waterbury ; Smug brook, which empties at Hopeville ; Fulling-mill brook, which flows westward and empties at Union City ; Hop brook, which comes from Middlebury, and empties at Naugatuck ; Longmeadow brook, which rises in Middlebury, drains Longmeadow pond, receives a tributary from Toantuck pond and empties at Naugatuck ; Beacon Hill river, (anciently the boundary between Waterbury and Derby) one branch of which rises in the north of Prospect, the other in Bethany ; Sherman's brook, which tumbles through High Rock glen ; Lebanon brook, which rises in the south of Bethany and empties at Beacon Falls ; Chestnut Tree Hill brook, which comes from the west and empties at Pines Bridge ; Bladen's brook, which rises in Bethany and Woodbridge and empties at Seymour ; Little river, which rises in Middlebury, drains Oxford and empties at Seymour ; and Beaver brook, which empties a little below Ansonia. These are all rapid streams, plunging downward into the deep valley of the Naugatuck. Compared with our western rivers it has but an insignificant water-shed ; yet there are eighteen or twenty towns embraced in it. Those which border upon the river are Torrington, Litchfield, Harwinton, Plymouth, Thomaston, Watertown, Waterbury, Naugatuck, Beacon Falls, Seymour and Derby. Those which, although lying back from the river, are drained in part by its tributaries, are Morris, Middlebury, Wolcott, Prospect, Bethany, Woodbridge and Oxford.

It may be seen from this rapid sketch, that this region of country is but a narrow valley drained by a tributary river

of very moderate size, is of limited extent and has a decided geographical unity. Besides this, it has come to possess in modern times a unity of another kind. The township divisions and the centres of population are numerous; but industrially the valley is one. The district extending from Winsted, just beyond the head waters of the river and in the same valley, to Birmingham at its mouth, has become the seat of one of the greatest manufacturing industries of our country. As in other valleys of New England, the populations of the hills have crowded to the water courses, drawn by opportunities of lucrative employment; and, at the magic touch of the finger of trade, have sprung up or risen into a larger life such busy centres as Wolcottville, Thomaston, Waterbury, Naugatuck, Seymour, Ansonia, Birmingham and Derby. If we take railway connections into account, the thrifty village of Watertown should be included in the list.

To dwell upon the physical features of the Naugatuck valley is important, because the Indian history commences at a period when these characteristics were almost the only ones to be noticed. To obtain a clearer understanding of that history the reader must rid himself, so far as possible, of modern associations, must lose sight of all political divisions of the territory, must forget the existence of these business centers which have just been enumerated, must suppose this dense population, and these dwellings and shops and streets and highways and bridges, and these extensive manufactories, and the railroads with their depots, stations and rolling-stock, all swept away—in fact, all the multitudinous products of modern civilization; and go back to the primitive period in the history of New England. The river was here and the brooks flowing into it. The hills were here, and the occasional patches of meadow land; and the entire region—the meadows excepted—was covered with stately forests. The woods abounded in game, and the streams in fish; but the country was a pathless wilderness—the heritage and the possession of the red man. It was not divided as it now is among individual owners, but it belonged to the natives who roamed through its woods, and established their camping grounds upon its streams. The statement in the “History of Waterbury,” that at the time of its discovery by white men there was no

Indian settlement within the limits of the ancient town, might safely be applied to the entire valley, if a spot near the river's mouth be excepted. But what was true two hundred years ago may not have been always true ; and besides, although there may not have been settlements here, it does not follow that the valley was totally unoccupied. The Indians not only claimed it ; they roamed over it as a well tried hunting ground. The lands in the upper part of the valley were especially attractive in this respect ; and it is said that in the section which is now known as Litchfield, "many of the hills were nearly cleared of trees by fires" which Indian hunters had kindled.

It is to the traces of Indian occupancy in the territory thus described, that attention is directed, in order to a better knowledge of the clans that dwelt in and around Derby, from just before the settlement of the English to the final disappearance of the natives from this territory. These traces might be pursued in the light of three sources of information : the land records, the traditions and place names, and the Indian relics discovered—the arrow heads, spear heads and knives, the larger ground-stone implements and the soapstone dishes ; but the first of these (the land records) will afford the largest source of information in this brief account of the departing footsteps of the Red man.

The primitive condition of things in the Naugatuck valley continued until the middle of the seventeenth century. Previous to this date, however, a number of settlements had been made within the territorial area now embraced in Connecticut. It was in 1635 that parties of emigrants from the neighborhood of Boston pursued their way through the wilderness to the Connecticut river, and settled at Wethersfield, Windsor and Hartford. After the Indian war of 1637, those who pursued the fleeing Pequots toward the west saw for the first time the lands on Long Island Sound lying westward of the mouth of the Connecticut. Their value soon became known, and in 1638 a colony went from Boston and established its head-quarters on New Haven bay. One of the three New Haven companies went still further west and settled at Milford in 1639. In the same year lands were purchased at Stratford, and a settlement was begun, but by a different company of emigrants. All these

plantations were upon the sea coast, or on navigable waters; but in 1640 some of the Hartford settlers, attracted by the meadow lands of the Farmington river, removed westward and established a settlement at Farmington.

Now, how were the aboriginal inhabitants situated at the time when these settlements were made, that is, from 1635 to 1640, and for some years afterward?

It must be remembered that they all alike belonged to the great Algonkin stock—a division of the Indian race which at the Discovery extended along the Atlantic coast all the way from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Peedee river. Of this extensive family, the most important branch were the Delawares. The Abnakis, far to the north-east, were also important. But in New England the native population was broken up into numerous petty tribes, speaking divergent dialects of the one stock language. On the western bank of the Connecticut, an Algonkin people is found extending for some distance up and down the river, constituting a group of tribes, or a confederacy, ruled by a sachem named Sequassen. The precise nature of the bond which held them together it is impossible to ascertain; but it is certain that when the English first came among them Sequassen claimed jurisdiction over territory occupied by other chiefs, and sold land to the magistrates of Hartford, extending as far west as the country of the Mohawks. His dominion embraced therefore the tribes of the Farmington river, some of whom had their principal seat at Poquonnock, five or six miles from its mouth, and others at the bend in the river, eight or ten miles west of the Connecticut, where Farmington was afterwards settled. The first Poquonnock chief known to the English was named Sehat. He was succeeded by one whose name is familiar to Waterbury people under the form of Nosahogan, but whose true name was Nassahegon or Nesahegun.

The Indians of Farmington are known as the Tunxis tribe. They had a camping ground also at Simsbury, and claimed all the territory west of that place as far as the Ousatonie river. They are spoken of by Mr. J. W. Barber in his "Historical Collections," as a numerous and warlike tribe; but Mr. J. W. DeForest, in his "History of the Indians of Connecticut," esti-

mates their number at "eighty to one hundred warriors, or about four hundred individuals." Whatever other chiefs they may have had, the authority of Nassahegon seems to have been recognized, and also the necessity of securing his consent in the disposal of lands.

If now attention is directed from the centre of the state to the shore of the Sound, the country of the Quiripi (or Long Water) Indians comes into view,—a people known around New Haven harbor as Quinnipiacs. They claimed the land for many miles to the north, and the north-west corner of their territory may be considered as lying within the bounds of the Naugatuck valley. To the west of these on the coast we enter the country of the Paugasucks. The tribe was a large one, occupying a considerable territory on both sides of the Ousatonic. It extended in fact from the West river, which separates New Haven from Orange—or at any rate, from Oyster river, which separates Orange from Milford—all the way to Fairfield. On the west of the Ousatonic they claimed all the territory now comprised in the towns of Stratford, Bridgeport, Trumbull, Huntington and Monroe; and on the east side, as far north as Beacon Hill brook, and, as we shall see, still further, overlapping the hunting grounds of the Tunxis. This large tribe was under the dominion of the well known sachem Ansantaway, whose "big wigwam" is said to have been on Charles Island. Outside of Milford, his son, Towetanomow, seems to have held the reins of power, as he signs the deeds as sachem at Stratford and Derby until his death, about 1676¹; and after this a younger son, Ockenunge (spelled also Ackenach), signed the deeds in Derby some years, beginning in 1665. About this time Ansantaway removed from Milford with most of his Milford tribe, to Turkey Hill, (a little south of the Narrows on the east side of the Ousatonic, just below the mouth of the Two-mile brook), where he soon after died, and where some of his people remained about one hundred and forty years. Molly Hatchett and her children were the last of the tribe there.

If at this time there were any of the Weepawaug Indians remaining east of the Ousatonic, they were, probably, absorbed in this settlement at Turkey Hill. This was a strip of land

¹Lambert, 131.

between Milford and Derby plantations, bought by Alexander Bryan, and turned over to the town of Milford, containing about one hundred acres. It was set apart by that town as the home of the Milford Indians, and to it they removed some time before the death of Ansantaway; for in one of the deeds, that chief is named as residing in Derby. It was so near Derby that he is spoken of as belonging there, but it remained under the care of Milford until after the Revolution, when, Lambert says, "This land was lastly under the care of an overseer appointed by the county court."

As early as 1671 Chushumack (also spelled Cashushamack) signed deeds as sachem at Stratford, and a little later at Pootatuck, opposite Birmingham Point, west of the Ousatonic river. In 1673 there was here a fort, which must have been standing some years before the English first came to Derby, and probably before they came to Milford. Not long after this, these same Pootatucks built a fort about a mile further north, on what is now known as Fort Hill, on the same side of the river. They are said to have built it for the purpose of keeping the English from ascending the Ousatonic, and therefore it must have been a new fort. It was after this fort was built, and probably about the time when the title was confirmed by several Indians, in 1684, to the town of Stratford, that the Pootatucks collected higher up the river, and established the Pootatuck village at the mouth of the Pomperaug, where they continued many years on land reserved by them in their sales to the Woodbury people. They may have been moving up the river gradually for some years, but about that time they seem to have been collected at that place in considerable numbers, and many remained there until the removal to Kent.

One of the chief seats of the Paugasucks was at the "Great Neck," between the Ousatonic and the Naugatuck, in the vicinity of what is now called Baldwin's Corners. Here they had a fort, mentioned several times in the records as the Old Indian Fort, which was, very probably, built before the English came to the place. There was a large field at this place, frequently called the Indian field, which contained about sixty acres, and was once sold for that number. The Indians of this locality established a fort on the east bank of the Ousatonic, nearly half

a mile above the present dam, which, like that on the opposite side, was built to keep the English from sailing up the river, and which is referred to several times in the records as the New Indian Fort. The Indians of the Neck collected about this fort along the river bank for some years and then removed to Wesquantook², where a good many were living in 1710, and from which place they removed, some to Kent, some to the Falls, afterwards Chusetown, and some to Litchfield and perhaps as far north as Woodstock, in Massachusetts. Wesquantook seems to have been the last residence of the Sachem Cockapatana, if he did not remove to some distant place. It is a curious fact, possibly connected with the fate of this chief, that some years ago (that is, within the memory of persons now living), there resided in Goshen or in Torrington a white man who was habitually called "Old Kunkerpot." The nickname was given to him because he reported that while engaged in some war he had killed an Indian by the name of Kunkerpot. Cockapatana was sometimes called Konkapot, as an abbreviation of his real name. Most of the Indians had nicknames as well as their white neighbors. It is said, however, that this Cockapatana died in 1731, and if so, he could not have been killed by a man living more than a hundred years later. But it is quite possible, that some of Cockapatana's sons removed to Stockbridge, and that one of them may have borne the same name, for the name is found there. The name Paugasuck seems to have included at a certain time all the minor families of the Indians who descended from the Milford tribe, but it was afterwards used to designate those only who resided on Birmingham Neck, and their descendants.

After the death of Ansantaway the proprietorship of the lands inhered definitely in the two tribes, the Pootatucks and Paugasucks; the lands of the former extending on the west and south of the Ousatonic, and those of the latter east and north of the same river; yet they signed deeds, as is said in one case, "interchangeably." The Pootatuck chief signed two deeds to the Derby people, one of quite a large tract of land above the Neck. How the Pootatucks came into possession of the lands sold to

²Wesquantook was the original Indian name, not Squntook.

the Woodbury settlers is not known, but conjecture is not severely taxed to answer the query. There are about forty Indian names given in the "History of Woodbury" as names of Pootatuck Indians, which are found on deeds given by the Paugasuck tribe to the Derby settlers, and some of these names are on quite a number of deeds. Again, the Paugasuck Indians (several of them) signed a quit-claim deed to Milford lands, near the Sound, nearly or more than forty years after these lands were first sold. Another thing seems quite clear: that the Paugasucks, at least, divided the territory among themselves, after the English began to buy; so that different parties sign the deeds of different tracts of land. Sometimes the sachem signs the deed; at other times it is signed by others, but the deed says, the land is sold "with full consent of our sachem," but by the "rightful owners."

As in Stratford, two sales covering the same territory that was at first deeded to that plantation are recorded, (sales for which payment was made,) some thirty years after the first purchase, so in Derby, several pieces of land were sold and deeded three or four times; and had the Indians not removed it is doubtful whether the time would ever have come when the whites would have been done paying for the right of the soil. A careful perusal of the Indian deeds will reveal the masterly ability of the Red man to sell land over and over, without ever buying it, and the wonderful depth of the white man's purse to pay for Indian lands. The land on Birmingham Point and some of that above Birmingham, along the Ousatonic, was deeded four times by the Indians, and each time for a consideration, except once, when that at the Point was given to Lieut. Thomas Wheeler; and this was probably done so as to sell other lands on the Neck. The prices paid at first were, apparently, every dollar and cent and button and bead that the land was worth, or that they were able to pay. The Indians urged the sale of their lands, and the English bought as fast as, and faster than they could pay for it. In the case of Camp's Mortgage Purchase, they hired the money of Merchant Nicholas Camp of Milford to pay for it, and gave a mortgage as security, which mortgage was finally paid, after a number of years, by a town tax, at the rate of four pounds a year.

The following items taken from the Stratford records confirm the foregoing statements :

“ May 26, 1663. An agreement of friendship and loving correspondence agreed upon between us and the town of Stratford.—We will no more plant on the south side of the great river Pugusett, to prevent a ground of future variance between us in order to any damage that might be done to corn. And also do hereby engage that we will not either directly or indirectly sell, bargain, alienate or make over lands or any part of our land at Paugasett or thereabouts, with privileges thereon adjoining to any other English resident in any part of the country except Stratford.

Okenunge, his mark.
Nansantaway, his mark.
Amantanegu, his mark.
Munsuck, his mark.
Asynetmogu, his mark.

Nompunck, his mark.
Jemiogu, his mark.
Ahuntaway, his mark.
Ronuckous, his mark.

Four of these are leading names attached to Derby deeds during thirty or forty years afterwards.

A deed of land lying on the west of land already deeded to Stratford was given April 22, 1665, signed by Okenonge, and witnessed by Ansantaway and Chipps.

An agreement to deed lands in Stratford was made May 17, 1671, and signed by Musquatt, Nesumpau and Robin Cassasinamin. And another was signed a week later by :

Musquatt,
Nisumpaw,
Sasapiquan,
Shoron,

Takymo,
Sucksquo,
Ponseck,
Totoquan.

CHAPTER II.

ETHNOGRAPHIC HISTORY.



THE settlement of the Naugatuck valley must be considered in what may be called its ethnographical relations, in order to bring to view the significance and bearings of the various purchases made by the first settlers. The valley was claimed by the Paugassetts¹ on the south, the Pootatucks on the west and the Tunxis Indians on the east. With one or other of these tribes the white men had to deal, and in Waterbury the settlers found it expedient to purchase the same lands from different tribes, without attempting to decide between their rival claims.

Considering the Naugatuck valley as ending where that river enters the Ousatonic, the first sale of land in the valley made by the Indians was previous to 1646, and was probably the land on which Mr. Wakeman's men were employed in 1642; which was on what is now Birmingham Point. The then governor of New Haven is authority for the statement that this land was purchased of the Indians,² but no deed has been seen of that sale. The next purchase was made in 1653, by Mr. Goodyear³ and others. It consisted of a tract of land at Paugasset, which was sold to Richard Baldwin and nine other men of Milford, in the spring of 1654, and a settlement was made at that time, of three or four families. All this land lay east of the Naugatuck, but no deed is found of this sale of it; the fact, however, is recorded on Derby books. The next year, in the spring, the settlers petitioned the General Court of New Haven to be made into a separate plantation, which was granted and the name of the place called Paugasset, but in the next autumn, in consequence of the strong opposition of Milford, the decree of the court was informally revoked.

¹This name was written for many years Paugasuck by the best spellers, but afterwards the name Paugasset became more familiar and it has been mostly used in public prints.

²New Haven Col. Rec. I. 265.

³Ibid. 156.

In May, 1657, a deed of land on what is now Birmingham Point, was given to Lieut. Thomas Wheeler of Stratford, if he would settle upon it, which he did, and remained there until 1664. This deed was signed by Towtanemow, Raskenute and others. In 1665, after the death of Towtanemow, his brother Okenuck (or Ockenunge) confirmed the Goodyear purchase east of the Naugatuck and this land was given to Mr. Wheeler; making the western boundary of Paugasset on the Great river (Ousatonic) instead of the Naugatuck as at first. From this time forward the Paugasuck Indians sold lands piece by piece, northward, to the Derby people, until the town bounds reached Waterbury and Woodbury on the north; and some twenty-five or more deeds were recorded, with one hundred or more different Indian names attached thereto; the last deed (except of reservations) being given in 1711. The names recorded as sachems or sagamores, are Ansantaway, Towtanemow, Ockenuck, Atterosse, Ahuntaway, Nanawaug, Cockapatana of the Paugassucks and Chushumack of the Pootatucks.

The Woodbury lands were purchased in the same way by pieces, only fewer in number; and of the forty-five names of Indians attached to those deeds as given in the Woodbury history, one-half are names found on Derby deeds, but the former deeds are later in date and indicate that some of the Derby Indians had removed and joined the Pootatucks, or else that they signed the Woodbury deeds in behalf of the Paugasucks.

The same year that Lieutenant Wheeler received his deed of land on Birmingham Point (1657), a transfer of land took place in the upper part of the valley, which found record in a curious deed preserved in the town records of Farmington. Two of the Farmington settlers, Stanley and Andrews by name, in their excursions to the west had discovered somewhere a deposit of plumbago or something which they mistook for that valuable mineral. Their discovery attracted some attention, and doubtless led to the purchase just referred to. The deed was made on the eighth of February, (O. S.) by Kepaquamp, Querrimus and Mataneage and the land was sold to William Lewis and Samuel Steele. The document is as follows:

"This witnesseth that we, Kepaquamp and Querrimus and Mataneage, have sold to William Lewis and Samuel Steele of Farmington,

a parcel or tract of land called Matecacoke, that is to say, the hill from whence John Stanley and John Andrews brought the black-lead, and all the land within eight miles of that hill on every side,—to dig and carry away what they will, and to build on it for the use of them that labor there, and not otherwise to improve the land. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands ; and these Indians above mentioned must free the purchasers from all claims by any other Indians.”

This piece of territory, sixteen miles in diameter, was purchased by Lewis and Steele in behalf of themselves and a company composed of other inhabitants of Farmington. For what “consideration” it was disposed of is not known. “Precisely where the hill referred to was situated” says Mr. George C. Woodruff in his “History of the Town of Litchfield,” “I have been unable to discover ; but from the subsequent claims of the grantees, from tradition and from the deed itself, it would seem that it was in the southern part of Harwinton.” The name of Mattatuck still survives in that part of the valley. From a supplementary deed given some years afterwards, it appears that “a considerable part” of this tract was comprised within the bounds of ancient Woodbury ; but the Waterbury planters, as will be seen, paid no regard to this early transaction, nor do they seem to have been any way hampered by it.

The deed to Lewis and Steele was made, as has been observed, in 1657. At that date, Farmington had been settled seventeen years and the forests to the westward had become familiar ground to the Farmington hunters. From year to year they continued their excursions, and in course of time the Naugatuck river became well known to them. Their attention was particularly attracted to the so-called “interval lands” which now constitute the meadows of Waterbury. For obvious reasons, such lands were specially valuable in a forest-clad region. Their discovery was duly reported and was enough to arouse the spirit of enterprise. A committee was sent to examine the place and their report being favorable the Farmington people petitioned the General Court for permission to make a settlement, “at a place called by the Indians Matitacooke. This was in 1673, nineteen years after the first settlers took up their residence at Derby. After due investigation the petition was granted and a committee of prominent men of the Colony was

appointed "to regulate and order the settling of a plantation at Mattatuck." One of their first duties was to procure the extinguishment of any title to the land on the part of the native proprietors, which they did by honest purchase. A copy of the deed given to this committee by the Indians is preserved in the land records of Waterbury,⁴ and is dated August 26, 1674. The consideration was "thirty pounds in hand received and divers good causes thereunto us moving," in return for which the purchasers received a "parcel of land at Mattatuck, situate on each side of the Mattatuck river, having the following dimensions and boundaries: Ten miles in length north and south and six miles in breadth: abutting upon the bounds of Farmington on the east, upon Paugassett on the south, upon Paugassett, Pootatuck and Pomperaug on the west and upon the open wilderness" on the north. It was to this purchase the first settlers came in 1674, and again, after a serious interruption, in 1677. The dimensions of the town remained as indicated until 1684, when they were greatly extended by the purchase from the native proprietors of a large piece of territory on the north. This territory was bounded on the south by the former grant, or, more definitely, by an east and west line running through Mount Taylor, the precipitous rock which overhangs the river not far above Waterville. From this line it extended northward into the wilderness, eight miles. It was bounded on the east by Farmington and on the west by a north and south line which if extended southward would run "four score rods from the easternmost part of Quasapaug pond." By this purchase, which cost the proprietors nine pounds, the area of the town was nearly doubled. But it seems to have become necessary at the same time, to buy again from the natives the tract already bought by the committee of the General Court of 1674. The original owners may have claimed that they did not comprehend the significance of their act and were not adequately paid; but for whatever reason Messrs. Judd and Stanley, on the second of December, 1684, purchased again the land lying between Mount Taylor on the north and Beacon Hill brook on the south, extending

⁴Vol. II.

eastward to Farmington bounds and westward three miles toward Woodbury. The amount paid, this time, was nine pounds.

These deeds have been examined carefully, to obtain if possible some items of knowledge concerning the aboriginal owners, who are described in one of the deeds as "Indians now belonging to Farmington." The earliest deed (that of 1674) contains the names of fourteen Indians, eleven of whom (if the copy has been correctly made) affixed to it their mark. The first name is that of Nesaheagon, the sachem at Poquonnock, whose jurisdiction has already been described. The occurrence of his signature here indicates what position he held in relation to the Tunxis tribe. The second name is John Compound, which if not of English origin has been forced into a strange resemblance to English. He has been handed down to immortality as the original proprietor of Compound's (Compounce) pond. The third name is Queramoush, which has already been met with, in the deed of 1657; for it was Querrimus with two other Indians, who deeded to Lewis and Steele the land around the "hill where John Stanley found the black-lead." The other names in the order in which they occur are as follows: Spinning Squaw, Taphow, Chery, Aupkt, Caranchaquo, Patucko, Atumtako, James, Uncowate, Nenapush Squaw and Alwaush. To those who hear them, these names are a meaningless jargon; but it is pleasant to think that originally every one of them meant something and that some of the meanings may have been beautiful. In studying them upon the time-stained pages where they are preserved, one or two points of interest have been discovered. One of the prominent names in the list is Patucko, who will be referred to again. Next to this follows Atumtucko. A relation between the two was suspected and this was afterward confirmed by finding in another deed that Patucko's squaw was Atumtucko's mother. In signing this first deed Patucko first promises for James, and then for himself; whence it may safely be inferred that between Patucko and James, who seems to have been well known by his English name, there was some kind of family relationship. It is possible that Caranchaquo may have been a member of the same family.

Between this first deed and that by which the northern half

of the town was disposed of, nearly ten years had elapsed, so that it would hardly be expected to find precisely the same signatures attached to both, even if Indian society had been more stable than it was. In the second deed Patucko's name stands first and Atumtucko's second; then Taphow, then Wawowus. This fourth name sounds like a new one, but making due allowance for inaccurate hearing and spelling on the part of the early scribes, it may be easily identified with Alwaush in the former list. The rest of the signers are new; Judas (another English name), Mantow, Momantow's squaw, Mercy (Sepuses's squaw) and Quatowquechuck, who is described as Taphow's son.

Between this second deed and the third, by which the southern half of the town was sold the second time to the settlers, a few months only elapsed, but the names for the most part are different. Patucko has disappeared, but we have in his stead Patucko's squaw, who is here described as Atumtucko's mother. John a-Compound appears again, and Warm Compound appears, who is described as Nesaheag's son. This fact suggests that John a-Compound, whose name stands next to Nesaheagon's in the first deed, may have been an elder son of the same chief. Spinning Squaw also appears and Aupkt under the form of Abuckt; and besides these there is Mantow, who signed not the first deed, but the second. In addition the following appear: Hachetowsock (and squaw), Sebockett, the sisters of Cooesen, whoever he may be, and a daughter of one of them. It is probable that Cooesen's sisters were the daughters of James; apparently the same James for whom Patucko promised in the first deed. As one of them was Patucko's squaw and Atumtucko's mother, a connection between the two families is established; a connection which becomes specially interesting when it is known who James was.

But, as already indicated, the Tunxis Indians were not the only claimants. The Paugasucks on the south roamed over the same hunting grounds, and apparently considered their right to them as valid as that of their neighbors on the east. Messrs. Judd and Stanley, without inquiring particularly into the justice of the claim, deemed it expedient to extinguish it by purchase. A deed was accordingly drawn, dated February 28,

1685, and signed by sixteen Paugasuck Indians, by which in consideration of "six pound in hand received" twenty parcels of land, named and described in the deed, all of them apparently embraced in the first and third purchases from the Farmington Indians, were conveyed to the settlers of Mattatuck. The deed which is contained in the volume of land records already referred to, is peculiarly interesting because the twenty parcels of land are designated each by its Indian name.⁵ Nine of these were on the east side of the river, the others on the west side. The grantors were sixteen in number. Prominent in the list is the name of Conquepatana, [Konkapatanauh] who signs himself sagamore, the same already spoken of as sachem at the mouth of the river until 1731, when he died. In the body of the deed, however, his name is preceded by that of Awowas. Already among the signers of the second deed an Awowas has appeared, apparently identical with Alwaush, who signed the first. It might naturally be supposed that the name occurring among the Paugasucks designated a different person, but there are facts which establish a connection between

⁵Twenty parcels of land, by their names distinguished as follows:

Wecobemeus, that land upon the brook, or small river that comes through the straight [Straitsville] northward of Lebanon and runs into Naugatuck river at the south end of Mattatuck bounds, called by the English Beacon Hill brook; and Pacawackuck, or Agawacomuck, and Watapeck, Pacaquarock, Mequuhattacke, Musquauke, Mamuskunke, Squapma sutte, Wachu, "which nine parcels of land lie on the east side of Naugatuck river southward from Mattatuck town, which comprises all the land below, betwixt the forementioned river, Beacon Hill brook and the hither end of Judd's meadows, called by the name Sqontk, and from Naugatuck river eastward to Wallingford and New Haven bounds, with all the lowlands upon the two brooks forementioned.

And eleven parcels on the west side; the first parcel called, Suracasko; the rest as follows: Petowtucki, Wequarunsh, Capage, Cocumpasuck, Megenhuttack, Panooctan, Mattuckhott, Cocacoko, Gawuskesucko, Towantuck, [the only name that has survived] and half the cedar swamp, with the land adjacent from it eastward; which land lies southward of Quasapaug pond; we say to run an east line from there to Naugatuck river; all which parcels of land forementioned lying southward from the said line, and extend or are comprised within the butments following: from the forementioned swamp a straight line to be run to the middle of Towantuck pond or the cedar swamp, a south line which is the west bounds toward Woodbury, and an east line from Towantuck pond, to be the butment south and Naugatuck river the east butment, till we come to Achetaqupag or Maruscopag, and then to butt upon the east side of the river upon the forementioned lands,—these parcels of land lying and being within the township of Mattatuck, bounded as aforesaid, situate on each side of Naugatuck and Mattatuck rivers."

the two tribes. For among the signers of this Paugasset deed there is found the name Cooesen and not only so, but Cooesen's sisters also, who signed the third deed given by the Tunxis tribe. Their names are Wechamunk and Werumcaske, and in the Tunxis deed they are described as the daughters of James. In the deed given to Lieutenant Wheeler at Paugasset, in 1657, there is the name Pagasett James. It is almost impossible to avoid the conclusion that Cooesen was his son and Cooesen's sisters his daughters, that one of these was Patucko's squaw, that a connection by marriage between the two tribes was thus established, and that this relationship was recognized in the various sales of land. Besides the names thus far mentioned there are the following: Curan, Cocapadous (Konkapot-oos, perhaps Little Konkapot), Tataracum, Cacasahum, Wenuntacum, Arumpiske, described as Curan's squaw, and Notanumke, Curan's sister.

To this instrument the following note is attached: "Milford, February, 1684 (o. s.). Awowas, the Indian proprietor, appeared at my house and owned this deed above mentioned to be his act, and that he has signed and sealed to it. Robert Treat governor." On the 18th of April Conquepatana made a similar acknowledgment of the deed before the governor, "and said he knew what was in it." Several years afterward (June 28, 1711,) the same sagamore and "Tom Indian," his son, for twenty-five shillings, deeded to the proprietors of Waterbury "a small piece of land," north of Derby bounds, west of the Naugatuck river, and south of Toantuck brook.

The original owners of all the land in the Naugatuck valley have thus far been traced, except of what lies in Harwinton and Litchfield. This territory has a history of its own. On January 25, 1687, the General Court of Connecticut, for the purpose of saving the so-called "western lands" from the grasp of Sir Edmund Andros, conveyed to the towns of Hartford and Windsor as follows: "Those lands on the north of Woodbury and Mattatuck, and on the west of Farmington and Simsbury, to the Massachusetts line north, and to run west to the Housatunock or Stratford river."⁶ As has already been seen, a portion of this territory, sixteen miles in diameter, had been con-

⁶Conn. Col. Rec. 3, 225.

veyed in 1657 to William Lewis and Samuel Steele of Farmington. The General Court, in its action in 1686, paid no regard to this old conveyance, and on the other hand the Farmington company, represented by Steele and Lewis, insisted on their claim. On the eleventh of August, 1714, they obtained from the successors of the original grantors a deed by which the title to this whole tract was conveyed, "in consideration of the sum of eight pounds received from Lieut. John Stanley about the year 1687, and other gratuities lately received," to Stanley, Lewis, Ebenezer Steele and their associates and successors. To Lieut. Stanley, in especial, fifty acres were laid out and confirmed, near the hill where he found the black lead, "and fifty acres more where he shall see cause to take it up, or his heirs." This deed was signed by Pethuzo and Toxcronuck, who claimed to be the successors of Kepaquamp, Querrimus and Mattaneag, and in the following October it was signed by Taphow the younger and his squaw, by Awowas, whose name (written also in this same deed Wowowis) has been previously noticed, and Petasas, a female grandchild, probably of Awowas. By the action of the General Court, the title to all this land had been vested in the towns of Hartford and Windsor, and these towns therefore claimed the exclusive right to purchase the Indian title and to survey and sell the lands⁷. In the final settlement of the matter, however, the claim of the Farmington company was to some extent recognized. In 1718 they received from the two towns a grant of one-sixth of the township of Litchfield, in consideration of their making over to said towns their interest in the disputed territory.

The management of these western lands was intrusted to a joint committee appointed by the towns. In 1715 this committee entered upon an exploration of the region lying west of the Naugatuck river, and appointed as their agent Mr. John Marsh,

⁷These lands were claimed by Connecticut under its then existing charter, and fearing lest Andros might wrest them from the state and sell them to others, or another colony, the General Court gave them to the towns of Hartford and Windsor, to hold until the danger should be past, with the private understanding that the lands should revert to the state as soon as the danger should be past. When the danger was past these towns would not surrender the lands, but claimed them as their property. It was one of the clearest cases of betrayal of trust that ever occurred in the settlement of the country, and will be a lasting disgrace to the actors.

one of their number, who in May of that year undertook what was then a perilous journey into a pathless wilderness. When the committee had concluded to commence a settlement they proceeded to purchase the Indian title to the lands. But they did not recognize any claim to these lands on the part of the Tunxis tribe, but applied instead to the Pootatucks, from whom the settlers of Woodbury had made their various purchases, who had their chief village, at that time, it will be remembered, on the Ousatonic at the mouth of the Pomperaug. Mr. Thomas Seymour, a member of the joint committee of the towns, visited Woodbury in January, 1716, and again in May, and obtained the necessary deed. "In consideration of the sum of fifteen pounds money in hand received," the Pootatucks sold a tract of land lying north of the Waterbury and Woodbury limits, bounded on the east by the Naugatuck river, on the west by the Shepaug and its east branch, and on the north by a line running from the north end of Shepaug pond easterly to the Naugatuck. It comprised nearly 45,000 acres. This deed, dated March 2, 1716, was signed by twelve Indians and witnessed by three others. The witnesses were Weroamaug (whose name is familiar to many as connected with a beautiful lake in New Preston and Warren), Wagnacug and Tonhocks. Among the names of the signers appears the name Corkscrew, which has a very civilized sound. It was originally Coksure or Cotsure. The other names as given in "Woodruff's History" are as follows: Chusquunoag, Quiump, Magnash, Kehow, Sepunkum, Poní, Wonposet, Suckqunockqueen, Tawseume, Mansumpansh, and Norkquotonckquy. Comparing these names with the names attached to the Woodbury purchase of May 28, 1706, it appears that although that deed precedes this by ten years, yet several of the names are the same in both. Chusquunoag appears in the earlier deeds as Chesquaneag (or Cheshconeag of Paugasset); Magnash is evidently an error of the copyist for Maquash⁸ (or Mawquash of Paugasset); Kehow appears as Kehore, Sepunkum as Wusebucome, Suckqunockqueen as Wussockanunckqueen, and in a still earlier deed, Corkscrew as Cotsure. It appears that Quiump, under the form of Aquiomp, was also

⁸Mauquash, the last sachem of the Pootatucks, died about 1758. Woodbury Hist.

the name of the sachem of the Pootatucks in 1661 at Pomperaug. As that was fifty-five years before this, it was probably not the same person, although possibly a relative. Such identifications as these are of but little account to the world to-day, but to the explorer of ancient records, preparing the way for the more stately historian, they are as interesting and perhaps as valuable as the discoveries of the modern genealogist or the devotee of heraldry.

It thus appears that the aboriginal ownership of the Naugatuck valley was divided among three quite distinct tribes, and that the claims of these tribes were recognized by the early settlers. It would be interesting to consider the nature of this primitive proprietorship, for it has decided bearings upon the great modern question of the origin of property, and the significance of that "institution," in the history of civilization. It was said by Sir Edmund Andros that Indian deeds were "no better than the scratch of a bear's paw," and there are those at the present day who for different reasons from those which shaped the opinion of Andros, would deny that the aboriginal ownership of the soil was of any account whatever. Because their system was a kind of communism, their rights amount to nothing in the eyes of these modern thinkers. The early settlers, however, either from a sense of justice or out of regard to expediency, and possibly somewhat of both, made it a rule to extinguish the titles of the natives by actual purchase; and now, in their recorded deeds with the signatures, is treasured up a large part of the only history the world will ever have of the Red man of the forest. And when the value of the money of that day is considered, the unimproved condition of the lands and the fact that in almost all cases the grantors reserved either large sections as hunting grounds, or else the right to hunt everywhere, as before the sale, it can hardly be said that the Indians were dealt with unfairly. The late Chief-Justice Church of Litchfield, in his centennial address in 1851, commented severely upon the action of the early settlers in this respect, but he seems to have looked at the subject in an unjudicial way. The other side is strongly presented in Dr. Bronson's "History of Waterbury".

⁹Ilist., pp. 64-65.

The Indian usually reserved, or supposed that he reserved, the right to hunt and fish everywhere, the same as before the lands were sold. In most of the towns he remained harmless and unmolested in the neighborhood of the settlements, from generation to generation. The relations of the aboriginal inhabitants to the whites are well illustrated in the statements of an aged citizen of Farmington, who died within the present century, and who was born about 1730, "that within his recollection the Indian children in the district schools were not much fewer than those of the whites. In their snow-balling parties the former used to take one side and the latter the other, when they would be so equally balanced in numbers and prowess as to render the battle a very tough one and the result doubtful." But however good the intentions of the white man may have been, the transformation of the wilderness into a fruitful field must go steadily on, and the red man must inevitably fall back, seeking new hunting grounds. For example, the Paugasucks of the sea-coast removed inland, as we have seen, and made their principal seat at the lower end of the Naugatuck valley, which thus became practically a new settlement, which was their headquarters from before the English settlement until after King Philip's war, or about 1680, when they began to collect at Wesquantuck and to join the Pootatucks at Pomperaug. After the death of their sachem, Konkapatana, who resided either at Wesquantuck or at the Falls (Chusetown,) but almost certainly at the former place, the "nation" broke up, and as such became extinct, except those who remained at Chusetown. "Some joined the Pootatucks," it is said. Quite a large number must have done so, since nearly half the names given in the "History of Woodbury" as being Pootatucks are Paugasuck Indians and signers of the Derby deeds. Those who collected at the Falls were there earlier as well as in larger numbers than has usually been supposed. "Some went to the country of the six nations." This is quite probable. "In the spring of 1831 a company of Indians, consisting of about thirty, men, women and children, from the shores of Lake Champlain came to the Point [Milford] and encamped for a number of days, perhaps fifteen. They were led by an old patriarch or chieftain of 'eighty winters,' whom they appeared to obey and reverence.

They conversed in the Indian tongue, and some of them knew but little of English. They had a tradition that some of their ancestors lived at Poconoc Point, and said they had come for the last time to the hunting ground of their fathers."¹⁰ These were no doubt descendants of the Paugasuck tribe, whose ancestors had removed from Milford to Turkey Hill, Paugasset, Pootatuck or Newtown, and who went back yearly to Milford to catch and dry oysters, "spending the summer at a watering place." Again, "some emigrated to Scatacook," but this was some years after the decease of Cockapatana. At Turkey Hill a few remained, their number growing less year by year until about 1830, when Molly Hatchett only was left; but ere long she passed on to the far away hunting land of the Indian. There are indications, indeed it is very probable, that some of these Indians removed to Stockbridge, Massachusetts. The last deed of Derby lands that Cockapatana signed was in 1710, but his son, Waskawakes (*alias* Tom), seems to have signed a deed, given by the Pootatuck Indians, in 1706, indicating his active part in the business transactions of that tribe. In 1724 the Stockbridge Indians gave a deed of land to the white men which was signed by Konkapot and twenty other Indians. In 1734 Konkapot received a captain's commission from the Massachusetts government; in 1735 he was baptized in the Christian faith, and he died previous to 1770, one of the first fruits of the Housatonic Mission, of which the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, born in Waterbury, was the founder. Konkapot's name became celebrated through the northern part of Litchfield county, and is perpetuated, after a fashion, in connection with one of the streams of Stockbridge, which was originally called Konkapot's brook. It was afterwards known as Konk's brook, and latterly has been degraded to Skunk's brook.

¹⁰Lambert, p. 130.

CHAPTER III.

CHUSE AND THE LAST FAMILIES.



CATACOOK in Kent became one of the largest Indian settlements in the state.

It was composed of wanderers who retreated before the advancing colonists, and was founded by Gideon Mauwee¹ (or Mawwee), who was a resident for a time in or near Derby, and was the father of Joseph Mauwee whose nickname "Chuse" gave rise to the name Chusetown (now Seymour). Considerable has been written about this man; and most writers have followed what is said of him by Mr. John W. Barber in his "Historical Collections." Mr. Barber says he was a Pequot (or Mohegan); but Mr. DeForest says that while "various connections might be traced between the Narragansetts and the tribes of western Connecticut," "both united in holding the Pequots in abhorrence and seldom bore any other relations to them than those of enemies, or of unwilling subjects."² Hence it would have been almost impossible for a Pequot to come among the Paugasuck Indians, after the English began to settle here, and become a chief.

Chusumack succeeded Towtanimo as sachem at Stratford and at Pootatuck, across the river from Derby Landing, and signed a deed as such in 1671. His son, one of several, signed the same deed, and also a grandson. It is barely possible that Chusumack was a Pequot, but not probable. This Chusumack signs three deeds of land conveyed to the Derby settlers, dated respectively 1670, '71 and '73, thus indicating ownership with the Paugasucks; and there are many evidences of this close relation between these tribes. Chusumack may have been the son of Towtanimo, but this would make Ansantaway quite aged at his death, which is possible, as he had apparently been chief some years when the English came to Milford. It is worthy of remark that if Joseph Chuse was descended from

¹So spelled on Derby records and not Mauwehu.

²Hist. Conn. Indians, p. 60.

Chusumack, his nickname could be accounted for as an abbreviation according to the custom of those days. Another fact must be remembered, that the Indians' land at the Falls (or Chusetown) was a *reservation* made by Ockenuck in 1678, when the land on both sides of the river at that place was sold to the town. It was reserved in the following words: "Only the said Indians do reserve the fishing place at Naugatuck, and the plain and the hill next the river at the fishing place; further, the Indians do grant to the inhabitants all the grass and feed and timber on the plain against Rock Rimmon, and do engage to sell it to them if they sell it." This reservation comprised thirty or more acres and belonged to the Paugasuck Indians, and the Pootatucks so far as the latter were inheritors with the former. How then could Gideon Mauwee give this land to his son Joseph about 1720, as stated by some writers? He did it only as a chief relinquishes his claim, for it belonged to the Paugasuck tribe. He could surrender his claim as chief, but how did he possess any claim over this land, unless by ancestral right, running back to a time anterior to the date of the reservation? And how did Gideon Mauwee become sachem of this land before 1720, when the rightful sachem, Cockapatana, was living at Wesquantuck until 1731, and his son with him?

Again, Joseph Mauwee is said to have been brought up, or educated at the home of Agar Tomlinson³ of Derby. But the first man of that name, and quite a spirited business man he was, was first married in 1734, about fourteen years after Joseph was himself married and settled at the Falls, according to report. From this and other facts, it is probable that Joseph Mauwee did not settle at the Falls until a later date. An item in the town records confirms this opinion. It was customary when a man became an inhabitant of the town, to record the mark he was to put on the ears of his sheep, swine and cattle. The following entry has force, for the reason that if Joseph was brought up among the English, which is most probable, he would not have remained thirty-nine years at the Falls before being in possession of animals upon which he would need an ear mark. "Joseph Mauwee, his ear mark is two halfpennies of the fore

³J. W. Barber, 199.

side of the right ear and a half tenant [tenon] the underside the left ear. June 27, 1759." It is said, however, that his youngest child, Eunice, was born in 1755, and that he had ten children, which would indicate that his marriage took place about 1730. Barber says, "He married a woman of the East Haven tribe." The Seymour history says she was "of the Farmington Indians."

The "striking statement" reported to have been made by Eunice Mauwee, that she "had seen an old Indian who had seen King Philip," requires only the age of ninety-five in the old Indian, to have made it abundantly possible. It was from this woman that Mr. Barber received most of his information about the Indians of Derby, as he says,⁴ and, making some allowances for the memory of an Indian woman seventy-two years of age, the source of information is as reliable as any but actual records, except when it comes to opinions or interpretations, or legendary stories, when the *story* is all there is of value.⁵ The story that Chuse's name resulted from the peculiar manner of pronouncing "choose" is not credited by the author of this book. There is no doubt, however, that the story was told to Mr. Barber, as well as several others, which the town records prove to be erroneous. It is more probable that "Chuse" was the abbreviation of a full Indian name, for although among the Indians in early times *names* were not hereditary, yet later, after much intercourse with the English, the paternal name was used in designating families. Hence, from Moll Hatchett we have Joseph Hatchett and David Hatchett. And we have, as early as 1702, Will Toto, John Toto, Jack Toto.

Mr. Barber's account of Chuse and the Indians at the Falls is interesting and worthy of preservation, and is as follows:⁶

"For a long period after the settlement of this place, it was called Chusetown, so named from Chuse, the last sachem of the Derby Indians, who is said to have derived this name from his manner of pronouncing the word "choose." His proper name was Joe Mau-we-hu; he was the son of Gideon Mauwehu, a Pequot Indian, who was the king or sachem of the Scatacook

⁴Page 200.

⁵This subject will be further treated of in the history of Chusetown, or Humphreysville.

⁶Hist. Col. 199, 200.

tribe of Indians in Kent. It appears that Gideon, previous to his collecting the Indians at Kent, lived in the vicinity of Derby, and wishing to have his son brought up among the white people, sent Joe to Mr. Agar Tomlinson of Derby, with whom he lived during his minority. Chuse preferring to live at Derby, his father gave him a tract of land at the Falls, called the *Indian field*. Here he erected his wigwam, about six or eight rods north of where the cotton factory now [1836] stands, on the south border of the flat. It was beautifully situated among the white-oak trees, and faced the south. He married an Indian woman of the East Haven tribe. At the time Chuse removed here there were but one or two white families in the place, who had settled on Indian hill, the high of land east of the river and south-east of the cotton factory, in the vicinity of the Methodist and Congregational churches. These settlers wishing Chuse for a neighbor, persuaded him to remove to the place where the house of the late Mrs. Phebe Stiles now stands, a few rods north of the Congregational church. When Mr. Whitmore built on the spot, Chuse removed back to the Falls, where a considerable number of the Indians collected and built their wigwams in a row, a few rods east of the factory on the top of the bank extending to Indian hill. Near the river in the Indian field, was a large Indian burying-ground; each grave was covered with a small heap of stones. Mr. Stiles, of this place, purchased this field about forty-six years since of the Indian proprietors, and in ploughing it over destroyed these relics of antiquity. The land on the west side of the river from this place, where the Episcopal church stands was formerly called Shrub Oak. Both the Indians and the whites went to meeting on foot to Derby. Those of the whites who died here, were conveyed on horse litters to be buried at Derby; these litters were made by having two long poles attached to two horses, one of which was placed before the other; the ends of the poles were fastened, one on each side of the forward horse, and the other ends were fastened to the horse behind. A space was left between the horses, and the poles at this place were fastened together by cross pieces, and on these was placed whatever was to be carried. Chuse lived at this place forty-eight years, and then removed with most of the Derby Indians to Scatacook, in

Kent, where he died, at the age of about eighty years. He was a large, athletic man and a very spry and active hunter. He had ten children. Eunice, aged seventy-two years, the youngest daughter of Chuse, is still living [1836] at Scatacook and it is from her that most of the particulars respecting Chuse and the Indians are derived.

“Chuse and his family were in the habit of going down once a year to Milford ‘to salt,’ as it was termed. They usually went down in a boat from Derby Narrows; when they arrived at Milford beach they set up a tent made of the sail of their boat and stayed about a fortnight, living upon oysters and clams. They also collected a considerable quantity of clams, which they broiled, then dried them in the sun and strung them in the same manner as we do apples which are to be dried. Clams cured by this method were formerly quite an article of traffic.

“The Indians in the interior used to bring down dried venison, which they exchanged with the Indians who lived on the sea-coast, for their dried clams. Chuse used to kill many deer while watching the wheat fields; also great numbers of wild turkeys and occasionally a bear. Some of the whites also were great hunters; the most famous were Gideon Washborn and Alexander Johnson. Rattlesnakes were formerly very numerous about Niumph, near Rock Rimmon, and occasionally have been known to crawl into the houses in the vicinity. About the time of the first settlement at Humphreysville, a white man by the name of Noah Durand, killed an Indian named John Sunk, by mistake. They were hunting deer on opposite sides of the river, Durand on the west side and the Indian on the east; it was in the dusk of the evening, in the warm season, at the time the deer went into the river to cool themselves. Durand perceived something moving among the bushes on the east side and supposing it to be a deer, aimed his gun at the place and fired. Sunk, mortally wounded, immediately cried out, ‘You have killed me.’ Durand sprang through the river to the assistance of the dying Indian, who begged for water. Durand took his shoe, filled it with water and gave it to Sunk, who, after drinking, immediately died. This took place perhaps twenty or thirty rods south of Humphreysville, just below where Henry Wooster lived. A kind of arbitration was afterward held

upon this case by the white people and the Indians. One of the Indian witnesses remarked that he never knew of deer wearing red stockings before, alluding to the common Indian dress. The Indians, however, appeared satisfied that their countryman was killed by mistake and ever afterwards made Mr. Durand's house their stopping place."⁷

"Anecdotes are preserved of Chuse, which show that he was somewhat addicted to the use of ardent liquors and considered rum or whisky essentially superior as a beverage to cold water. He used to come when thirsty, to a fine spring bursting from a hollow rock at the foot of the hill and there sit on the bank by the side of the spring and drink the sweet water as it gushed from the rock, and praise it and say that if there was only another spring of rum, flowing by the side of it, he would ask for nothing more, but should be perfectly happy.

"In 1760, he sold an acre and a half of land on the east side of the Falls, including the water privilege, to Thomas Perkins of Enfield, and Ebenezer Keeney, Joseph Hull and John Wooster of Derby, who had formed a company for the purpose of putting up some iron works. After living at Humphreysville forty-eight years Chuse removed to Scaghticook, where, a few years after, he died at the age of eighty. His land was not disposed of until 1792, when it still amounted to thirty-three acres; and only a part was sold at this time, the rest being sold in 1812."⁸

On the day-book of the selectmen of Derby are found the following items:

"1809. Abigail Short, credit, by keeping Frederick Fronk, one of the proprietors of the Indian land at Rock Rimmon Falls, and tending him in his illness, \$6.50. By horse and carriage to move Frederick Fronk, one of, etc., \$0.67.

"Sept. 4, 1809. Isaac Pease, credit, by making a coffin for Frederick Fronk, one of proprietors, etc., \$4.50. Abraham Harger, credit, by digging Frederick Fronk's grave, \$1.34. Daniel Todd, credit, by tending on Lydia French and Frederick Fronk's funeral, \$1.00.

"1808. Augustus Bagden, credit, by keeping his mother, Hes-

⁷Hist. Col. 199, 200.

⁸DeForest's Hist. 406, 407. Town Rec.

ter, one of the proprietors of the Indian land at Rimmon Falls, \$10.79."

Thus did the town do for the Indians the same as for others under the same circumstances; and whatever may be said of the treatment rendered to the Indians in America, *Derby* has paid them for all she ever had of them, over and over and over; living in peace and great friendship with them, caring for them just as for citizens and neighbors, and at last laying them in their last sleeping place as brothers. What more "would ye that men should do unto you?"

Since preparing the above concerning Chuse, the following items have come under observation: Joseph Mauwee, the sachem of Humphreysville, removed to Scatacook about 1780, and in 1786 his name was attached to a petition to the Assembly, and hence, he was still living. In 1792 his land was sold (some of it, so said) at Humphreysville, upon the petition of his heirs. Therefore, he died between 1786 and 1792, and is said to have been eighty (or about eighty) years of age. Hence, he was born about 1710, and probably did not settle at Chusetown before 1740, or when he was about thirty years of age. It is probable that after his marriage he remained some few years at Turkey Hill or Derby Narrows, which was then inhabited only by Indians, and then settled at Chusetown, which agrees with the tradition that his family were closely associated with the Turkey Hill locality. It also appears from these items that he may have lived with Agar Tomlinson a few years after 1734, and after he was twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, to fit himself to become the sachem of the remaining Derby Indians.

It is within the legitimate scope of this brief record, to follow Gideon Mauwee to his hunting grounds in Kent. "The clan which collected at New Milford was quite considerable in size, although I cannot find that it had a distinctive name. It was unquestionably a mere collection of refugees and wanderers, who had migrated hither from the southern and eastern parts of Connecticut, to escape from the vicinity of the English settlements."⁹

This opinion is not only probable, but demonstrated by the

⁹DeForest 389.

fact that Paugasuck Indians were there, forming no inconsiderable part of that settlement. The New Milford settlers bought the township from the native proprietors, on the eighteenth of February, 1703, for sixty pounds in money and twenty pounds in goods. The first Indian name mentioned in the deed, and the first on the list of signers, was Papetoppe; from whence it is possible that he at that time was sachem, or at least the leader. The others are Rapiécotoo, Towcomis, Nanhootoo, Hawwasues, Yoncomis, Shoopack, Wewinapouck, Docames, Paramethe, Wewinapuck, Chequeneag, Papiream, Nokopurrs, Paconaus, Wonawak and Tomassett. The deed is witnessed by John Minor of Woodbury and Ebenezer Johnson and John Durand of Derby. Of these seventeen names, sixteen are given in the Woodbury history as belonging to the Pootatucks, and it is possible that they were taken from this deed and placed to the account of the Pootatucks, but this would be such a stretch of history as seemingly no author would venture upon, unless they were all found previous to the date of this deed among the Pootatucks. Chequeneag is Cheshconeag of the Derby deed, dated 1698; Wonawak is Nonawaug *alias* Nonawaux of the same deed; Tomassett is Tomasoot or Chomasseet of the same deed. Taking into consideration the different spelling of the same names by different town clerks in Derby, we need not be surprised to find other New Milford names identical with names in Derby previous to the date of the New Milford deed; as for instance, Paconaus may be the same as Pequonot of Derby.

Hence, in his westward emigration, Gideon Mauwee was not peculiar nor alone, nor did he go among entire strangers. It would be interesting to know whether Cheraromogg, signer of a deed at Stratford in 1684, was Raumaug of New Milford in 1716, and finally Weraumaug, of undying fame, at New Preston. Gideon Mauwee finally rested at Scaghticook¹⁰ and gathered about him many wanderers, until his company became large enough to attract the special attention of missionaries. The name on white lips became Scatacook, and these Indians were known only as Scatacook Indians. Here Eunice Mauwee lived (as have her descendants after her) on a state reservation, and died in 1859, aged about one hundred and four years.

¹⁰“ Pish-gach- ti-gock,—the meeting of the waters.” Benson J. Lossing.

Her father was the last chief. "Until within a few weeks of her death, she often talked with freedom of the Indians and their habits. It was interesting to hear her pronounciation of Indian words which have now become local property and are attached to so many names. In almost every instance the modern use of them is merely a reduction of larger and more unmanageable ones ; words which, as they are now used, have been shorn of a half or a third of their original syllables. She was intelligent and accustomed to talk, and remembered many curious things. She made this statement, that she saw when a girl, an old Indian who had seen King Philip. The Indian was telling her father of the personal traits and appearance of this brave hero."¹⁰ This last item leads us back to the hypothesis, that Chuse was descended from the Pootatuck chief Chusumack, who signed several deeds about 1670, and whose family consisted of several sons and grandsons ; whose residence was at Pootatuck, opposite Birmingham Point in Stratford, and afterwards at Pomperaug or Newtown. The old Indian in this case might have been her great grandfather.

In various other parts of the Naugatuck valley is traced the Red man, lingering amidst the institutions and customs of civilization, and suffering more or less in the contact.

MOLLY HATCHETT.

Some particular account of the Hatchett family is given by Dr. A. Beardsley, who, having some personal knowledge of the family, has continued the inquiry until the following result has been obtained :

On the right of the old Milford road at Turkey Hill, just below Two-mile brook, there was once an Indian burying-ground. Around the base of a high hill overlooking the Ousatonic, rough field-stones have within a few years marked the resting place of many Red skins who once occupied these regions. An old saying is that many Indians were buried there. Some of these stones were small, others of large size.

In early times the wild turkeys, seeking to escape from the hunter, flew from this hill across the Ousatonic,—a fact which

¹⁰Sharpe's Hist. of Seymour, p. 37.

gave it the name of Turkey Hill. These lands, long in the possession of Mr. David Burt were held sacred. He did not even allow his ploughshare to disturb the rude grave-spots which told so sad a story of the poor Indian. Like Hippocrates of old, who dug up grave-yards in the night season for imperishable bones, so did the medical students of Yale College search here for materials to aid them in their anatomical pursuits. The New Haven and Derby railroad has extinguished all traces of this ancient cemetery, Indian skulls and bones in large quantities having been exhumed in excavating at Turkey Hill.

Upon this hill stood the head-quarters of a tribe of Indians. Here they built their wigwams, held their war councils, joined in the noisy dance and smoked the pipe of peace, while the old sachem of Milford, Ansantaway, with his son Ockenuck of Stratford, set his mark upon Derby.

It may be inferred from the most reliable sources that the New Milford Indians and the Paugasucks at one time lined the banks of the Ousatonic from Old to New Milford. They had a trail, many traces of which are still visible, along which, by signal and war whoop, they could telegraph from the one place to the other "between sun and sun." They had several fortresses along this trail. The Paugasucks, however, possessed the land of Derby and one of the last of this tribe is still fresh in the memory of our citizens.

On the line of Two-mile brook, near the Ousatonic, over an old cellar still to be seen, stood the little hut of Molly Hatchett. Lemman Stone, agent for Indian land reservations in Derby, in the goodness of his heart caused it to be erected for her home. Truman Gilbert was the boss carpenter, and David Bradley and Agar Gilbert his apprentice boys, both of whom are still living, assisted. The building was only twelve feet square. Here lived and died Molly Hatchett. She was a wanderer upon the earth, but wherever she went she always found a hearty welcome, and was never turned away with an empty basket. She was a favorite among the people, and was looked upon with sad sympathy. The children in the streets flocked to meet her, and the old folks always paid her deference. A hundred families or more she visited once or twice a year, selling her little fancy stained baskets, and wherever a child was born she was sure to appear,

and present the baby with a basket-rattle containing six kernels of corn. If the mother had more than six children she put in one more kernel, and so on in arithmetical proportion.

In her old age, when she could no longer go her rounds, she was often visited by the good people of Derby Narrows, who gave her great comfort and consolation. Parting with her one day when her death was approaching, a good woman remarked, "Molly, it is too bad that you should die in such a hut as this." "Oh no," she replied, "I shall soon have a better home in heaven, where I shall go and meet the pale faces with the Great Spirit." Her funeral was decently attended, Leman Stone arranging the ceremonies, his workmen acting as pall-bearers. In the parish records of St. James's church, in the hand-writing of the Rev. Stephen Jewett, appears the following :

"1829, January 17, died Molly Hatchett, Indian, aged nearly one hundred, buried by Rev. W. Swift."

There is no date of her birth or marriage, but she was the wife, according to Indian custom, of John Hatchett, who died at an early age and is said to have been a descendant of old Chuse, who lived at Humphreysville. Molly had four children. She lived with her son Joseph many years, but most of her family afterwards joined the Scatacook settlement in Kent.

Molly Hatchett was a good specimen of the Paugasucks. Nearly six feet tall, muscular, erect, of stately step, with long, black hair falling over her shoulders, with piercing black eyes, of polite and commanding appearance, she was a noble relic of a barbarous race.

It was a fashion of her own, always to wear a white blanket shawl and a man's hat, and to carry a cane or her little hatchet. Shrewd and witty, she was seldom overreached in her jokes. She was rather fond of "uncupe," as she called rum, and this was her besetting sin, for which she blamed the whites.

One day she called at the store of Mr. S——, and asked for a drink of "uncupe." "Can't give it to you," said the conscientious merchant, "it is against the law to sell by the glass." "Uh," said she, "there is no law against Indians." Thirsty and full of importunity on her part, the rumseller finally yielded, when he said, "Molly, if you will lie down on your back on this

floor, and let me put a tunnel in your mouth, I will pour down your throat a good horn of uncupe." The action was suited to the words, and both seemed gratified with the evasion of the law. A few days after, calling on her benefactor, smiling and talkative, he said, "Well, Molly, what do you want to-day?" "Oh! I only called to see if you did not want to tunnel me again."

Many years before her death Molly was often heard to say she could remember when the main road through Derby Narrows was only a foot-path by the river bank, dense with forest trees.

She used to correct the white man's pronunciation of the names of our rivers. "You must call them as did the old 'Ingins,' *Naugatuck* and *Ousatouuck*." When she received a gift her reply was, "*Arumshemoke*, thank you kindly. Now you must say *Tuputney*, you are welcome." Her real name was unknown, but she was often called, "Magawiska."

In the evening of her days, when taking a last survey of the departed glory of her ancestors and standing on their graves, their wigwams leveled, their council fires almost forgotten, this poor, lonely Pugasuck is imagined as thus soliloquizing:

"Deserted and drear is the place,
Where huts of my fathers arose,
Alone, and the last of my race,
I watch where their ashes repose.
The calumet now is no more,
No longer the hatchet is red;
The wampum our warriors once wore,
Now smolders along with the dead.
The day of our glory is gone,
The night of our sorrow is here;
No more will our day-star arise,
No more our sunlight appear.
Once we listened to hear the war song,
Once we sailed on the Naugatuck's wave,
When the arm of the hunter was strong,
The soul of the warrior was brave.
Now lonely and drear is the place
Where huts of my kindred arose,
Alone! and the last of my race,
I watch where their ashes repose."

The above lines, so full of pathos were written by Dr. J. Hardy, a native of Derby, a young man of talent and prom-

ise, who located in Stratford, where he died at the early age of twenty-nine years.

Just above Two-mile brook, on the Whitney farm was also an Indian settlement, established there many years after the one at the spot originally called Turkey Hill. This latter place is the one more familiarly known at the present time, and for some years past, as Turkey Hill.

An anecdote or two concerning the Indian Chuse, have not appeared in print. Living among the white settlers he became partially civilized, often going to church and thereby obtaining some knowledge of the doctrines of the gospel.

Having a child dangerously ill, he became impressed with the desire of having it baptized, and called on the Congregational minister to perform the ceremony. The parson asked him if he was in full communion with the church. He replied that he was not. "Then I must refuse to baptize him," said the parson. "Do you call yourself a minister of Christ?" asked Chuse. "Yes," was the reply. Said Chuse, "You are not! You are the devil's minister. Christ commanded to teach all nations, baptizing them in the Lord." The sick child, however, received the rite of baptism from the Episcopal minister. This story is authenticated by one who was familiar with all the parties.

After removing to Scatacook, he often visited the few who lived at Turkey Hill. Mrs. Deborah Riggs, deceased some years since, well remembered when one of his daughters was married, and the bridal party walked through the drifting snow from Turkey Hill to Chusetown in the night season, to solemnize the nuptials.

Some few marks or foot-prints of the Red man in Derby still remain. Close by the New Haven and Derby railroad on the Whitney farm, is an Indian corn mill, or mortar, sunk in the bed rock. It is about eight inches in diameter at the top and the same in depth. Here, for many years, the Indians ground the corn for their daily bread. This is a little south of the ravine called the Devil's Jump; near which are said to be two more mortars sunk in the bed rock. Lover's Leap is a little

further up the river, consisting of a high rock almost overhanging the river.

One Indian ax, of bluestone, has been seen, of the size of an ordinary ax, but from the roughness of the stone it is inferred that it had remained long exposed to the elements after it was made, before it was found.

THE MACK FAMILY.

The last remnants of the Paugasucks in Derby were the Mack Indians as they were called, who formerly inhabited Bethany. The selectmen of that town, fearing that these Indians would become paupers, purchased a small tract of land in Deerfield, situated within the limits of Derby, and placed them upon it, so as to be rid of them. They assisted them in building some cheap huts, and in these they dwelt, securing a living by hunting and making baskets. There were James and Eunice Mack, who lived by themselves near the turnpike that leads from Seymour to New Haven. Jerry Mack and four other Indian men, two squaws and three children lived over the hill south of James Mack's about eighty rods. For a long time the place was called the Indian settlement.

In 1833, a squaw came from Milford, who became the guest of James and while there was taken sick and was immediately removed back to Milford, where she died of small-pox. In due time these ten Indians sickened with the same disease, and all died except the three children. These children were run down into the woods, and vaccinated by Dr. Kendall, and thus saved from the terrible scourge. The Indians were buried by Samuel Bassett and others, who had had the small-pox, in the garden near their huts. Derby paid all expenses and great excitement prevailed as to the disease, and to make sure that no more Indians should become paupers from that settlement, the torch was applied in the night season by order of the selectmen to these modern wigwams, and thus they were reduced to ashes.

Of these Deerfield Indians, Mr. DeForest says :

“ One of the women, old Eunice as she was commonly called, died a number of years since. Her two children, Jim and Ruby, I have

often seen coming into my native village to sell parti-colored baskets and buy provisions and rum. Ruby was short and thick and her face was coarse and stupid. Jim's huge form was bloated with liquor, his voice was coarse and hollow, and his steps, even when he was not intoxicated, were unsteady from the evil effects of ardent spirits. At present I believe they are all in their graves."

There was another family called the Pann tribe, who were described by Mr. DeForest thirty years ago, as wandering about in that part of the country and owning no land. In a letter from a correspondent in Derby (W. L. Durand, Esq.) their settlement is described as located on the west side of the Ousatonic, above the Old Bridge place. He says: "They were called the Pann tribe and the old chief was named Pannee. I remember seeing some of the Panns when I was a boy. In digging a cellar on the plains there, a great many bones were dug up—so many that the wife of the man who was intending to build, would not go there to live. He got the house inclosed, and after it had stood unoccupied a good many years, he sold it."

Those Indians who gathered around Joseph Mauwee at Nau-gatuck Falls, where Seymour now stands, were most if not all of them of the Paugasucks. When the Indian census was taken in 1774, there were four of Joseph's band within the limits of Waterbury.

INDIAN BURYING-GROUNDS.

The first place in which the Indians buried was most probably at Derby Narrows, some years before the English discovered the region. More bones, indicating such a ground, have been exhumed at this place than at any other.

Not many years since, when Mr. Lewis Hotchkiss was engaged in putting up some buildings near the Hallock mills, a large quantity of bones was discovered, and the indications were that they had been a long time buried. It is most likely that the Paugasuck tribe buried at this place a long time after the English began the settlement here.

The burying-ground at Turkey Hill was commenced proba-

bly after that place was set apart for occupancy by Milford, about 1665.

Another ground was arranged soon after the beginning of the settlement of the English here, at the new fort on the Ousatonic, a little above the dam on the east side.

A ground of this kind of considerable extent was at Seymour, where many fragments have been found within the memory of the living.

Another is said to be in existence, and the graves still visible, near Horse Hill, or, as it is called in one of the very early land records, White Mare Hill.

Across the Ousatonic from Birmingham, in the southern part of Shelton, was another burial-place, where the Pootatucks laid their departed to rest ; and there were others still further up that river on both sides.

As the Farmington Indians have been included in this survey of the ancient tribes, the monument erected at that place in 1840 may be referred to. On the bank of the river looking out upon Farmington Valley and Indian Neck, stands a block of coarse red sandstone bearing the following inscription, which is becoming rapidly obliterated :

“ In memory of the Indian race, especially of the Tunxis tribe, the ancient tenants of these grounds.


“ The many human skeletons here discovered confirm the tradition that this spot was formerly an Indian burying-place. Tradition further declares it to be the ground on which a sanguinary battle was fought between the Tunxis and the Stockbridge tribes. Some of their scattered remains have been re-interred beneath this stone.”

The reverse side of the monument bears the following lines :

“ Chieftains of a vanished race,
In your ancient burial-place,
By your fathers' ashes blest,
Now in peace securely rest.
Since on life you looked your last,
Changes o'er your land have passed ;
Strangers came with iron sway,
And your tribes have passed away.
But your fate shall cherished be
In the strangers' memory ;
Virtue long her watch shall keep,
Where the Red man's ashes sleep.”

CHAPTER IV.

FURTHER AUTHENTIC RECORDS.

ROGRESS in disintegration and decay in the native tribes may be traced a little further by the examination of documents and records. Mr. J. W. DeForest in his "History of the Indians of Connecticut," a book which, after all deductions are made, is a remarkable production for a youth of one-and-twenty years, makes the following remarks upon the retirement of the Red men before the aggressive race that had landed on their shores :

"Knowing little of European modes of life, and judging of the colonists greatly by themselves, they supposed that the latter would cultivate but a little land, and support themselves for the rest by trading, fishing and hunting. Little did they think that in the course of years the white population would increase from scores to hundreds, and from hundreds to thousands ; that the deep forests would be cut down ; that the wild animals would disappear ; that the fish would grow few in the rivers ; and that a poor remnant would eventually leave the graves of their forefathers and wander away into another land. Could they have anticipated that a change so wonderful, and in their history so unprecedented, would of necessity follow the coming of the white man, they would have preferred the wampum tributes of the Pequots and the scalping parties of the Five Nations to the vicinity of a people so kind, so peaceable, and yet so destructive."—(Pages 164, 165.)

Of course the natives knew not that they were parting with their homes forever ; neither did the new settlers know how swiftly their predecessors upon the soil would melt away before the glow and heat of a Christian civilization. But the process was inevitable, and in New England, at least, however it may have been elsewhere, it was as painless and as little marked by cruelty as it well could be.

INDIAN SLAVES.

Through several documents still preserved there come before us certain Derby Indians in the peculiar character of *slaves*.

To students of colonial history it is a known fact that not only negroes but Indians were held as slaves in New England. That slavery should have existed in the colonies was almost a matter of course, in view of its recognition by the mother country. The Massachusetts code, adopted in 1641, known as the "Body of Liberties," recognized it, and provided for its regulation and restriction; and Connecticut in its code of 1650 followed in the same path. The ninety-first article of the Massachusetts code was as follows: "There shall never be any bond slavery, villanage or captivity among us, unless it be lawful captives taken in just wars, and such strangers as willingly sell themselves or are sold to us. . . . This exempts none from servitude who shall be judged thereto by authority." According to this, persons might be sold into slavery for crime; might be purchased in the regular course of trade; or might be enslaved as captives taken in war; and it will be observed that no limitation is made in reference to color or race. Probably, however, the English distinction was tacitly recognized, which allowed the enslavement of infidels and heathen, but not of Christians. Of the fact that Indians became slaves in the different ways here mentioned, there is abundant evidence. In Sandwich, Massachusetts, three Indians were sold in 1678 for having broken into a house and stolen. Being unable to make recompense to the owner, the General Court authorized him to sell them. In 1660 the General Court of Connecticut was empowered by the United Colonies to send a company of men to obtain satisfaction, of the Narragansetts, for an act of insolence they had committed upon the settlers. Four of the malefactors were to be demanded; and in case the persons were delivered, they were to be sent to Barbadoes and sold as slaves. In 1677 it was enacted by the General Court that if any Indian servant captured in war and placed in service by the authorities should be taken when trying to run away, it should be "in the power of his master to dispose of him as a captive, by transportation out of the country." That the regular slave trade included traffic in Indians as well as negroes appears from several enactments of the General Court. For instance, it was ordered in May, 1711, "that all slaves set at liberty by their owners, and all negro, mulatto or Spanish Indians, who are servants to mas-

ters for time, in case they come to want after they be so set at liberty, or the time of their said service be expired, shall be relieved by such owners or masters respectively." At a meeting of the Council in July, 1715, it was resolved "that a prohibition should be published against the importation of any Indian slaves whatsoever." The occasion of this was the introduction of a number of such slaves from South Carolina, and the prospect that many more were coming. In October following, the General Court adopted an act in relation to this matter, which was a copy of a Massachusetts act of 1712, prohibiting the importation into the colony of Indian servants or slaves, on the ground of the numerous outrages committed by such persons. Of Indians captured in war, a considerable number were sold into slavery, but what proportion it would be impossible to say. It was a defensive measure, to which the colonists were impelled by the fact that they were "contending with a foe who recognized none of the laws of civilized warfare." It was resorted to in the war with the Pequots, and again in the war with King Philip.

In a manuscript, sold with the library of the late George Brinley of Hartford, namely, the account book of Major John Talcott (1674-1688), which includes his accounts as treasurer of the colony during King Philip's war, there are some curious entries indicating how the enslavement of Indians in certain cases originated. The following account stands on opposite pages of the ledger (pp. 54, 55):

"1676. Capt. John Stanton of Stonington, Dr., To sundry commissions gave Capt. Stanton to proceed against the Indians, by which he gained much on the sales of captives.

"Contra, 1677, April 30. Per received an Indian girl of him, about seven years old, which he gave me for commissions on the other side or, at best, out of good will for my kindness to him."

Further light is thrown on this matter by the following documents, which are interesting, also, in themselves¹¹.

The first is a deed drawn up in Stratford, June 8, 1722:

"Know all men by these presents, that I, Joseph Gorham of Stratford, in the county of Fairfield, in the colony of Connecticut, for and

¹¹They are the property of the Hon. C. W. Gillette of Waterbury.

in consideration of sixty pounds money in hand received, and well and truly paid by Col. Ebenezer Johnson of Derby, in the county of New Haven and colony aforesaid, to my full satisfaction and content, have sold and made over unto the said Ebenezer Johnson and to his heirs, executors and assigns forever, one Indian woman named Dinah, of about twenty-six years of age, for him, the said Johnson, his heirs, executors or assigns, to have, hold and enjoy the said Indian woman Dinah as his and their own proper estate from henceforth forever, during the said Dinah's life ; affirming the said Dinah to be my own proper estate, and that I have in myself full power and lawful authority to sell and dispose of the said Dinah in manner as aforesaid, and that free and clear of all incumbrances whatsoever. In witness I set to my hand and seal in Stratford, this eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord God, 1722.

SAMUEL FRENCH,

Attorney for Capt. Gorham.

“Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us,

JOHN CURTISS,

JOHN LEAVENWORTH.”

The second document traces Dinah's history a little further. It is dated at Derby, November 22, 1728. Before this date Col. Johnson had died, and this is the deed by which his widow disposes of a part of the estate to her son Timothy :

“Know all men by these presents, that I, Hannah Johnson, widow of the late deceased Colonel Ebenezer Johnson of Derby, in the county of New Haven, in the colony of Connecticut, in New England, for the parental love and good will which I have towards my beloved son, Timothy Johnson of Derby, in the county and colony aforesaid, and for divers other good and well-advised considerations me thereunto moving, have given and do by these presents fully, freely and absolutely give, grant and confirm unto my beloved son Timothy Johnson, him, his heirs and assigns forever : that is to say, one Indian woman called Dinah, and also a feather bed that he hath now in possession, and by these presents I, the said Hannah Johnson, do give, grant and confirm and firmly make over the above named Dinah and feather bed, with all their privileges and profits ; and unto him, the said Timothy Johnson, his heirs and assigns forever, to have and to hold ; to occupy, use and improve, as he, the said Timothy Johnson, his heirs and assigns, shall think fit, without any interruption, trouble or molestation any manner of way given by me, the said Hannah Johnson, or any of my heirs, executors or administrators, or any other person or persons from, by or

under me. And furthermore, I, the said Hannah Johnson, do by these presents, for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, covenant and promise to and with the said Timothy Johnson, his heirs and assigns, that we will forever warrant and defend him, the said Timothy Johnson, his heirs and assigns, in the peaceable and quiet possession and enjoyment of the above named Dinah and feather bed against the lawful claims and demands of all persons whomsoever. In confirmation of all the above mentioned particulars, I, the said Hannah Johnson, have hereunto set my hand and seal this 22d day of November, in the second year of the reign of our sovereign lord, King George the Second, and in the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight.

HANNAH JOHNSON.

“Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of,

JOSEPH HULLS,
CHARLES JOHNSON.

“Derby, November 22, 1728. This day Hannah Johnson, the subscriber of the above written instrument, personally appeared and acknowledged this to be her own free act and deed, before me.

JOSEPH HULLS, Justice of the Peace.”

At no time in the history of American slavery has the recognition of human beings as chattels been more complete than it is in this old document, in which “the Indian woman Dinah” and “the feather bed” are classed together in so unceremonious a way.

That the purchase of Dinah in 1722 was not Col. Johnson’s first experiment in slave-holding is evidenced by another document pertaining to the Indian literature of the Naugatuck valley, also in the possession of Judge Gillette. It is a brief paper from the hand of Colonel Johnson, relating to an Indian named Tobie, and certifying to his manumission. It is given just as recorded :

“these may cartifi whome it may consarn that tobee a Ingan that lived with me I had of a moheg Indian at new london 307 years agoo. he lived with me 12 year and is now and has bin a free man ever senc. october the 6 1713

EBENEZER JOHNSON.”

There is an Indian deed given by Cockapatana and Ahuntaway, as sachems, and six other Indians, of land at the place still known as Tobie’s Rocks, deeded to this same Tobie, in which he is said to be “a Narragansett Indian, formerly servant unto

Capt. Ebenezer Johnson of Derby." The deed is dated September 7, 1693. The deed and the legend concerning Tobie's capture will be found in their chronological order in the body of this work.

The record shows that Tobie was taken in the time of King Philip's war, 1676; that he was twelve years a slave, being made free in 1688; in 1693 received the tract of land from the Naugatuck Indians "in consideration of ten pounds and a barrel of cider," and in 1713 this certificate was made. What circumstances called for such a paper at that time is a question concerning which we have no information; nor has there been seen anything in the records upon which to found a supposition, except that it was the time when he had petitioned, or was about to petition, the legislature for a patent for his land, as the town had just received a patent, although it proved to be unsatisfactory. And what reason the town could have had, if not a selfish one, for opposing Tobie's petition, it is impossible to guess. It is probable that the certificate was given to show his right to hold property and become a citizen.

In 1709, Major Ebenezer Johnson sold another Indian girl, placing her in a vastly more satisfactory relation, according to modern ideas, than either of the other sales effected. The Indians in deeding a certain tract say: "On account of a squaw Sarah, sold unto said Chetrenasut, and three pounds, ten shillings in hand received of Major Ebenezer Johnson of Derby." This tract of land was "lying in a place called 'Nayumps,' bounded northerly with Beacon Hill river, easterly with Milford, westerly with Naugatuck river, south with Lebanon river." This was a happy sale in this, that the Indian Chetrenasut obtained a bride. Well done, thou noble Red man of the forest, thou dost make a *woman free*, while thy white brother possesses the land that is the price of human, living flesh and blood! O, slavery, what corrupting sin hast thou not committed in the land of Bibles and religion! But there is a favorable thought on the slave-holder's side: he had *given* one man his liberty. "Seven pounds" was no price for a young slave woman; for a few years later Mr. Johnson paid sixty pounds for one, apparently of about the same value. We may hope that the price was but nominal and the real object benevolent.

Turning again to the Tunxis Indians, with whom the Paugasucks are related, and from whom the Waterbury purchases were made, we find the same process of gradual decay taking place among them which we trace in other tribes. The main body at Farmington was joined from time to time by re-enforcements from the Connecticut valley; and it is very probable that some of the Paugasucks joined them, since we are informed in one deed that some had settled in Hartford, where they were residing when they executed a deed of land in Derby. A school was established among them, a few were admitted as freemen, and a few became members of the church. But, notwithstanding the friendly feeling which existed, the lands which the Indians had reserved slipped gradually from their grasp, and they found it desirable to emigrate. In 1761, the tribe was estimated at less than twenty-five families. They had moved back from their original position and were residing in the north-west part of Farmington and in New Hartford. In 1774, they numbered fifty-six persons. Not long after, some of them removed to the country of the Mohawks; others, subsequently, to Scatacook, and from there to Stockbridge. The Tunxis Indians, as we have seen, had no established camping ground in the Naugatuck valley at the time of its settlement by white men; neither is there any strong evidence that they resided in the valley after they had begun to retire from their old reservation. It is probable, however, that some of the Indians who are still remembered as living in Waterbury, Litchfield and Wolcottville, belonged to that tribe. It is within the present generation that a family living in the Park road, in the western part of Waterbury, has entirely disappeared. Persons are still living who remember Indian families in Wolcottville and Torrington. In the latter place a wigwam used to stand, in the very door-yard of a prominent citizen, Captain Shubael Griswold, some time after the Revolutionary war. Another family had their wigwam, within the present century, in the field west of the brass mill in Wolcottville, where they had resided some years. In the edge of Goshen, a little north of Hart's Hollow, is a cave which used to be the recruiting station for the Indians while on their hunting excursions through that region. Many arrowheads and other implements have been picked up at this place,

indicating considerable occupation of it by these hunters. Another like place is found in Wolcott, or in the edge of the town of Bristol, near Wolcott, where implements have been found and which tradition, as well, claims to have been a resort of the Red man. Wist pond, in the western part of the town of Torrington was so called from an Indian by that name, who, it is said, was drowned in its waters. There used to be an Indian family in a cave in Harwinton, nearly opposite the mouth of Spruce brook, and another on the tract of land called the Wigwam, lying along "West branch," not far back from Reynolds's bridge. In 1850, Mr. DeForest spoke of "one miserable creature, a man named Mossock," as living in Litchfield, "perhaps the sole remnant of the Tunxis tribe." There may be other similar traces of the departing Red man, which by a little effort could be discovered and, if it were worth while, recorded.

It is important to take a further look at the Pootatucks, from whom the extensive Litchfield purchase was made. As to their numbers, it is difficult to determine anything, but some conclusions may be drawn from the number of different individuals who signed the Indian deeds in Derby. From 1657 to 1678, or to the close of the sachem rule of Okenuck, a space of twenty-one years, there were over fifty different signers to these Indian deeds of the Paugasuck Indians. Sometimes only Okenuck's name is attached to a deed; at other times two, five, seven and ten are recorded. The fact (which is demonstrated) that only a few signed when there were others who might have signed but did not, indicates that it was necessary for but a few to sign at a time. Hence, if during that time one in three of the men in the tribe signed, then the tribe consisted of one hundred and fifty men; and, making allowance for deaths and removals, the tribe may have numbered one hundred men, or, on a small estimate, between three and four hundred persons at any time during the twenty-one years. It is quite apparent, nay, almost demonstrable, that the Indians increased in numbers from 1657 to 1700, and afterward. Many of the Paugasuck Indians united with the Pootatucks, from 1680 to 1730.

It is probable that the chief seat of the Pootatucks in 1660 was at the old fort opposite Birmingham Point, on the west side of the Ousatonic, and that the settlement at Pomperaug was

mostly effected afterwards. In 1671, when this tribe deeded to Henry Tomlinson land on both sides of the river, at what is now Birmingham Point, fifteen names were placed on the deed, and in the next month to a quit-claim deed in confirmation of the territory of the town of Stratford, four others were added and in 1684, to another deed of the same character, eleven more were recorded. Here then, in the space of thirteen years, there are thirty men ascertained; and on the calculations, as in the case of the Paugasucks as above noted, we estimate, making due allowances, there were about seventy men in the Pootatuck tribe, and from two hundred to two hundred and fifty persons. When then, this tribe had increased, as most probably it did, of its own numbers and by accessions from the Paugasucks, up to 1700, it very probably numbered over one hundred men. Hence, when President Stiles of Yale College, in his "Itinerary" in 1760, estimated the number of warriors of this tribe to have been fifty half a century before, he was not far out of the way.

The same writer preserves the account of a great "powwow," which took place at the village of the Pootatucks, somewhere from 1720 to 1725. The ceremonies lasted three days, and were attended by five or six hundred Indians, many of whom came from distant places, as Farmington and Hartford. While the Indians were standing in a dense mass, excited by dancing and other wild rites, a little Indian girl was brought forward, gaily dressed and covered with ornaments. She was led in among them by two squaws, her mother and her aunt; and as she entered the crowd they set up a great yelling and howling, threw themselves into strange postures and made hideous grimaces. After a while the squaws, stripped of their ornaments, emerged alone from the crowd and walked away, shedding tears and uttering mournful cries. Many white people stood around gazing at the scene; but the savages were so excited that none of them dared to interfere. A little white girl, who afterwards related the incident, ran up to the squaws and asked anxiously what they had done with the child, but the only reply was that they should never see her again. It was generally believed by the whites that the Indians had sacrificed her, and that this was an occasional custom.

In 1742, the Pootatucks petitioned the legislature for a school and a preacher, so that, as they expressed it (or some white friend in their behalf), "our souls need not perish for want of vision in this land of light," and their petition was granted. At this time they numbered forty persons. Previous to this, however (in 1733), they had sold about three-fourths of their reservation in Southbury, and many of them had joined the Wyantenucks of New Milford, whither they had been emigrating for more than thirty years. To the fragment of land and the Indian village which remained, known as the Pootatuck Wigwams, they retained a title for a quarter of a century longer; but in 1758, they parted with it and took up their abode with other tribes. A clan of the Pootatucks resided alternately at Bethlehem, Litchfield and Nonawaug, and have been sometimes designated Bantam Indians. In 1761, the Pootatucks who remained in the vicinity of their old reservation consisted of one man and two or three broken families.

One year previous to the presentation of the petition just referred to, asking for a school and a preacher (that is, in May 1741), a petition had been presented by a member of the Pootatuck tribe asking the legislature, first, to allow something toward the schooling and supporting of his children; secondly, to help him to a division of the Indian lands at Pootatuck. The document which is reproduced in full in Mr. Cothren's history of Woodbury,² is a very curious one; but it demands our attention just now because of the name of the petitioner, who speaks of himself as a poor Indian native, "Hatchett Tousey by name." Hatchett Tousey, notwithstanding its English sound, is obviously the same name which appears repeatedly in the Woodbury and Litchfield records as "Atchetouset;" and it is all the more interesting to us because we meet with it under the form "Hatchatowsuck" among the Tunxis and Paugasuck names affixed to the Waterbury deed of December, 1684, and again as connected with the Hatchett family of Derby. It would not be safe to consider the petitioner of 1741 identical with the signer of 1684; but we can certainly trace him in another quarter—in the town records of Litchfield. On the third day of August, 1732, John Catlin sold to "a certain Indian resident of

²Pp. 101, 102.

Litchfield, commonly known as Hatchatousset, for eight pounds lawful money, one acre more or less of land in the crotch of Bantam river;" and on the 14th of May 1736, Hatchatousset sold this land to John Sutliff for ten pounds, making, as probably he supposed, a fair profit.³ The idea of individual ownership had evidently taken hold of this native of the soil; for in his petition, as we have seen, he prayed the legislature to help him to a division of the Indian land at Pootatuck—"that I might have my right and just part set out to me, so that they might not quarrel with me; for they say if I am a Christian then I shall not have my land." He had learned, too, that being a Christian does not by any means take away the desire to have land; and that being a Christian secures sometimes the opposition of nearest kindred.

Another personage comes before us, whose name is already inscribed in history among the noble and honored defenders of our country. The name of one of the Indians who sold to the Litchfield settlers was written Corkscrew, apparently an impromptu joke of the clerk at the time, who ought to have written Cotsure or Cocksure. This name within a generation or two became Cogswell; a worthy member of the family which it represents is still living at New Milford, and another, William H. Cogswell, won a lieutenant's commission in a Connecticut artillery company in the late war. The Cornwall History⁴ speaks thus of this honored soldier:

"Lieut. William H. Cogswell died Sept. 22, 1864, aged 25 years, 2 months and 23 days. He enlisted as a private in the Fifth regiment, C. V., June 22, 1861, and was promoted to the Second Connecticut Artillery, for gallant services, Sept. 11, 1862. He was in the battles of Peaked Mountain, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Cold Harbor and Opequan, and died from wounds received in the last battle.

"A handsome freestone monument, with the above inscription, erected by his fellow-townsmen, stands as a tribute to his memory. As a valiant, faithful soldier he had no superiors, while in power to endure fatigue, agility, strength and never-failing spirits, he had few equals. The writer remarked to his colonel (Wessells) that William was one of

³These items were furnished by D. C. Kilbourn of Litchfield.

⁴T. S. Gold's, p. 223.

a thousand soldiers. He replied, 'You might well say, one of ten thousand.'

"It is related of him that when on the march many were falling out of the ranks from fatigue, he grasped the muskets of three or four, carrying them for miles, showing his men what strong and willing arms could do.

"Before he went into the army he was a noted runner at all our local fairs, surpassing all competitors, so that when it became known that he was to run there would be no race.

"He was the eldest son of Nathan Cogswell, to whose skilled hands Cornwall farmers are indebted for many of their fine stone walls, and grandson of Jeremiah Cogswell, a member of the Scatacook tribe."

This grandfather was probably Jeremiah Cocksure, who, removing with the remnant of the tribe from Pootatuck, became one of Gideon Mauwee's principal men. He was one of the converts of the Moravian missionaries, and his name often appears in their lists.

When we consider the Indian's character, the stage of development he had reached, and the ordeal necessarily involved in his being brought suddenly into contact with an aggressive civilization, his behavior in this trying period of his history seems worthy of high commendation. However cruel and bloodthirsty he may have been by nature, in his intercourse with peaceable white men he was peaceable; if they showed themselves friendly he was their friend. Much is said of the Indian's treachery, but it was mostly reserved for enemies, and does not differ essentially from the deception and stratagems which in all ages civilized people have considered legitimate in war.

As a rule the conduct of the Indian was peaceable and friendly, but there were exceptions,—most of them traceable, it is presumed, to the intemperate use of spirituous liquors. Among these exceptions may be mentioned a murder which was perpetrated in the town of Litchfield, in February, 1768. The murderer was an Indian named John Jacob, and his victim was also an Indian. The guilty man was tried and executed the same year. Mention should also be made of Moses Cook of Waterbury, whose residence was on the north-east corner of Cook and Grove streets, where another branch of the family still resides. The crime was committed in the town of Bethany, on the

7th of December, 1771, by an Indian named Moses Paul. It appears that Paul was born in Barnstable, Mass., about 1742. He lived at Windham, Conn., until twenty years of age, when he enlisted in the Provincial service in the regiment of Colonel Putnam. After the campaign was ended he became a sailor and followed the sea for several years, becoming confirmed in bad habits which he had contracted while in the army. After returning to Connecticut he lived in a very unsteady way for three or four years, staying but a little while in a place, and often becoming intoxicated. On the evening of December 7, 1771, at the house of Mr. Clark of Bethany, while under the influence of liquor, he quarreled with the proprietor. He seized a flat-iron weighing four and a half pounds (Paul himself testified that it was a club), and aiming a blow at Mr. Clark, missed him and struck Mr. Cook who was standing by. The wound terminated fatally five days afterward. Paul was pursued and arrested the same evening. He was tried in February, and after a fair and impartial hearing, which lasted a whole day, was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hanged in June. The General Assembly, however, on petition, granted a reprieve for three months. At Paul's execution, which took place at New Haven, Sept. 2, 1772, a sermon was preached "at the desire of said Paul," by Samson Occom, a well known Indian preacher and missionary; the author, by the way, of the once popular hymn,

"Awaked by Sinai's awful sound."

A large assembly of whites and Indians had come together to witness the execution, and Occom, taking for his text the words, "For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord," delivered a quite elaborate and impressive discourse, in which there were some characteristic specimens of Indian eloquence. The sermon was subsequently published in several editions, and re-published in England in connection with the treatise of the younger Jonathan Edwards upon the grammar of the Muhhekaneew (Mohegan) Indians. Mr. Occom in his preface says it was "a stormy and very uncomfortable day when the discourse was delivered," and hopes that it may be serviceable to his poor kindred, the

Indians, and that people may be induced to read it because it comes from an uncommon quarter⁵.

It is said that before the settlement of Torrington, a white man hunting on the hill which rises between the two branches of the Naugatuck river, just above where Wolcotville now stands, saw an Indian and shot him ; and from this instance the hill was named Red Mountain. The reason the man gave for his deed, so closely similar to many committed on our Western frontier, was that he "knew if he did not shoot the Indian, the Indian would shoot him, so he shot first and killed him." But the white man's logic was at fault, unless he had good reason to believe that the Indian belonged to some remote and hostile tribe. Indians knew, as well as white men, who were friends and who were enemies, and there was no period subsequent to King Philip's war when any of the Indians of Connecticut would have been likely to shoot down a white man at sight, or without the utmost provocation. The shooting of this Indian was, therefore, without excuse, and the name Red Mountain stands as a dishonor to the white man.

The consideration of King Philip's war, and the other Indian wars of the colonial period, in their relations to the Naugatuck valley, must now engage our attention. Thus far we have been tracing the footsteps of a departing friend ; we have also to trace the coming and going tracks of a wily and cruel enemy.

The first war in Connecticut was that waged against the Pequots, in the very beginning of its history as a colony. The Pequots were of the Algonkin stock, but did not belong to the same family as the other Connecticut tribes. "The Pequots and Mohegans were, apparently, of the same race with the Mohicans, Mohegans or Mohicanders, who lived on the banks of the Hudson⁶." They were, therefore, without allies in the

⁵It is a fact worth mentioning in this connection, that the skull of Moses Cook was not buried with his body. It was probably prepared for examination and exhibited at the trial of Paul, and was afterward returned to the family. It was for many years in the possession of Mr. Cook's daughter, the wife of Titus Bronson, and mother of the late Deacon Leonard Bronson of Middlebury. This strange souvenir was kept by Mrs. Bronson in a little cloth bag (it was in several pieces), and at her request was buried with her in 1841. Her grandson, Edward L. Bronson, remembers having seen it repeatedly in his boyhood.

⁶DeForest, 59.

war, and were not only defeated, but practically extinguished by it. This was in 1636, and King Philip's war did not begin until forty years later. In the interval, which was a period of undisturbed peace, the settlement of Farmington took place on the one side, and of Milford on the other. The settlement of Derby, as we have seen, was begun as early as 1654, and in 1657 the deed was given in which Mattatuck is first mentioned—the land around the hill where the black-lead was found. It was during this era of peace that the meadow lands of the Naugatuck were discovered. Preparations had been begun for the settlement of Waterbury, when the colony was startled by the cry of war. The first intimation of a misunderstanding between Philip, who was the chief of the Wampanoags in south-eastern Massachusetts, and the colonists, was in April, 1671. From this time, if not before this, Philip skillfully planned to unite all the New England tribes against the whites in a war of extermination. The want of friendship among the tribes rendered this a difficult undertaking, but he succeeded so far as to extend his operations from the St. Croix river to the Ousatonick. An Indian league was formed, and the result was the most formidable war the colonists ever had to sustain. Hostilities actually commenced on the 24th of June, 1675, and were terminated by the defeat and death of Philip fourteen months afterward.

In this bloody conflict the colonists lost six hundred men. Thirteen towns were totally, and eleven partially, destroyed. The eastern part of Connecticut, being nearer the center of the conflict, suffered more seriously than the western; but the valley of the Naugatuck was by no means exempt from anxiety, danger and trouble. If there had been no other sources of hardship, the enactments passed by the General Court and the Council—which have been correctly characterized as “equivalent to putting the whole colony under martial law”—must have come heavily upon such new settlements as Derby. At a meeting of the Council, held on the 1st of September, 1675, it was reported “that the Indians were in a hostile manner prepared with their arms near Paugasuck;” and this, with other similar reports, led the Council to pass a stringent law in reference to carrying of arms by Indians:

"The Council sees cause to order that whatsoever Indian or Indians with arms shall be espied traveling in any of the precincts of our township without an Englishman be with them, if they do not call to such English traveling as they may see, and also lay down their arms, with professing themselves friends, it shall be lawful for the said English to shoot at them and destroy them for their own safety ; which it is our duty to provide for thus in time of war."

Two days afterward, it was ordered by the Council, that in each plantation a sufficient watch should be kept "from the shutting in of the evening till the sun rise," and that one-fourth part of each town should be in arms every day by turns. "It is also ordered that during these present commotions with the Indians, such persons as have occasion to work in the fields shall work in companies ; if they be half a mile from the town, not less than six in a company, with their arms and ammunition well fixed and fitted for service." In October, the General Court, in view of "great combinations and threatenings of the Indians against the English," ordered that sixty soldiers should be raised in each county, "well fitted with horse, arms and ammunition, as dragoons ;" that places of refuge should be fortified in every settlement, to be defended by such persons as the chief military officer in each town should appoint to that work ; and in case of an assault by an enemy or an alarm, any one who should willfully neglect the duty to which he had been appointed should be punished with death, or such other punishment as a court martial should adjudge him to. The "places of refuge" were fortifications constructed of timbers placed vertically in the ground, so close together that no one could pass between. Such a wooden wall, with doors properly secured, afforded good protection against hostile Indians ; and to a house thus defended the population could resort with safety at night, and return in the morning to their own houses. In the following March, it was further ordered by the Council—"in regard of the present troubles that are upon us and the heathen still continuing their hostilities against the English, and assaulting the plantations,"—that the watch in the several settlements, an hour at least before day, should call up the several inhabitants within their respective wards, who should forthwith rise and arm themselves and march to their several

quarters, there to stand upon their guard to defend the town against any assault of the enemy until the sun be half an hour high. Mounted scouts, also, were to be sent out from every town to watch for the enemy, "going so far into the woods as they may return the same day, to give an account of what they shall discover."


It was under such circumstances as these that the inhabitants of Derby sought the advice and aid of the General Court.

In answer, the Court advised them to secure their grain and remove to a more populous village for protection. A few did remove, but some evidently remained.

For further account of this subject, see pages 55 and 56 of the body of this book.

CHAPTER V.

THE INDIAN AS AN ENEMY.

ING Philip's war and its influence upon the fortunes of Waterbury, we should naturally suppose, must have been slight, for the simple reason that Waterbury was not yet settled. Yet it is probably owing to that war that Waterbury is where it is; and it would not be unreasonable to connect the course of its later history as a manufacturing center, and therefore its modern prosperity, with the same event. As we have seen, the first purchase of land around Waterbury Center was made in August, 1674. It was during the same season that a site was selected for the contemplated village, and there seems to have been no thought at first of any other site than the elevated plateau on the west side of the river, overlooking the meadows and the amphitheater amidst the hills where the city is now situated. The land on the east side was low and swampy and full of springs; that on the west side was elevated and airy; and accordingly in this latter situation (known ever since as the Town Plot) roads were laid out, the one which ran north and south being sixteen rods wide. The "home lots," measuring eight acres each, were ranged along this road or street, sixteen on each side. This was accomplished in the autumn of 1674, and apparently nothing more than this. So far as we can see, the settlers would have returned in the course of the following year to resume their work and erect dwellings on the Town Plot; but in June, 1675, the war with King Philip began; and not only was all thought of establishing new settlements abandoned, but some of those already commenced were broken up. There was no assured peace until the latter part of 1676, and meanwhile the Waterbury proprietors (unless indeed some of them went forth to the war) remained in their Farmington homes. In the spring of 1677, tranquillity being restored throughout the colony, they began again to make plans for a new settlement; but in the meantime they had learned to think of the dangers which sur-

rounded them. For several reasons they had become dissatisfied with the site they had chosen on the west side; but the chief reason, the imperative argument against it, was the increased exposure it involved to attacks of hostile savages. At the best, Farmington was twenty miles away—the only place they could look to for succor or refuge in case of attack—and they did not deem it best to place between them and their friends, in addition to this broad expanse of wilderness, a fickle and sometimes destructive river. A meeting of proprietors was accordingly called in Farmington, and a committee appointed “to view and consider whether it will not be more for the benefit of the proprietors in general to set the town on the east side of the river, contenting themselves with less home lots.” On the east side of the river it was set, and the committee of the General Court, in the October following, ordered that the inhabitants of the new plantation “should settle near together, for the benefit of Christian duties and defense against enemies.” It thus appears that the present position of the city of Waterbury, the industrial and vital center of the Naugatuck valley, is itself a memorial of the Red man; a reminder of the perils of war and the cruelty of the Indian as an enemy.

It was natural that the colonists, knowing the character of the Indian and his modes of warfare, should live in a state of chronic anxiety. But from this time forward the people of Connecticut had no trouble with the Connecticut Indians. The league with King Philip was an episode in the history of these tribes; their normal relation to the white men was one of friendship, and in fact of dependence. They were the more anxious to be on terms of friendship with the settlers, especially in the western part of the Colony, because they could then look to them as their allies and defenders when exposed to attacks from their relentless foes, the Mohawks. As already pointed out, the Indians of Connecticut, the Pequots included, belonged to the great Algonkin family of the Red race. The Mohawks belonged to an entirely different stock: they were one of the “nations” of the great confederacy which occupied the territory now comprising the state of New York west of the Hudson, and part of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and represented the Iroquois family of the Red men. So totally distinct

were these two families or stocks, that between the one group of languages and the other—the Algonkin languages and the Iroquois—no verbal resemblances can be traced. There are of course resemblances in grammatical structure, for all the Indian languages seem to be formed upon the one plan of thought, but the vocabularies are totally different. As indicated by the stage of development they had reached, the Iroquois were the foremost people in aboriginal America north of Mexico, and the Mohawks were the foremost of the Iroquois. At the time of the Discovery they were waging wars of conquest, if not of extermination, upon their neighbors on every side, and the tribes of Connecticut, west of Connecticut river, were tributary to them; paying an annual tax, and groaning under the capricious cruelties which they inflicted. The coming of the white man to Connecticut shores was therefore a welcome relief to these feeble tribes, and it was of course desirable in their eyes to have the white man for a friend.

The Connecticut colonists had nothing to fear from the Connecticut tribes on the one hand, nor from the Mohawks on the other, because the confederacy of the Five Nations were on terms of friendship with the English, and after 1684 had a treaty with them. But trouble came frequently from another quarter. The Indians of Canada—hostile alike to the Mohawks and the New England tribes—were the constant allies of the French, and were constantly employed by the French in war. Whenever, therefore, war raged between France and England, the French let loose their Indian allies upon the New England settlements, and terror reigned among the colonists. Now the condition of these settlements may easily be imagined when we are reminded that from 1689, the year when William and Mary ascended the throne of England, to 1713, when peace was proclaimed at Utrecht, with the exception of three or four years, England and France were continually at war, and the colonies continually involved in hostilities. The French aimed to expel the English from the northern and middle provinces, if not from the continent; and the English, on their part, made repeated attempts to dislodge the French from Canada; a result which they effected at a later period. As the French availed themselves of the services of their Indian allies, they kept the

frontiers in a state of continual alarm. The savages often penetrated into the heart of the colonies, spreading terror and desolation in every quarter. They destroyed crops, drove off cattle, burned dwellings, and murdered the inhabitants or carried them away into captivity.

During this later war-period the town of Derby, in the lower part of the valley, could hardly be considered a frontier settlement; but Waterbury was decidedly so, at least until the settling of Litchfield, in 1720, and shared in all the alarms, dangers, disasters and burdens of the times. Through a large part of the period now under consideration, Waterbury in common with the other frontier towns (Simsbury, Woodbury and Danbury), was required to keep two men employed as scouts. The business of these men was to keep a good lookout, to discover the designs of the enemy, and to give intelligence should they make their appearance. The citizens performed this duty in rotation, taking their stand on elevated places overlooking the village and meadows where men were at work. In 1690 the danger of invasion and attack was considered so imminent that the General Court established a military watch throughout the Colony, upon which "all male persons whatsoever (except negroes and Indians), upwards of sixteen years of age," were compelled to do duty. Widows and aged or disabled persons, whose estates were valued at fifty pounds, were to serve by proxy, and those absent at sea or elsewhere were to provide substitutes. At the same time (April 1690) it was ordered "that the fortifications in each town appointed to be made be forthwith finished according to the appointment of the authority and commission officers and selectmen in each town." Several years afterward, in March, 1704, another order was issued in regard to fortifications: "The inhabitants of every town in this colony shall be called together with as convenient speed as may be, to consider what houses shall be fortified." But already the town of Waterbury had moved in this direction; for, on the 9th of April, 1700, they had voted to fortify the house of Ensign Timothy Stanley, "and if it should prove troublesome times, and the town see they have need, two more, should they be able." It was voted also to "go about it forthwith—all men and boys and teams that are able to work, and to begin to-morrow." Four years

later—not long after the order of the General Court concerning fortifications was issued—they voted to build another fort, and selected for this purpose the house of their pastor, the Rev. John Southmayd. In the meantime they had provided other means of defense. On the 15th of April, 1703, the town instructed the selectmen “to provide a town stock of ammunition according to law,”—a law which required that each town should keep “a barrel of good powder, two hundred weight of bullets, and three hundred flints, for every sixty listed soldiers, and after that proportion.” The stock was duly purchased, and Timothy Stanley, who was by this time Lieutenant and commander of the train band, was made keeper of ammunition for the town. The order of the General Court in respect to fortifications was followed up, at the regular session in May, by other enactments affecting the town of Waterbury. Eight towns, one of which was Waterbury, were designated as “frontier towns,” and it was ordered that these should not be broken up or voluntarily deserted without permission from the General Court. It was also ordered as follows :

“That ten men shall be put in garrison in each of these towns, Danbury, Woodbury, Waterbury and Simsbury ; and that the rest of the men to be raised out of the counties of New Haven and Fairfield, with such Indians as can be procured, . . . shall have their chief head-quarters at Westfield ; . . . and said company of English and Indians shall, from time to time, at the discretion of their commander, range the woods to endeavor the discovery of an approaching enemy, and in especial manner from Westfield to Ousatunnuck ” [that is, Stockbridge].

As already stated, the whole period now under review was a time of anxiety and alarms. But early in 1707, the Colony was aroused to special diligence in preparations for defense, by the intelligence “that the French and enemy Indians were preparing to make a descent upon the frontier towns of New England.” There was also reason to suppose that the Pootatuck and Owiantonuck Indians (the Woodbury and New Milford tribes) had been invited to join the enemy, and that measures must be taken to secure their fidelity and to preserve the small frontier towns. The Council of War was immediately convened at Hartford, and it was ordered, first, that the suspected tribes

should be removed with all convenient speed to Fairfield or Stratford, or if the sickness prevailing among them should prevent this, then two of their chiefs should be conveyed to Fairfield to be held as hostages. It was also "resolved, for the preservation of the frontier towns of Simsbury, Waterbury, Woodbury and Danbury, that order be sent to the inhabitants of these towns to provide with all possible speed a sufficient number of well fortified houses, for the safety of themselves and families in their respective towns." It was further "resolved, that the inhabitants of Waterbury fortify their houses sufficiently for their safety;" and in view of the great losses which the town had recently sustained through extraordinary floods, it was agreed to recommend to the General Assembly an abatement of the Colony taxes of the town. At the same session it was resolved still further, "that the inhabitants of Woodbury, Waterbury and Danbury do every one of them maintain a good scout, out every day, from their respective towns, of two faithful and trusty men to observe the motions of the enemy." These resolutions were passed in council, in February, 1707. In the same month the town of Waterbury responded, by voting "to build the fort that is at Lieutenant Stanley's *strong*" and "build a new fort at the east end of the town." These defenses were left for a time incomplete; but in June, aroused perhaps by some new alarm, it was voted, "considering our troubles and fear of an enemy, to lay aside cutting bushes" (that is, clearing away underbrush on the commons) "and this day forthwith to go about finishing and repairing the forts, and to finish them by Wednesday next, at night." That they were duly finished and the defenses of the settlement made satisfactory to the General Assembly, appears from the fact that at the October session the Assembly "allowed to the town of Waterbury fifteen pounds out of the country rate," in view of the expense they had incurred in fortifying. A year afterwards, in an act "for the encouragement of military skill and good discipline," it was ordered by the Assembly that the committee of war in Hartford county should establish garrisons in certain towns, one of which was Waterbury, at the charge of the Colony or of the respective towns as the committee should order. Two garrisoned forts were established at Wa-

terbury at the expense of the Colony, and a third at the expense of the town. One of these forts was at the west end of the town, around Mr. Southmayd's house; one at Lieutenant Stanley's, and the third at the house of John Hopkins, the grandfather of the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, D. D., the famous theologian. This house, in which Dr. Hopkins was born in 1721, stood a short distance east of the center of the city, on the corner of East Main and Brook streets. The forts, it will be seen, were situated so as to accommodate the scattered population.

All these defenses were prepared with reference to attacks coming from the hostile savages of the north, the allies of the French. The Connecticut Indians were habitually employed by the colonial government as reliable soldiers. An act was passed by the General Court in May, 1704, in the following terms:

"It is ordered by this Court that as many of our friend Indians as are fit for war, and can be prevailed with and furnished with all things suitable, shall go with our forces against the common enemy; and Major Ebenezer Johnson [who has already been noticed as the owner of Indian slaves] is hereby empowered and ordered to employ suitable persons to acquaint the Indians in the counties of New Haven and Fairfield of this conclusion concerning them, and to furnish such of said Indians as shall offer themselves for the service as aforesaid, with arms and ammunition and what else may be needful to fit them out for war, and cause them forthwith to repair to Derby, to march with our English forces under the command of the chief officer for the said service. . . . And this court allows the [same] wages to such Indian volunteers as those have that have gone to the eastward. . . . And for the encouragement of our forces gone or going against the enemy, this court will allow out of the public treasury the sum of five pounds for every man's scalp of the enemy killed in this Colony, to be paid to the person that doth that service, over and above his or their wages and the plunder taken by them."

This last mentioned provision shows that the General Court not only recognized the Indian taste of scalping, but was quite willing to encourage it. And when, in 1710, an Indian scout was established, the same encouragement was held out. The scouting company were promised, for each Indian scalp of the

enemy brought to the committee of war, the sum of ten pounds to be divided equally amongst them. In 1724, the award was fifty pounds for every scalp. Another order, passed at the October session of the General Court in 1704, shows that the colonial authorities were familiar with the difficulties of Indian warfare and considered it necessary that the settlers should adopt the Indian's method,—not, indeed as regards scalping, but to the extent of wearing moccasins and snow-shoes. It was ordered :

“That every town and plantation in this Colony shall be provided with a number of snow-shoes and Indian shoes. no less than one pair of snow-shoes with two pair of Indian shoes for every thousand pounds in the list of the estate of such town, which snow-shoes and Indian shoes shall be provided at or before the tenth day of December next, by the selectmen in every town, at the charge of the Colony, and shall be kept by them in good repair and fit for service when there may be occasion to make use of them.”

During the October session of 1708, it was enacted that there should be “allowed and paid out of the public treasury of this Colony the sum of fifty pounds, in pay for the bringing up and maintaining of dogs in the northern frontier towns in this Colony, to hunt after the Indian enemy.” It was also ordered, that no person whatsoever should furnish lead, or sell, even to friendly Indians, any gun for any time longer or shorter ; and that those who had lent guns to friendly Indians, should recover them as soon as possible.

From all this it is evident that the towns and the general government understood the situation of affairs and were determined to be thoroughly prepared for emergencies. If the defense of the frontiers had been neglected, we know not what disasters might not have overwhelmed the settlements. As it was, the one frontier town of the Naugatuck valley suffered but little. The only Indian raids upon Waterbury were in 1710. A party of savages came down through Simsbury into what is now the southern part of Thomaston, and killed a man named Holt ; probably a hunter from another town. The place where the deed was committed is named Mount Holt, a spur of Mount Toby. Another party from Canada, having made their way into the upper part of the town, ascended a hill on the west side

of the Naugatuck, opposite Mount Taylor, to reconnoitre. To the south, in Hancock's meadow, they saw Jonathan Scott, one of the Waterbury settlers, and his two sons, one of them fourteen years of age, the other eleven. Scott was seated under a large oak tree eating his dinner ; the boys were a little distance from him. The Indians approached stealthily, taking such a course that the tree hid them from view ; reached him without being discovered, and made him prisoner. The boys took to their heels and would have escaped, but their father was given to understand that it would cost him his life if he refused to recall them, so he reluctantly brought them back. To prevent him from offering resistance, they cut off his right thumb. The three were taken to Canada, where they remained until after the proclamation of peace in 1713. Scott and his eldest son, Jonathan, then returned to Waterbury ; but the younger son, John, having become accustomed to savage life, preferred to remain among the Indians and never came home.

It is an interesting fact that the wife of Jonathan Scott, whose name was Hannah Hawks, was the daughter of John Hawks of Deerfield, and that her mother was killed in the Indian attack upon that town, on the 29th of February, 1704. Her only sister was taken prisoner and was put to death on her way to Canada. Her only brother, his wife and his three children were also killed. Mrs. Scott was the sole surviving child, and John Hawks spent his last days with her in Waterbury. After his return from captivity, Scott continued to reside in Waterbury until about 1720, when he removed to Wooster Swamp in the northern part of Watertown, near Scott's mountain. There he built a saw-mill and lived with his sons. There is a tradition that he died by violence, at the hands of the Indians, while on his way to the north ; but it seems to have no foundation in fact. The other tradition is more probable—that he was buried on Scott's mountain, where his supposed grave is still pointed out.¹

The capture of Scott and his sons, very naturally produced great excitement in Waterbury. The settlement was very weak, for in 1713 it numbered only thirty families and not more than

¹Bronson's Hist. Waterbury, pp, 105, 106, 185.

two hundred souls ; and the greatness of the impending danger could not be known, neither could disaster be completely guarded against by the utmost vigilance. In July, following the capture of Scott, the town appointed a committee, consisting of the Rev. John Southmayd and three others, "to draw up in writing the circumstances of the town in this time of war," and to present the memorial to the General Court in New Haven, in August. The General Court in response made special provision for the protection of the town, by appointing "a committee of war, with full power upon the application of the inhabitants of the said town of Waterbury, and in case of danger on the approach of the enemy, to raise and send men thither from the county of New Haven for their relief, by scouting or lying in garrison there, as occasion may require."

There was no further trouble, however, and the proclamation of peace in 1713 brought relief from apprehension. But the upper part of the valley was exposed to similar dangers afterward. Before war broke out again a settlement had been effected at Litchfield, and when Indian raids from the north were renewed Litchfield was the frontier town and exposed to the same perils which Derby and Waterbury had experienced before. Between 1720 and 1730, five houses in different parts of the town were surrounded with fortifications, that is, with palisades similar to those with which we have already become familiar in Waterbury. Soldiers were stationed in the town to guard the inhabitants while in the fields and also while at public worship on the Sabbath. Notwithstanding these precautions, attacks were made by northern savages, and settlers were taken captive. In May, 1721, Captain Jacob Griswold, while at work alone in a field about a mile to the west of the present Court House, was suddenly seized by two Indians who had rushed upon him from the woods. They pinioned his arms and carried him off. Traveling in a northerly direction, they reached by night a spot within the limits of what is now Canaan. They kindled a fire and having bound Captain Griswold, hand and foot, lay down to sleep. In the night Griswold succeeded in disengaging his hands and feet, and although his arms were still pinioned, he seized their guns and escaped. After traveling a short distance through the dark woods, he sat down and

waited for the dawn, when he resumed his journey, still carrying the two guns. When the savages in the morning found their captive was gone, they pursued him and soon overtook him. During the greater part of the day they kept in sight of him, but when they came too near he pointed one of the guns at them and thus kept them at bay. In this manner he traveled until near sunset, when he reached a high place in an open field about a mile north-west of where the Court House now stands. He then discharged one of the guns, which immediately summoned his townsmen to his assistance. The Indians fled and Griswold was restored in safety to his family.

After this occurrence, the settlers were more cautious; but their watchfulness did not last long, for in the following August a more serious misfortune came upon them. The victim this time was a Mr. Joseph Harris. He was at work alone in the woods, not far from the spot where Griswold was captured, when he was attacked by a party of Indians. Attempting to escape, the Indians pursued him; and when they found that he was likely to outstrip them they shot him dead and scalped him. As Harris did not return home at the usual time, the inhabitants became alarmed about him. They searched for him at night as long as they could see, and again in the morning, when his body was found near the north end of the plain, where the road turns toward Milton. From that time forward the plain was called Harris's plain. He was buried in the west burying-ground, near the church. His grave remained unmarked for more than a century; but in 1830 a suitable monument was erected over his dust, which bears the following inscription, in which it will be observed there is no reference to his attempt to escape:

"In memory of Joseph Harris, who was murdered by the Indians in the year 1721. While ploughing in the field, about three-fourths of a mile north-west of the grave-yard, he was shot by the Indians concealed in ambush. He was found dead, sitting on the ground, his head and body reclining against the trunk of a tree. To record the first death among the original settlers, and to perpetuate the memory of a worthy but unfortunate citizen, this monument is erected, 1830, by the voluntary benefactions of individual subscribers."

The war between the French and English was not ended until some time after this, and the attacks of the northern Indians

upon the frontier settlements were still continued. In August, 1723, tidings were brought to the Governor and Council, of an attack upon Rutland and the massacre of several persons by the hostile Indians. They were also advised that about three hundred French Indians were come over Lake Champlain toward Connecticut, probably with evil designs. It was therefore "resolved, that Simsbury and Litchfield are frontier towns of this Colony, westward of Connecticut river, which are most exposed to danger by these parties of Indians ;" and in view of the impending dangers, it was decided that the commissioned officers of these towns should immediately call together the householders in the respective towns, agree upon suitable places for garrisons and encourage the inhabitants to establish such fortifications with speed ; also, that the sachems of the several bodies of Indians in the Colony should "forthwith call in all their Indians that were out a hunting in the woods, and that they do not presume to go out again in the woods to hunt north of the road that goes from Farmington through Waterbury and Woodbury to New Milford," without leave from the Council ; also, that two scouting parties, consisting each of three Englishmen and six Indians, should range the woods above Simsbury, westward to Stockbridge, to be so ordered that they should meet each other about midway between the two places ; and finally, that a military watch should be kept in the towns of Simsbury, Waterbury, Woodbury, Litchfield and New Milford. In May following, the rule in relation to Indians hunting was enacted as a law by the General Court ; and in July, in view of the danger of giving false alarms, the same rule was extended by the Council to English and Indians alike. The spring and summer of 1724 was a period of special alarm and excitement. In that year, the Assembly gave Waterbury authority to employ six men "to guard the men in their outfields, at the discretion of the commission officers of said town." The authority thus given was exercised about a month. In Litchfield a small party of Indians was discovered lurking about the town on the night of the 19th of May. Word was immediately sent to the Council at Hartford, and it was ordered that a company of thirty-two men be immediately raised in Hartford, Wethersfield and Farmington and marched to the threatened town without

delay, to serve as a scouting party. On the 21st of June, it was ordered that ten men be impressed, armed and equipped and sent to Litchfield for the defense of that town against the enemy. As some of the proprietors of home-lots in Litchfield tried to escape from serving on the military watch, Capt. John Marsh was instructed to see that the law was duly executed upon all such persons. A line of scouts was established, extending from Litchfield to Turkey Hills, curving around the most northerly and westerly settlements in Simsbury. Capt. Richard Case, of the latter town, was directed to employ ten men on his scouting party, to rendezvous at Litchfield. These men continued in the service until October. So serious were the apprehensions of attack and so threatening the danger, that some of the more timid of the Litchfield settlers deserted their new homes and sought refuge elsewhere. As the inhabitants who remained felt themselves greatly crippled by these desertions, they petitioned the Assembly for aid and it was ordered (October 11, 1724) that whoever had left the town because of difficulties which had arisen there on account of the enemy, and should fail within a month of the close of that session of the Assembly to return to the town to abide there, or else to send some man in his stead to perform military duties, should forfeit all his right and estate in the lands of the town. At the same session of the Assembly, it was ordered that the garrison soldiers at Litchfield be withdrawn and disbanded. But in the following April, tidings were brought "from Philip Schuyler of Albany, that the enemies were all come over the lake," and thereupon the soldiers in the several frontier towns, including Litchfield and Waterbury, were ordered to "be in perpetual readiness to defend themselves and offend the enemy;" and a constables' watch was set up in the towns. A company of twenty-one men was also raised and sent to Litchfield, "to be improved in scouting, watching and warding for the safety of said town." In May, 1725, the Assembly, "taking into consideration the difficulties of the town of Litchfield in this time of trouble with the Indians," ordered that non-resident proprietors should pay and forfeit toward defraying the cost of defending the town the sum of thirty pounds each per annum, and *pro rata* for any time they should be absent with-

out permission ; " provided, however, that the right of Joseph Harris is saved from any forfeiture by force of this act."

The stringency of these enactments shows that the General Court not only appreciated the great importance of defending the frontier rather than abandoning it, but anticipated a prolonged and severe conflict. There is little trace, however, of further troubles until many years afterward. A quarter of a century passed away ere another French and Indian war broke out, and that was the last of the series. In 1752 the old allied enemies of the Colony were making encroachments on the northern and western frontiers ; those frontiers not having yet advanced beyond the present bounds of the country. In a historical sketch of the churches and ministers of that region, we read :

" The times, circumstances and duties of these pastors were in some respects peculiar. Their location was in the frontier settlements, and open to the incursions of savages. Instead of directing their attention to Christianizing the heathen, they had, in common with others, to exert all their influence to prevent their coming under the dominion of a persecuting Roman Catholic government. In the former part of this period, the great question was, Shall we continue to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty, or fall under the domination of a colossal anti-Christian power?"

In 1756 war was formally declared by England. The capture of Fort William Henry, in 1757, by the French and Indians under Montcalm, and the Indian atrocities connected therewith, aroused the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and a force was raised which was meant to arrest the further progress of the French. In 1759 the invasion of Canada was actually undertaken, and on the 18th of September, as everybody knows, Quebec was captured, the dominion of the French on the St. Lawrence was broken, and the New England colonies were delivered from further incursions of the hostile tribes of the north.

In this war the towns of the Naugatuck valley were well represented. Waterbury sent a company of thirty-five men, under the command of Captain Eldad Lewis, and besides these thirty-five, eighteen or twenty others are mentioned in the history of the town as having been engaged at one time or another in the

war, including the Rev. Mark Leavenworth, who went as chaplain. Another Waterbury man, Israel Calkins, played a part not altogether unimportant in shaping the course of events. When Fort William Henry, situated at the head of Lake George, was besieged, the English general, Webb, with an army of four thousand men, was at Fort Edward, fourteen miles away. Instead of marching to the relief of the imperiled fort, General Webb wrote a letter to Colonel Monroe advising him to capitulate. The messenger was interrupted by the Indian allies of Montcalm. But the French commander, thinking that the delivery of the letter to Colonel Monroe would promote his own interests, forwarded it to its destination, and the surrender of the fort quickly followed. Now the messenger who carried the letter of General Webb was Israel Calkins of Waterbury. After the surrender of the fort he remained in the hands of his Indian captors and was taken by them to Canada. Here he was "redeemed by a French gentleman," sent to France as a prisoner of war, and finally sent in a cartel-ship to England to be exchanged. He landed at Boston on the 6th of October, 1758, and immediately petitioned the Legislature of Connecticut "for an allowance of wages during his captivity," and also a gratuity, in consideration of the severe calamities he had suffered, which, he affirmed, "were more than words can express or imagination paint." He speaks of his property as having been dissipated during his absence, and of his family as extremely destitute, and "implores the pity and compassion of the honorable Assembly." His prayer was heard and thirty pounds were granted him.

There is one more story belonging to the early history of Litchfield, which it is proper to record here. It illustrates, like other incidents which have been mentioned, the Indian mode of warfare, but at the same time brings to view some of the better traits of the Indian nature. It is taken, in a somewhat abridged form, from the "Travels in New England and New York," of President Dwight of Yale College, who vouches for its authenticity.

Not many years after the settlement of Litchfield, a stranger Indian came one day to a tavern in the town, in the dusk of evening, and asked the hostess for some drink and a supper. He

told her he could pay for neither, as he had had no success in hunting, but promised payment at some future time. The hostess refused him, called him a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow, and told him she did not work hard to throw away her earnings upon such creatures as he. A white man who sat by, saw in the Indian's face that he was suffering severely from want and weariness, and directed the woman of the house to feed him at his expense.

When the Indian had finished his supper, he turned to his benefactor, thanked him, and assured him he would remember his kindness and if possible repay him for it. For the present he could only reward him with a story. "I suppose," said the Indian, "you read the Bible?" The man assented. "Well," said he, "the Bible say, God made the world, and then he took him and looked on him, and say, 'It's all very good.' He made light, and took him and looked on him, and say, 'It's all very good.' Then he made dry land and water, and sun and moon, and grass and trees, and took him and looked on him, and say, 'It's all very good.' Then he made beasts and birds and fishes, and took him and looked on him, and say, 'It's all very good.' Then he made man, and took him and looked on him and say, 'It's all very good.' Then he made woman, and took him and looked on him; and he no dare say one such word."

Having told his story, the Indian withdrew, with a sly glance at the landlady.

Some years after, the man who had befriended him, having occasion to go some distance into the wilderness between Litchfield and Albany, was taken prisoner by an Indian scout and hurried away to Canada. When he arrived at the principal seat of the tribe, on the southern bank of the St. Lawrence, it was proposed that he should be put to death; but an old Indian woman demanded that he should be given to her, that she might adopt him in place of a son whom she had lost in the war. He was given to her, and spent the succeeding winter in her family. The next summer, while at work alone in the forest, an unknown Indian came to him and asked him to meet him at a place which he pointed out, on a given day. The captive agreed to the proposal; but before the day arrived, his apprehensions of intended mischief had increased to such a degree

that he determined not to keep the engagement. Soon after, the Indian found him at his work again, reproved him for breaking his promise, and made another appointment with him for another day and hour. This time, the white man was true to his word. When he reached the spot, he found the Indian provided with two muskets, two knapsacks and ammunition for both. The Indian ordered him to follow him, and set off toward the south. Within a short time the white man's fears subsided, although his companion preserved a profound silence concerning the object of their expedition. In the day-time they shot such game as came in their way, and at night kindled a fire and slept by it. After a tedious journey of many days through the wilderness, they came one morning to an eminence whence they beheld a cleared and partially cultivated country and a number of houses. The man knew his home; it was Litchfield! His guide reminded him that some years before he had relieved the wants of a famished Indian at a tavern in that town, and said, "I that Indian! now I pay you! go home." Without another word he bade him farewell, and the white man hastened joyfully to his own house.

The Indian looks out no more from any hill-top upon the cultivated fields of Litchfield, or any part of the valley which was once his own hunting ground. He is gone, and the succeeding race is glad to be well rid of him. The only remains, except the title deeds and traditions to which reference has been made, are the few names of places which echo on the white man's lips the strange tones of their language, and the stone implements which are turned up by the plough in our fields. He is gone. But it is pleasant to think of him, the untutored child of the woods, and to reflect that he had much that was good in him, and not a little that is worthy of remembrance. It may be hoped that what is here given will serve to interest us in his character and render us wiser and kinder in our estimate of those who bear the same name, who in the far West are still carrying on the same hopeless fight with the relentless forces of the Anglo-Saxon civilization.

INDIAN NAMES.

The following Indian names are attached to deeds recorded in Derby, and three or four deeds in Stratford. Some of the different spellings are given :—

Ackcutrout.	John Cuckson, in 1731 (and John Cockshure, in 1742. In a Waterbury deed, Cooesen).
Aennhe.	
Agonahog.	John Howde, alias Towsowan, (the successor to Cockapatana).
Ahennosse, sagamore.	Ke Kesumun.
Ahuntaway (Huntawa), sachem.	Lyonson.
Amonequon.	Machet Numledge, Machetumhege. (Machet means "bad.")
Ansantaway (Ansantawa), sachem.	Mamook.
Arkumi.	Manchero.
Atownhood.	Manomp.
Atrechanasett, Chetrenaset.	Mashekes. (Mashok-ees.)
Atterosse, sagamore.	Matach (Mataret).
Caapatonce.	Will Mashok.
Charles.	Mawquash.
Chawbrook (Chebrook).	Melook Took (Tock).
Cherakmath.	Meskillung (Skilling).
Chesousamoke, sagamore.	Mohemat.
Chenamash.	Munsock.
Chushamack, Cheshushumock, Coshoshemack, Chushawmack, and probably Momanchewaug alias Cush (or Chuse) at Pootatuck, sachem.	Musquatt.
Chetemhehu.	Nannatouse, son of Creahore.
Chickins.	Nanawaug (Nanawauk) sagamore.
Chips.	Nanatoush (Nanoques).
Cheroromogg.	Nasquero.
Cheshconeeg.	Nebawkumme.
Chuse, sachem.	Neighbor Putt.
Cockapatana (Cockapatanay, Cockapatana), sachem.	Nesinpas.
Cockapatouch.	Okenuck (Ochenung, Okenug, Okenac, Akenants, Ackenack), sachem.
Coskoske.	Oranquato.
Chubbs (Chupps).	Oshoron.
Creahore, brother of Puckwhompe, Creahero, Kehore (Kehow).	Pagahah.
Curens (Curex),	Pagasett James (Pagasite James).
Durgen.	Papiscounos.
Hannah Tous.	Papuree.
Howxon (Heuxon).	Pawanet (Paquonet)
Husks.	Peowse.
Indian Shot.	Piunquesh.
Jacob.	Pocono.
James.	Ponomskut.
Johns.	Poquanott.
John Banks.	Pomuntock.
	Puckwhomp.

Punwan.	Toto.
Pussecokes.	Jack Toto.
Quoconoco.	John Toto.
Raretoon.	Will Toto.
Rashkanoot (Rashkanute).	Tom (son of Cockapatana).
Rawneton.	Tom's Squaw.
Ringo.	Totoquan.
Robbin.	Towtanemo (Towtanamow, Towtanemoe, Tountonimo), sachem.
Rowangasuck.	Towsowwam, squaw.
Rourkough.	Untaguenock.
Sagnett.	Younkithue.
Sasaoso (Sasaouson, Sassoughsough).	Yyou Pon (Yyouson).
Sashwake James (Susqua James).	Wampegon, sachem.
Sauquett.	Wankascum.
Sasepaquan (Sassapagrem, alias Piun- quesh).	Warrashgonoot.
Sowsonnamon.	Waskawakes, alias Tom. (Waskawases, possibly the same as Wasawas).
Secochanneegee.	Wasawas.
Shoot Horn.	Watakis (Wattaki).
Shoran.	Watagunock (Wataquenock).
Siacus.	Watens.
Sisowecum.	Waukacum.
Squaw Sarah.	Wauwumpecum.
Stastockham.	Weepooks.
Succuscoge.	Wequacuk.
Suckcoe (Suckskow).	Weroes.
Suukaquene.	Wesonco.
Tackamore, or Sackamore (Tatiymore).	Wetupaco.
Tarshun (Tazchun).	Will Doctor.
Tijackomo (Tisachomo).	Will Mashock,
Thomassoot (Thomasseet).	Winham.
Towheag (Powheak).	Wookpenos.
Tone.	

The following names are found in deeds recorded in Waterbury, Litchfield and Farmington, relating to early sales of land in the upper Naugatuck valley. Some of them are included in the foregoing list, but are reproduced here because attached to a different series of deeds :—

Alwaulsh, Awowas, Wawowas, Wowowis.	Chere.
Arumpiske, described as "Curan's squaw."	Chusquanoag.
Atumtacko, Atumtockquo (that is, Atum- patucko. He was the son of Pa- tucko).	Conquapatana (known as Konkapot).
Aupkt, Abuck.	Cocapadous (that is, Konkapot-oos).
Caranchaquo.	Cocoeson.
	Corkscrew (elsewhere Coksure, Cotsure).
	Curan.
	Hachatowsock (elsewhere Hatchet Tou- sey ?)

James (Pagasset James).	Quatowquechuck, described as "Tap-how's son."
John a-Compound.	Querrimus, Quèramousk.
Judas.	Quiump (elsewhere Aquiom?).
Kehow, Kehore (elsewhere Creahore?)	Sebocket (Aupkt, Abuck?).
Kekasahum.	Sepunkum (elsewhere Wussebucome).
Mansumpansh.	Spinning Squaw.
Mantow, Momantow.	Suckqunockqueen (elsewhere Wussockan-ockqueen; "Suckqunock's squaw"?).
Maquash.	Taphow.
Mattaneage.	Tataracum.
Mercy, described as "Sepus's squaw."	Tonhocks.
Momantow's squaw.	Toweecume.
Nenapush squaw.	Toxcronuck.
Nesaheagun (perpetuated in the name of an Odd Fellows' Lodge as "Nesahogan": the old style <i>e</i> was mistaken for an <i>o</i>).	Uncowate.
Norknotonckquy.	Warun-Compound, described as "Nesaheag's son."
Notamunk, described as "Curan's sister."	Wechamunk, described as "Cocoesen's sister."
Patucko, Patuckquo, Puttcko.	Wenuntacum.
Patucko's squaw.	Weroamaug (elsewhere Waramaug).
Petasus, described as "a [female] grandchild," probably of Awowas ("her mark").	Werumcaske, described as "Cocoesen's sister."
Pethuzo.	Wognacug.
Poni.	Wonposet.

INDIAN NAMES OF PLACES.

The following place-names, mostly in the Naugatuck valley, are either of Indian origin or embody some reminiscence of the period of Indian occupancy. They are arranged geographically, beginning at the lower end of the valley.

POOTATUCK, POHDERTOKE, ETC.

An ancient name of the (lower) Ousatunnoch River; also of a tribe of Indians; also of a village on the same river; called later the "*Pootatuck Wigwams*": at the present time it is the name of a brook which flows through the town of Newtown.

PAUGASUCK, PAGASSET, PAWGASETT, ETC.

The original name of Derby, applied by Governor Eaton and others to the Ousatunnoch River, perhaps also to the Naugatuck River.

SQUANTUCK, originally WESQUANTOOK.

A small place on the Ousatunnoch, at the mouth of Four-Mile brook, in the town of Seymour; the name also of the school-district in which it is situated.

HESSEKEE MEADOW.

A meadow at Great Hill, about three miles below the village of Seymour. *Hessekee Meadow Brook* separates Seymour from Derby.

PUNKUPS.

A small place on the Ousattunock, at the mouth of Eight-Mile brook. Perhaps named after the Indian *Puckwhomp*.

NAUGATUCK, NAWCATOCK, ETC.

The original name of the spot where Seymour now stands; said to mean "one tree"—*nequut tukh*. At an early date it was applied to the River ("the river which cometh from *Nawcatock*") by those in the lower part of the valley. The town to which the name is *now* attached was formed from Waterbury, Bethany and Oxford in 1844, and the "Naugatuck Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1845.

CHUSE-TOWN.

The name given to Seymour when it was the camping-ground of Joe Chuse (*Joseph Mauveechu*) and his band, and by which the place was known until it became Humphreysville.

INDIAN FIELD and INDIAN HILL.

Localities in the village of Seymour, a little north of the Falls. The Hill is on the south part of the Field.

RIMMON FALLS and ROCK RIMMON.

The Falls are at the centre of Seymour; Rock Rimmon is the name of a bold and craggy hill on the east side of the Naugatuck, near Pines Bridge. The names are probably not of Indian origin.

JACK'S BROOK.

A tributary of Little River, in Oxford. It is supposed to have been so called after an Indian who bore the English name of *Jack*.

SKOKORAT, originally SCUCURRA.

A long hill or ridge to the east of the Naugatuck, about a mile back from the river, and lying parallel to it, and along Bladen's brook. Also called "Snake Hill" (the Indian for "snake" is *askug*).

NYUMPHS.

A school district in the town of Beacon Falls, about two miles back from the Naugatuck. In a Stratford deed of 1659 the name *Nayump* is attached to a "small river" emptying into the Pootatuck, apparently some miles below Derby.

HOCKANUM.

A brook which flows southward and empties into Lebanon brook about a mile east of where the latter empties into the Naugatuck, at Beacon Falls. (There is a *Hockanum* river that empties into the Connecticut at East Hartford.) The base of the name is *Hocquan*, meaning "hook-shaped."

TOBY'S ROCKS.

A precipitous ledge on the west side of the Naugatuck, the northern extremity of which is now known as "High Rock." It extends about a mile southward from "High Rock Grove," at Sherman's brook. The name was derived from an Indian who was once the slave of Colonel Ebenezer Johnson, and to whom land was deeded by the town of Derby.

LOPUS.

A plain in the north-west part of the town of Beacon Falls; also called *Loper's* plain; probably not an Indian name.

TOWANTUCK, TOANTICK.

A pond on the borders of Oxford. The name occurs, along with nineteen others, designating small parcels of land in the southern part of Mattatuck (the original town of Waterbury) in a deed of 1685. The other names, now obsolete, are as follows :

WECOBEMEAS.

"The land upon the brook or small river that comes through the Straight northward of Lebanon [at Straitsville?], and runs into Naugatuck river at south end of Mattatuck bounds, called by the English Beacon Hill brook."

PACAWACKUCK or AGAWACOMUCK.

WATAPECK.

PACAQUAROCK.

MEGUNHATTACKE.

MUSQUAUKE.

MAMUSQUAKE.

SQUAPMASUTTE.

WACHU (the "mountain," probably Beacon Hill).

These "nine parcels of land lie on the east side of the Naugatuck river, betwixt Beacon Hill brook and the hither end of Judd's meadow." (Deed of 1685.)

SQONTK, the same as SQUANTUCK.

This name, which has occurred before, is the name given in the deed to "the hither end of Judd's meadow." The ten names which follow, together with *Towantuck*, designate "eleven parcels of land on the west side" of the Naugatuck.

SURACASKS.

PETOWTUCKI.

WEQUARUUSH.

CAPAGE.

COCUMPASUCK.

MEGENHUTTACK.

PANOETAN (perhaps PANOOTAN.)

MATTUCKHOTT.

COCACOKS.

GAWUSKESUCKS.

ACHETAQOPAG or MARUSCOPAG.

These are the two names given in the deed of 1685 to the point at which the eastern boundary line crosses the Naugatuck. In both the name *Capage*, given above, reappears—which stands perhaps for *kuppo-oke*, meaning "narrow place"—possibly the narrows in the river at Beacon Hill.

MATTATUCK.

The old name of Waterbury, designating a territory of much greater extent than the present town. It has survived until recently as a name of East Litchfield. In the earliest records it is *Mattetackoke* (*Matta-tuhk-ohke*), meaning perhaps "place without trees."

KISSEWAUG.

A name said to belong to Long Meadow Pond, which empties by Long Meadow Brook into the Naugatuck at Naugatuck village.

MALMANACK.

A locality in Waterbury, lying south-west of the Town Plot, about two miles from the centre of the city. It is a high ridge or knoll, said to have been the site of an Indian camping-ground.

MANHAN.

The spot known as "the Manhan," lies half a mile west of Centre Square, Waterbury, on both sides of West Main street. It was originally an island—whence the name. The name was taken some years ago by a manufacturing company.

ORONOKE (the same as ORENAUG, WARONOCO, etc.)

A school district in the western part of Waterbury, extending from Westside Hill to Middlebury.

SAUL'S SWAMP.

A swamp lying about half a mile from the Park Road, in the western part of Waterbury; so named from *Saul*, one of the Indians who lingered in "the Park" until recent times.

QUASSAPAUG.

This beautiful lake can hardly be said to be in the Naugatuck valley, as it flows through Eight-Mile brook into the Ousatunnuck, but it is much visited by Waterbury people. Mr. Cothren, in his History of Woodbury, gives the meanings "Rocky Pond" and "Beautiful clear water." Possibly the name represents *quunosu-paug*, that is "Pickerel Pond" (compare Mr. Cothren's reference to the fishing there).

ABRIGADOR.

A high hill half a mile south-east of the centre of Waterbury, now a thickly settled district of the city. The name is sometimes supposed to be of Indian derivation; but it seems to be a Spanish word (*abrigado*) meaning "a place of shelter." The occurrence of a Spanish name in such a connection is remarkable, and invites investigation. There is a cleft rock on the south-west side of the hill which used to be called the Indian's House.

TUCKER'S RING and PTUCKERING ROAD.

"Tucker's Ring" is a locality on the borders of Waterbury and Wolcott. It is so called from *Potucko*, one of the signers of the first Waterbury deed, who is said to have kindled a fire in the form of a large ring around a hill, in hunting deer, and to have perished within it. (It is at least a curious coincidence that in the Indian language *p'tukki* means "round.")

JACK'S CAVE.

A large shelving rock, in the town of Wolcott, on the old Indian trail from Farmington to Waterbury, where the Indians used to encamp at night.

WOODTICK.

A district on the borders of Wolcott, commonly supposed to have been so called from an insect of that name. (For the tradition, see Orcutt's History of Wolcott, note on p. 182.) As it is no special honor to a place to be named after an insect too insignificant to be mentioned in Webster's "Unabridged," no harm will be done by suggesting that the name is of Indian origin. At all events, *wudtuckgun*, in Roger

Williams's "Key" means "a piece of wood," and in Eliot's Bible *Wuttuk* means a "branch" or "bough," hence "wood for burning."

SPINNING SQUAW'S LAND.

A locality in the north part of Waterbury, apparently well known in early times, and mentioned in one of the first deeds.

WIGWAM SWAMP.

Also in the north part of Waterbury, drained by a stream which empties into Hancock brook, and thus into the Naugatuck at Waterville.

THE WIGWAM.

The name given to a strip of land about a mile long, lying along the West Branch of the Naugatuck, which empties near Reynolds Bridge. It is said to have been the residence of an Indian in late years. The West Branch used to be called *Wigwam Brook*.

BANTAM.

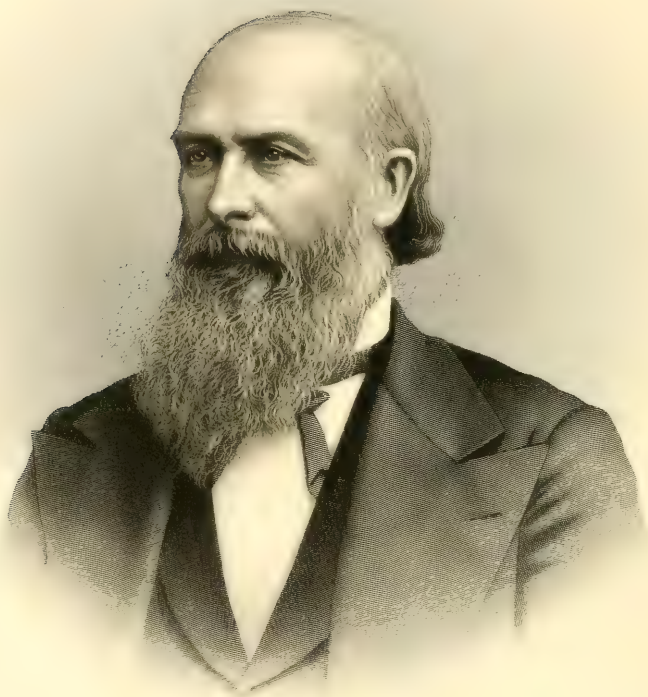
The original name of Litchfield, which still survives in Bantam River, Lake, Falls, and Village. There has been much discussion as to whether the name is of Indian derivation or not. Its origin is shrouded in mystery.

RED MOUNTAIN.

One of the hills of Torrington; the southern end of the oblong hill which lies between the east and west branches of the Naugatuck. The name is said to be derived from the fact that, previous to the settlement of the town, a white man shot an Indian on this mountain. (See Orcutt's History of Torrington, note on p. 169.)

SHAWNGUM.

The name of a hill and a valley in Torrington, above Wolcottville. The hill rises from a plateau between the east branch of the Naugatuck and Still River. The valley to which the name is attached lies along these two streams. "It was originally called the *Shawngum valley* after an Indian, or an Indian tradition."



Samuel Orcutt

HISTORY OF DERBY.

CHAPTER I.

PAUGASUCK AND PAUGASSETT.

1642-1674.

DERBY is situated at the junction of the Ousatonic and Naugatuck Rivers, nine miles by the old turn-pike road from New Haven and thirteen miles from Bridgeport on Long Island Sound. The land at this, place, lying between these rivers, is formed by high rocky bluffs on the Ousatonic, and, in the general, descends gradually towards the Naugatuck, and to the Point whereon is situated the village of Birmingham, and is one of the most beautiful locations for a city, in either the valley of the Ousatonic or Naugatuck Rivers. The land east of the Naugatuck rises eastward gradually, except at the lower portion where it is a little abrupt and culminates in what has been called, from the earliest settlement, Sentinel Hill,¹ from which a most charming view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country may be had. The portion of land between the rivers in the rear of Birmingham has been called the Neck from the first laying out of farms in that quarter. Northward of the Neck the territory of the original town is hilly, and Great Hill being the largest elevated portion was well named, and the most elevated part of it affords one of the finest views of the surrounding country and the Sound, that there is in the State.

The course of the Naugatuck through the town is south, that of the Ousatonic, on the western boundary, south-east, and these rivers, after their union, form a beautiful water view, from Birmingham, of nearly three miles in extent, closed in on each side by wooded hills.

¹ The story that Sentinel Hill was so named from sentinels being stationed on it in the Revolution, to watch war vessels on the Sound cannot be true, since the name is recorded more than a hundred years before the Revolution.

The territory of the town as granted by the General Court in 1675, and for which a satisfactory charter was not obtained until 1720, extended from Two Mile Brook on the south, twelve miles northward, and on the southern boundary, eastward from the Ousatonic two and a half miles, and on the northern boundary seven and a half miles, making an area of about fourteen thousand acres, in the original township. At present, however, the extent of territory does not equal half the original, by reason of parts having been taken to form other towns.

In 1642, four years only after the settlement of New Haven, some workmen were employed by Mr. John Wakeman of New Haven² within this territory, now known as Derby, but then called Paugasuck by the Indians, and afterwards named Paugassett by the English, and because thus employed, they were excused from standing on night guard for the protection of New Haven. The object of Mr. Wakeman in this work appears to have been the building of a trading house for the establishment of direct mercantile relations with the Indians in the valleys of these rivers, and perhaps to secure trade with the Mohawk Indians also.

This was the beginning of the Englishman's work on these hills and along these rivers, and the end to which this work has now come is to be the story of this book. The present number of inhabitants is about ten thousand; in 1860, it was 5,443, and in 1870, 8,027.

At this mercantile enterprise at Paugasuck, the suspicious and eager Dutchman, holding the honorable position of governor of New York, took exceptions in 1646, and sent a characteristic letter to the governor of New Haven. The action of the New Haven court in regard to this deliverance is thus recorded: "A protest from the Dutch Governor was read in court and an answer to the same sent, and directions given to them that keep the trading house. And it was fully and satisfyingly voted, that the court would make good their titles here, and at the trading house, and leave the issue of things to God, whatever they may be."³

As these letters are in reality a part of the history of Derby,

²New Haven Col. Rec., I. 74.

³New Haven Col. Rec., I. 265.

the one containing remarkable geographical inaccuracies, the other, an illustration of pure Pilgrim independency and cleverness, they are given in full.

The protest came in Latin, and the reply was made in the same.

THE GOVERNOR'S LETTER.

"We Willyam Kieft, General Director, and the Senate of New Netherland, for the high and mighty Lords the States of the United Belgicke Provinces for his excellency the Prince of Orange and for the most noble Lords the Administrators of the West India Company. To thee, Theophilus Eaton, Govenor of the place by us called the Red Hills in New Netherland, (but by the English called New Haven.) we give notice, That some years past, your's, without any occasion given by us, and without any necessity imposed upon them, but with an unsatiable desire of possessing that which is ours, against our protestations, against the law of nations, and against the antient league betwixt the king's majesty of Great Britain and our Superiors, have indirectly entered the limits of New Netherland, usurped divers places in them and have been very injurious unto us, neither have they given satisfaction though often required. And because you and yours have of late determined to fasten your foot near Mauritius River in this Province, and there not only to disturb our trade of no man hitherto questioned, and to draw it to yourselves, but utterly to destroy it, we are compelled again to protest, and by these presents we do protest against you as against breakers of the peace and disturbers of the public quiet, that if you do not restore the places you have usurped and repair the loss we have suffered, we shall by such means as God affords, manfully recover them, neither do we think this crosseth the public peace, but shall cast the cause of the ensuing evil upon you.

"Given in Amsterdam Fort, Aug. 3, 1646, new styl.

"WILLYAM KIEFT."

THE REPLY.

"To the Right Worth. Wm. Kieft, Govenor of the Dutch in New Netherland,

"Sir: By some of yours I have lately received a protest under your hand dated August the 3. 1646, wherein you pretend we have indirectly entered the limits of New Netherland, usurped divers places in them, and have offered you many injuries; thus in general and in reference to some years past, more particularly to the disturbance, nay to the

utter destruction of your trade, we have lately set foot near Mauritius river in that Province.

"We do truly profess we know no such river, neither can we conceive what river you intend by that name, unless it be that which the English have long and still do call Hudson's River. Nor have we at any time formerly or lately entered upon any place to which you had or have any title, nor in any other respect been injurious to you. It is true we have lately upon Paugassett River, which falls into the sea in the midst of these English plantations, built a small house within our own limits, many miles, nay leagues from the Manhattoes, from your trading house and from any part of Hudsons River, at which we expect a little trade, but can compel none; the Indians being free to trade with you, us, Connecticut, Massachusetts or with any other, nor did we build there till we had first purchased a due title from the true proprietors. What injuries and outrages in our persons and estates, at Manhattoes, in Deleware River, &c., we have received from you, our former letters and protest do both declare and prove, to all which you have hitherto given very unsatisfying answers, but whatever our losses and sufferings have been, we conceive we have neither done or returned anything, even to this very day, but what doth agree with the law of nations, and with that ancient confederation and amity betwixt our superiors at home. So that we shall readily refer all questions and differences betwixt you and us, even from first to last, to any due hearing, examination and judgment, either here or in England, and by these presents we do refer them, being well assured that his majesty, our Sovereign Lord Charles. King of Great Britain and the Parliament of England now assembled will maintain their own right and our just liberties against any who by unjust encroachment shall wrong them or theirs, and that your own principal upon a due and mature consideration, will also see and approve of the righteousness of our proceedings.

"New Haven in New England.

"Aug. 12, 1646, old style.⁴

T. EATON."

A FURTHER REFERENCE TO THE TRADING HOUSE.

Van der Donck, as cited by O'Callaghan, History of New Netherland, vol. I. 375, says, in allusion to this post: "The English of New Haven have a trading post on the east or south-east side of Magdalen Island not more than six (Dutch) miles from the North River, for this island lies towards the upper part of the North River, twenty-three

⁴New Haven Col. Rec. I. 265-6.

(Dutch) miles and a half higher up than Fort Amsterdam, on the east bank."

Hence it may be concluded that hereafter it will be in order for the people of this locality to represent themselves as residing either at Mauritius, or Magdalen Island, or Birmingham, whichever they prefer!

In this correspondence several items of history are established; that, notwithstanding the error as to locality, there was a trading house in 1646, at Paugasuck on the "east side of the island" or Point, and that the New Haven court determined to maintain it, and make sure the title. No Indian deed of the sale of this land at that date is now to be found, but a purchase was made before 1646, as stated by Governor Eaton, "and it was fully and satisfyingly voted, that the court would make good their title at the trading house," or in other words, maintain their rights. This house stood on the east side of Birmingham point, and the vessels sailed up to it, for trading purposes, as the bed of the Naugatuck River passed close to the bank at that time.

An Indian deed recorded in Stratford, dated 1671, says: "Who are right owners of one island in the great river Oantnock where Mr. Goodyear had a trading house." Mr. Goodyear and Mr. Wakeman were partners in this trading post, and being referred to in so early a deed confirms the other writings copied, and determines the location, without any doubt, for no other trading house was established in this region nearer than Milford.

Paugasuck, then, for this is the spelling adopted much of the time by the best writers in recording the acts of the place and town, was the name of the locality now called Birmingham, but afterwards was applied to the village east of the Naugatuck; the Paugasuck River is now the Naugatuck, and the Pootatuck is now the Ousatic. These items should be remembered in reading the Indian deeds.

The work, and the trading house, and the mercantile enterprise continued, probably, without interruption with some success, until April, 1654, when the record of the New Haven court was made as follows: "Mr. Goodyear was desired to inform those of Newhaven which have part of Paugasuck with him,

that the court expects an answer from them, at the general court in May next, whether they will put the said place under this jurisdiction or no."⁵ But no report was made at the specified time, and the matter passed until May, 1655, when inquiry was made concerning it, and "Mr. Wakeman one of the owners, . . . desired a little respite before he gives answer. The governor informed the court that Richard Baldwin, if not some others of Milford, had been with him and desired liberty from the court to buy some land of the Indians about Paugaset, but the magistrate and deputies for Milford desired they might not have leave till they more fully understand the mind of their town, to whom they think it will be offensive if granted."

Before the meeting of the Court in the next October, Richard Baldwin and others had purchased of Mr. Goodyear his claims at Paugasuck, and at that session of the Court the subject came up and Mr. Baldwin made reply, that they desired to inform the Court "that they are thankful that the court will take that matter into their consideration, and that they are very willing and desirous to have it under this jurisdiction upon the considerations hereafter expressed."

The conclusion of the Court was rendered in nearly the words of the considerations specified. They say, "that they had considered the several things propounded, and according to their desire they do accept him and the rest of the company, (whose names were now given)⁶ and the place called Paugasset,⁷ under the jurisdiction, and from henceforward shall look upon it as a part thereof.

"And first, the court gives liberty that if the place upon serious view be found fit for a small village, they grant them liberty so to be, without being under New Haven or Milford.

"They do also condescend that they shall have liberty to purchase what lands they can of the Indians suitable to this village intended, provided it be without prejudice to these two plantations, or to the hindering of any other plantation that may be set up hereafter further into the country.

⁵New Haven Col. Rec. II. 77.

⁶But not recorded.

⁷Hence the English name is Paugasset, because so stated by the Court, but the Indian name was Paugasuck, as given by the best spellers for 100 years.

"They are willing that one from among themselves, such as the court shall approve of, shall be entrusted with power and authority to call meetings, execute warrants, moderate in cases of difference, and take the best course he can to carry on things in an orderly and peaceable way.

"They are content that what estate they have wholly employed at Paugassett shall be rate free for three years.

"Which things were thankfully received, and Paugassett declared to be under and a part of this jurisdiction.

"Richard Baldwin was now appointed to be the man to carry on the trust before mentioned, he also now declared that they did intend to purchase large tracts of land of the Indians, but when they had done they should submit it all to this court to allot them out such a proportion as should be thought meet for them."⁸

Under such considerations and grants the village of Paugassett seemed prepared to grow into a prosperous plantation, and had there been no opposition just at that time when the spirit of enterprise was fresh and courageous, there might have been more progress made in ten years than was made in forty, as it was. The next spring the people of Milford, headed by their minister, Rev. Mr. Pruden, appeared at court and made remonstrance to the following effect: "The magistrate and deputies for Milford objected against it, and Mr. Pruden on behalf of their town declared that it would be very prejudicial to Milford several ways, so much as they could not comfortably carry on their occasions there by reason of the straitness of accommodations for commonage for their cattle which they should suffer, by reason that Stratford river and New Haven bounds do so confine them to so narrow a compass, all which were duly considered, as also that Richard Baldwin and others concerned in Paugassett did say, . . . but after much time spent in many debates about it, the court saw that there was not like to be a comfortable closing betwixt them if the planting of Paugassett went on as had been intended, wherefore it was propounded to both parties that those concerned in Paugassett would resign their purchase to Milford, they paying them for

⁸N. H. Col. Rec. II. 155-7.

the same, and that the town of Milford would accommodate those of their town, that did intend to sit down at Paugassett, with comfortable accommodations for their subsistence."

It will be seen by these records that Milford makes no claim of property right in the land then owned by Richard Baldwin and his company at Paugassett, but that Milford needed it for general accommodations, and that the town would purchase it, and it is probably true that Milford never owned a rod square of the territory granted by the Legislature to constitute the original town of Derby.

In those days cattle constituted a large part of the wealth of, and subsistence for, the people, as will be hereafter seen, and the meadow lands and Indian fields of Paugassett offered large assistance in sustenance for the herds, and this was one reason why the establishment of a village was proposed at that time; for such an enterprise could much more easily succeed where there were meadows already cleared and supplying quantities of grass.

This question came up again in court in the spring of 1657, when the Paugassett company had offered to deliver their interests to Milford on terms which seemed to be reasonable, but which had been rejected, upon which the court desired to know the terms, and they were presented in writing, "which the court considered of, and thought them reasonable, with something added which they acquainted him [Mr. Baldwin] with, and to which for himself and the rest he consented, and therefore upon the terms hereafter expressed, they desire Milford and they may join in a loving way, but if Milford refuse, it is likely New Haven will accept them."

First, that they have liberty to buy the Indians' land behind them (that is over Naugatuck river⁹ and not toward New Haven bounds, and also above them northward up into the country).

Secondly, that according to the number of persons there interested, they shall bear their equal share of men which shall be pressed to any public service.

⁹All the land owned by Baldwin's company at this time lay east of the Naugatuck River.

Thirdly, that they be free from all such rates which particularly concern the town of Milford, paying the jurisdiction rates and to the maintenance of the ministry at Milford so long as they enjoy the same, and a share toward the magistrate when Milford shall agree upon any allowance to that end, and their part of common charges about the meeting-house for the future while they stand a part of Milford, and to bear their share toward the killing of wolves and foxes, and if there be any other questions hereafter which is not now thought of and determined, it shall be considered and issued by this general Court, as also how long they shall continue a part of Milford or New Haven, and when it is fit they should be a village of themselves."

At the same time it was ordered concerning the boundaries, that, "The bounds of their land with reference to Milford is agreed, that toward Milford, betwixt their purchase and a brook now called Steephill brook, runing into Paugasset river, a division be equally made runing a line eastward, the one-half next Milford to lie to Milford common, and the other half next their purchase, to go to them for common; also to run a line from their purchase, thereabout where their houses stand, cross to the line betwixt New Haven and Milford where it is conceived it will meet with Paugasset path, or thereabout, and then divide it in the middle north and south, and leave that part to Milford common next to New Haven line, and that part to Paugasset that is next them."¹⁰

These boundaries give us important information, namely that at this time, March, 1657, there were "houses" on this land standing at what is now known as Riggs Hill. The record says: "a line from their purchase" [the northeast corner of it,] "thereabout where their houses stand, cross to the line betwixt New Haven and Milford, where it is conceived it will meet with [coinside with] Paugasset path," which as we shall see was at that place. Dividing this territory as proposed, from north to south would leave a strip of land on the east side of the Naugatuck river about two miles long and two miles and a half wide, and the river meadows. This truly

¹⁰N. H. Col. Rec. II, 222.

would have made a "village" of the whole plantation, and a small one at that, covering one hill on the east bank of the river. This indicates the restricted opinions those people had of the territory necessary for the support of a few families, by the cultivation of the soil. Send ten old farmers, such as Derby had a hundred years later, to consider such a proposition of planting a colony on such a garden patch and they would throw up their hats and laugh the thing to scorn, with a relish.

The truth is, these men were practically merchants and tradesmen, and knew very little about farming, as all their work shows. Doctor John Hull, who, thirty years later on removing to Wallingford, received a little friendly present of over a mile square, or seven hundred acres of land, nearly one-fourth of the size of this proposed Paugassett wilderness garden patch!

And what kind neighbors these Paugassett planters had! If Milford would not accept of this big slice instead of the whole, New Haven would, especially if she could secure in the same bargain those who would live on the borders and kill the "wolves and the foxes!"

However, these delays and haltings did not entirely subdue the spirit of enterprise and activity, for, while Milford was dreaming about this matter, and New Haven was waiting for her to wake out of sleep, Lieut. Thomas Wheeler of Stratford makes a purchase or rather accepts a gift of land, in May, 1657, on the point where Birmingham now stands, and thereby completely disarranges the plans and dispels the dreams of Paugassett's loving neighbors. No skillfully planned campaign of a great war general could have perfected the defeat of a contending army more decidedly than did this Lieutenant Wheeler, wheeling into the Great Neck, at this time, the counsels of Milford and the New Haven court. His deed received from the Indians reads in part as follows, it being the first Indian deed given that is now to be found of lands in Derby:

"This present writing¹¹ witnesseth that I Towetanome Sagamore att pagaset & Raskonate with y^e consent of all Pagaset indians Doe frely

¹¹There are given two or three specimens of the spelling and manner of writing, but beyond that, while the *words* of the original will be carefully given, all else will be in modern style.

& fully make over from us our Heirs & assigns & Doe freely give apercell of land lying bee Twene Poodertoke River & Nagatuck River, Podertoke River bounding it on the Southwest, Nagatuck River north-east; & Bounded on y^e northwest with trees marked by ourselves & other indians; To Thomas Wheeler of Stratford his Heires & assigns for ever quiatly to possess it & doe ffree y^e said land from all claims of any indian or indians; & this afore said land wee doe freely give to the afore said Thomas Wheeler & his Heires for ever upon condition that hee come to live on it himself; & if the said Thomas Wheeler seles the said land it must be to such a man as wee like; in witness here of we have sett toe our hands; May, 1657.

In presents of	Towetanamow,	his mark
Ruth Wheeler, her mark	Raskenute,	his mark
Timothy Wheeler.	Waampegon,	his mark
	Manomp,	his mark
	James,	his mark"

This same land with these precise words of boundary was again deeded to Thomas Wheeler "to have it recorded to him and his heirs according to the laws and customs of the English . . . this 20th of April, 1659.

Subscribed in the	The mark of Towtanamow,
presence of us	Pagahah, his mark
John Wheeler	Pagasite James, his mark
Richard Harvee	Munsock, his mark
Thomas Uffott	Sasaouson, his mark"
John Curtiss	
John Minor.	

In May, 1658, Thomas Wheeler applied to the New Haven court to have this land taken under that jurisdiction, "upon the same terms which those other proprietors, at or near Paugassett were received," to which the court answered that they "do incline to his motion, but desired first to speak with Lieutenant Wheeler himself, before they give a full answer in the case." At the same time the court having some information as to questions about the taxes ordered that, "for the cattle which are for the most part at Paugassett, belonging to the settled inhabitants there, rates are to be paid to ye jurisdiction only," and Lieutenant Treat and Ensign Bryan of Milford were required to send a list of them to the treasurer at New Haven;

the which list if only it had been preserved would furnish us with the names of those settlers then there.

What were the precise relations of Paugassett for several years is not stated in the records. It had been regularly accepted as a village or plantation by the New Haven court, and then that decision informally suspended and negotiations entered, to make some new combination, but the language of Thomas Wheeler in the above application indicates that he supposed they were a separate plantation under the New Haven jurisdiction.

In May, 1659, Edward Wooster desired to know where and of whom he should receive pay for seven wolves he had killed at or near Paugassett. He was told that "if Paugassett stand in relation to Milford as a part of them, then he is to receive his pay there, but if they stand as a plantation or village of themselves, then they themselves must bear it; nevertheless, it being thought by some that both New Haven and Milford have benefit by killing wolves at Paugassett, it was agreed that it should be recommended to both the towns to see what would be freely given him in recompence of his service in thus doing."

"Edward Wooster was also told [by the court] that the encouragement given to the proprietors at Paugassett was in reference to a village to be settled there, which the court now saw no likelihood of, and in the way they were in they saw not how they could attend their duty in reference to the Sabbath, being at such a distance from the means, which the court would consider of; which being debated and considered, it was ordered that if the place called Paugasset become not a village to the purposes formerly expressed by the court, betwixt this and the General Court in May next, that the place shall be deserted in reference to settled habitation."

But Edward Wooster was not the man to be discouraged by the high authority of New Haven court, any more than to be frightened at the wolves on Sentinel hill or those other gentle cubs from Bear swamp. He intended a life work of honor and success, and being on the ground had no thought, apparently, of leaving. So also was Richard Baldwin, although residing at Milford, struggling manfully against great odds, but was making progress, slowly. The court had done the most discouraging

thing that could have been done, by suspending its decree of independency and protection, at the moment when the courage of the company was most enterprising and hopeful, but now it saw fit to complain of these men. Especially was this true the next May (1660), when Richard Baldwin, having made another purchase, desired it to be connected with Paugassett, "where some further preparations had been made this winter by fencing, for the carrying on a village which they intended to pursue."

This application Milford opposed, "since it would straiten their plantation if that should be granted." This was about Hog meadow, and to Milford Mr. Baldwin replied "that either it be an appendix to Paugassett, or as he is a planter at Milford he may enjoy it, or if Milford have it he may have a valuable consideration for it." Upon which the most frank and honest clerk of the New Haven court recorded, "Concerning which meadow the court did nothing at this time, but the order made (in 1658) was read and they were told that this matter of Paugassett had been four or five years under consideration, and that the court had been often exercised with it, and it was now expected that they should have heard that Paugassett had been in a settled way to the ends propounded, before this time; but when the return is given they only say, they have done something about fencing, and so it is delayed from court to court and held in a dallying way for four or five years together." Nobody had been "in a dallying way" but the court! The misfortune is that that was not the last old granny court that ever sat in America! To this wonderful eloquence of the court Sargent Baldwin replied, "that he was hindered by obstructions he had met with by the ordinary [tavern] at Milford and by sickness the last summer." Whereupon the court declared, "that they would make trial one year more, but if Paugassett become not a village by that time, what was ordered last year, they expected to be attended, and that if the work go not on in the meantime to the satisfaction of the court of magistrates in October next Edward Wooster, with any other that is there, shall be removed and not suffered to live in such an unsatisfying way as now they do." While making this wonderful deliverance, the court must have forgotten all about the seven wolves, besides foxes and bears that Edward Wooster was kill-

ing per year, "to the benefit" of other people, while living alone ten miles in the wilderness!

From 1660 to 1664, Paugassett taxes were received separately from Milford or any other place. The amount of these taxes for three years was, in 1660, £1 8s. 8d.; in 1661, £1 6s. 2d.; in 1662, £1 18s. 5d.

On the second of March, 1660, another flank movement was made by which Richard Baldwin secured advantage to his company, as will be seen by the following deed:

"At a meeting of Towtanimoe, Sagamore of 'Pawgasutt' together with some other Paugassett Indians his subjects, at the house of Richard Baldwin of Milford, Mar. 2, 1659-60: The said Sagamore did grant . . the meadow known and denominated by the name of Hogg meadow . . unto Richard Baldwin, . . agreeing also to sell other lands when Paugasuck should become settled. And likewise doth engage in the meantime not to make over, sell or dispose of any land . . between the west branch of Milford Mill river and Pootatuck river east and west, and from the little river on the north side of Grassy hill and so northward unto the hither end of the place commonly called Deer's Delight, unto any other persons whatsoever.

Towtanimoe, his mark.	Secochanneege, his mark.
James, his mark.	Sassaughough, his mark.
Chub, his mark.	Wauwumpecun, his mark.
Succusoge, his mark."	

In September, 1661, Richard Baldwin made another purchase of "all the upland adjacent to Hogg meadow."¹² This purchase completed the Paugassett territory eastward and made the plantation of some considerable extent.

¹²Sept. 6, 1661,

Towtanimoe deeded to Richard Baldwin, "all the upland adjacent to Hogg meadow, to begin at Milford line on the south side, and the north side goeth up to the path which goeth from Pagasett to New Haven; and the west side from Milford line where the cartway now is that goeth over the brook which is on the north side of Grassy Hill, and so broad as it is there, to Milford Mill river, the same breadth it is to run from the said Mill river at Pagasett path on the north side towards Pagasett; also all the great swamp that lieth on the east side of said Mill river from Milford line northward and eastward, unto the utmost bounds of it.

Towtanimoe, his mark.
Younkitihue, his mark.
Towheage, his mark."

Another deed, given to Thomas Wheeler, was executed as follows :

"Aprill 4, 1664. This may certify that I, Okenuck, Sachem of Paugassett, have sold Thomas Wheeler of Paugassett an Island lying in the river called ' Podertock ' river, lying before his house, southward from his house, containing three or four acres. The said Thomas Wheeler, in consideration is to pay me two yards of cloth and two pair of breeches

"Witness the mark of

Okenuck, Sachem.

Ansantaway, his mark.

Agonahog, his mark."

Lieut. Thomas Wheeler settled on his land on the Point, probably in the spring of 1657, and remained there until the winter or spring of 1664, when he removed to Stratford, and in the following June sold this farm, containing as the deed says, "about forty acres," to Alexander Bryan of Milford, and was none the poorer for the adventure as indicated by the deed of sale ; he having received it as a gift and sold it for £200.¹³

This was the parcel of land deeded to Mr. Wheeler by Towtanimow, which the author of the History of Woodbury supposed to be nearly as large as Litchfield County. It contained "forty acres, more or less." And this deed is recorded in close proximity to the Indian deed of this same land, which he copied, bounded in the same words. The same author errs when he says this "seems to have been the last sale of lands by the Derby Indians ;" since there were over twenty afterwards. He errs again when he says "their right to sell the land at all, seems somewhat doubtful, as the most of the territory sold, was occupied by the Pootatuck Indians." No evidence has been seen indicating that the Pootatucks occupied separately any land east of eight mile brook and the Ousatonic River, but they signed deeds with the Paugasucks.

The Pootatuck sachems signed five or six deeds with the

¹³" Jan. 6, 1664. Lt. Thomas Wheeler for a consideration of £200 in hand paid hath granted and sold . . . to Alexander Bryan one parcel of land and houses wherein he now liveth and occupieth, it being as followeth : bounded with Pootatuck river south-west, Naugatuck river north-east, and on the north-west with trees marked by Towtanimow, sachem. This land containing forty acres more or less.

Paugasuck Indians, and the Paugasucks signed several deeds with the Pootatucks, as will be seen by a glance at the names attached to the Indian deeds of Derby and Woodbury. The very close relationship of these two tribes is given in part on page twenty-two of Woodbury history, and indicates that the Paugasucks had as much right to sell Derby soil as the Pootatucks to sell Woodbury territory. The same author says again: "It is certain that Aquiomp, sachem of the Pootatucks in 1661, was independent of the Paugasett sachem, and that his successors in the sachemdom, after that date, made numerous grants to the English." But *every deed* thus given, after that date, as represented in Woodbury history, was signed by Paugasuck Indians, with the Pootatucks.

The truth is, that both these clans descended from the Milford Indians, and removed up the rivers before the incoming English; and while living in different clans or families, were one in descent, and the claims of ownership in the lands, by both parties, are recognized by the English, from the first to the last. The sale of a tract of land lying on the Pequonnuck, in Stratford, in 1661, confirms this opinion, and also indicates that the Paugasuck Indians were regarded as having superiority over all others; else they could not have given a deed of land occupied by the Pootatucks as they did. It is quite evident that the Paugasucks living in Derby territory were twice the number of the Pootatucks from 1650 to 1680; at which last date the former began to join the latter in considerable numbers, at the mouth of the Pomperaug.

It was in consequence of this *gift* of land to Lieut. Wheeler that the planters had some misgiving about the validity of the title, and upon the death of Towtanimow a bond¹⁴ was given by the Indians in the sum of five hundred pounds not to molest the possessors in regard to this title.

¹⁴" June 27, 1664. This present writing witnesseth that I, Okenuch, Sachem of Paugasett and Ansantaway living at Paugasett, considerations moving us hereunto do bind ourselves joyfully and severally . . . in a bond of five hundred pounds, that we will not molest or trouble Thomas Wheeler, now or late of Paugasett, nor Mr. Alexander Bryan of Milford . . . about a parcel of land that was given to said Thomas Wheeler by Towtanimow, sachem then of Paugasett.

Akenants [Okenuch] his mark.
 Ansantaway, his mark."

On June 14, 1665, Alexander Bryan sold this farm of forty acres and the island to Joseph Hawkins of Stratford, and John Brown of Paugassett, and on the twentieth of the next July Mr. Bryan passes over to Joseph Hawkins "his part of the farm at Paugassett, to be paid eighty pounds a year for three years," making a profit to himself of forty pounds, if this was the same land he bought of Mr. Wheeler, in which case the sale to Hawkins and Brown was a failure. Afterwards this land was passed to the town, and Joseph Hawkins received another allotment.

At this time, Mr. Richard Baldwin, desirous of securing a perfect title to these lands, and a united plantation, obtained a deed from the Indians covering all other deeds heretofore received, which was a statesman-like policy, on not a very extended scale, although of very great importance. This deed has been relied on hitherto, very much by writers, as the commencement of the enterprise that finally issued in the town of Derby, and so far as it relates to the boundary of the town is of importance.¹⁵ It takes in no new land and covers only the forty acres on the Great Neck. It is not certain whether the old trading house went with the forty acres or not. Mr. Wheeler may have converted it into his dwelling house, or continued it as a store or trading house, for there are certain indications that Alexander Bryan, with others, perhaps, kept some sort of a trading house from the time Mr. Goodyear sold his interests there (1654), until after the plantation became a town. After he had sold the Wheeler farm on the Point, he is still said to have land there, and what or where it could be except at the trading house it is difficult to conceive.

¹⁵ "Know all men by these presents bearing date Sept. 15, 1665, that I Ockenunge the sole and only Sagamore of Pagassett together with all the Indians my subjects and proprietors at Pagassett aforesaid, . . . do sell unto Richard Baldwin and his company, a tract of land bounded as herein expressed; bounded north with the present path that goes between New Haven and Pagassett, on the south with the bounds of Milford town, on the east with the Mill river of Milford, and on the west with the Great river at Pagassett. I do sell the above said tract of land, except what was formerly sold particularly to Ricard Baldwin or granted upon considerations whatsoever, . . . for and in consideration of full satisfaction already by me received.

Ochenunge,	his mark.
Chupps,	his mark.
Nebawkumme,	his mark."

At this time Abel Gunn, a young, unmarried man came to the place, and being a good writer, with a talent and disposition for business habits, obtained a book and commenced keeping accounts and records in behalf of the company, and this book has now the high honor of being A number *one* of the Town Records of Derby; never having had the ornament of being dressed in a cover of any kind. Many thanks to Abel Gunn, well named [Able], and of great service and honor to old Derby!

The first record made in this book is without date, but from various circumstances there is evidence that it was written in January, 1665-6, when he first obtained the book. This entry gives us important information:

“Item. Mr. Goodyear, Mr. Wakeman and Mr. Gilbert of New Haven hath bargained and sold to

RICHARD BALDWIN,
EDWARD RIGGS,
EDWARD WOOSTER,
JOHN BROWN,
ROBERT DENISON,

JOHN BURWELL,
SAMUEL HOPKINS,
THOMAS LANGDON,
FRANCIS FRENCH,
ISAAC PLATT,

of Milford, a tract of land at a place called Paugasuck, and by these men above named put under New Haven jurisdiction in the year 1655, the bounds of which tract of land is as hereafter followeth, namely, with Naugatuck river west, a small rock south, with a swamp on the east, and a little brook or spring that runs into the Beaver river north.”

The next record made gives some idea of the location and the work then being done to make the beginning of a settlement:

“Paugasuck Inhabitants reconed with Edward Wooster this 2d of January 1665-6 and they are indebted to him as follows:

For the grass land so called	£1 5 0
For the middle island so called	£3 0 0
For the two mile island so called	£2 14 0

“They have further agreed this 2d of January that he is to stay for this money till he hath had the sum by their purchasing their lands or other common works belonging to the place.

“They have also renewed upon Edward Wooster a former grant of land, namely, the Long lot so called, only there is to be a sufficient cart way through it, and the fishhouse island so called, and the two

mile island so called ; the above said Edward Wooster hath three grants conferred upon him ; also these conditions as followeth, namely, present security that he is not to drive any cattle through the meadow without it be where it is common ; and that he is not to common in the meadow but proportionally according to his lands.

“ Debts due to the company as followeth, Edward Riggs £0 7s 2d. The company is indebted as followeth

	s.	d.
2 : 11 : 65, John Brown	£0	1 3
7 : 12 : 65, Joseph Hawkins for going to Stratford	£0	5
Work done upon the general account April 1666		

	s.	d.
Samuel Riggs three days and a half	£0	07 06
John Brown three days and a half	0	07 06
Francis French two days	0	05 00
John Brown one day	0	02 06
Samuel Riggs one day	0	02 06
John Brown and his son Joseph each half a day	01	08
Francis French half a day	1	03
Joseph Riggs half a day	1	03
John Bruer for goodman Wooster half a day	1	03
Francis French one day	2	06
Joseph Riggs one day	2	06

1667. Work done on the general account

Setting up that fence which was bought of Samuel Riggs

	s.	d.
Francis French 3 days and a half	£0	8 9
Samuel Riggs 3 “ “ “ “		8 9
Abel Gunn 3 “ “ “ “		8 9
Francis French 1 day more	2	6
Samuel Riggs 1 “ “	2	6 ”

It is probable that in the spring of 1667 was made, among the ten proprietors,

THE FIRST DIVISION OF LAND.

It is stated as preliminary to the division that John Burwell sold his right to Thomas Hine, and he to Henry Lyon, and he to Henry Botsford. Also that Samuel Hopkins, one of the ten, sold his to John Smith, and then the division was made.

"The laying out of this tract of land above mentioned, and the number of acres both of upland and meadow :

	Home Lot.	Upland.	Meadow.
John Brown	1 1-2 acres	4 acres	3 acres
Isaac Platt	1 1-2 "	4 "	3 "
Edward Riggs	1 1-2 "	4 "	3 "
Richard Baldwin	2 " and a rod	6 "	4 1-2 "
Edward Wooster	1 1-2 "	4 "	3 "
Francis French	1 1-2 "	4 "	3 "
Henry Botsford	1 1-2 "	4 "	3 "
Robert Denison	1 1-2 "	4 "	3 "
John Smith	1 1-2 "	4 "	3 "
Thomas Langdon	1 1-2 "	4 "	3 "

Thomas Langdon hath his home lot where his house stands."

After this plan was adopted and before the land was laid out, it was recorded that Alexander Bryan had bought of Thomas Langdon all his right at Paugasuck, and Edward Wooster had bought the same of Mr. Bryan ; upon which Thomas Langdon seems to have removed from the place.

The description of the laying of these lots is important in order to know where the settlement first began, and thereby to know many other things which transpired in the town.

"At the laying out of the meadow, Edward Wooster accepted the lower end of the meadow, for his meadow lot, bounded with Richard Baldwin north, with Naugatuck river west, with a creek south and a creek east.

"Richard Baldwin hath a piece of meadow bounded with Edward Wooster south, Naugatuck river west, and Francis French north, and a creek running under the hill east.

"Francis French hath his meadow lot bounded with the foot of the hill east, with Richard Baldwin south, with Naugatuck river west, with Edward Wooster north."

In this manner they continue to measure out the meadow lots until they came to John Smith, the last of the ten, when they declare that his meadow and upland are joined together, (as in the accompanying plan), that is, his upland joined the east end of the meadow and then went up the hill east, making the southern boundary of the village as then arranged at the place known now as Up Town or Old Town.

Meadow Land.

		Creek.		
		Ed. Wooster, 3.		Naugatuck.
		Richard Baldwin, 4½.		
		Francis French, 3.		
		Edward Wooster, 3.		
		John Brown, 3.		
		Isaac Platt, 3.		
		Edward Riggs, 3.		
		Robert Denison, 3.		
		Henry Botsford, 3.		
		John Smith, 3.		
Upland.				
John Smith, 4 acres.				
Henry Botsford, 4 acres.	Highway.	John Brown, 4 acres.	Long lot.	
Rich'd Baldwin 2 acres.		Francis French, 1 acre.		
Highway.		Highway.		
Ed. Wooster, 4 acres.		Rob't Denison, 4 acres.		
Isaac Platt, 4 acres.		Francis French, 4 acres.		
Rich'd Baldwin, 4 acres.		Edward Riggs, 4 acres.		
Ed. Wooster, 4 acres.		Creek.		
Tree and swamp.				
		Beaver brook and Naugatuck.		Old river.

A portion of the Naugatuck river at that time came down along the eastern bank a short distance below the old burying ground, then turning to the right, as is still apparent by the trees and the depression in the meadow, passed over to the Great Neck (or Birmingham) and then down by the old trading house. Hence the meadow land was bounded "west with Naugatuck river," and at the east a little way "with a creek," or the water flowing up by the tide, and after two lots, the others were bounded on the "east with the foot of the hill," there being no creek there. The confirmation of this river course will be quite clearly established hereafter.

Of the upland lots, five of them are bounded on the west with Naugatuck river, and east with a highway; the other tier are bounded on the west with a highway and on the east with the foot of the hill.

This was the first formal laying out of land by the company. Edward Riggs had selected him a farm on the hill, and Francis French also. Edward Wooster and Thomas Langdon had built their houses, at this place, near the river, but all this was done without a formal division of land. When this division was made Edward Wooster and Thomas Langdon received lots where their houses stood, and these houses were probably built in 1654, and Edward Riggs built at the same time on the hill. Francis French built his later, that is, in 1661, when he was married.

Soon after this division was made Richard Baldwin died and his widow sold all her interest in Paugassett to Alexander Bryan, and then followed an interesting time in buying and selling lots as in many other real estate enterprises since that day; the most important of which was that of John Brown, who sold all his land on the east side of the river and with Joseph Hawkins bought the Wheeler farm, on the point; but which purchase Mr. Brown soon gave up and removed to New-ark, N. J.

Here then was the village of Paugassett as laid by authority in 1665-6, containing two houses, perhaps more, inhabited, and the house on the Wheeler farm; and Edward Riggs's and Francis French's houses on the hill east. *Edward Wooster's* house stood on the lot laid at the north end of the plot, as it is

said the road began "at his gate," and then went south between the two tiers of lots. Mr. Wooster was a farmer and made a specialty of hop raising in Milford, as indicated by the following town record: "A General Court, Oct. 24, 1651. Considering the pressing need of hops, the town grants to Edward Wooster an acre, more or less, lying up the Mill river, to be improved for a hop garden, according to his request. This is not to pay rates while improved for hops."¹⁶ It is probable that the raising of hops on the meadow land at Paugassett was a leading object in Edward Wooster's settling here in 1654, as he did.

Edward Riggs was one of the first settlers in 1654, being one of the original ten proprietors, his house standing on the place still known as the Riggs farm on the hill a mile east of Old Town, or the first village lots laid out. In his house two remarkable men found shelter and protection; they were Messrs. Goff and Whalley, judges of Charles the First of England. President Stiles, in his history of these men and the place of their resort called The Lodge, says, "They left it and removed to Milford, August, 1661, after having resided in and about New Haven for near half a year, from 7th of March to the 19th of August, 1661. During this time they had two other occasional lodgments in the woods; one at the house of Mr. Riggs, newly set up in the wilderness at Paugassett or Derby, another between that and Milford." The same author, speaking of two houses near West Rock a little out of New Haven, says, "these were the only two houses in 1661, westward from New Haven, between the West Rock and Hudson's river, unless we except a few houses at Derby or Paugassett. All was an immense wilderness. Indeed, all the environs of New Haven was wilderness, except the cleared tract about half a mile or a mile around the town."

In another part of his book, President Stiles gives the following important information:

"The judges might have some other secret retreats and temporary lodgments; I have heard of two more within ten miles around New Haven, but not with so perfect certainty. The one about four miles from Milford, on the road to Derby where an old cellar remains to this

¹⁶Lambert's History of Milford.

day [1794], said to have been one of their recluses. This is called George's Cellar, from one George who afterwards lived there. The other at Derby on the eastern bank of the Naugatuck river at a place then called Paugasset and near the church. Madam Humphreys, consort of the Rev. Daniel Humphreys, and the mother of the ambassador, was a Riggs, and a descendant of Edward Riggs, one of the first settlers of Derby between 1655 and 1660. She often used to speak of it as the family tradition that the judges who sometimes secreted themselves at the cave and Sperry's farm, also for some time secreted themselves at Derby, in the house of her grandfather, Mr. Edward Riggs; whose house was fortified or palisadoed, to secure it from the Indians; there being, 1660, perhaps fewer than half a dozen English families there in the woods, ten or a dozen miles from all other English settlements, and they all lodged in this fortified house. They might probably shift their residences, especially in the dangerous summer of 1661, to disappoint and deceive pursuivants and avoid discovery. This tradition is preserved in the Riggs and Humphrey families to this day."¹⁷

Here we have the information that Edward Riggs's house was fortified, or made like a fort, in 1661, and that all the families [in times of danger] "lodged in this fortified house." This information is reliable, because Madam Humphreys lived several years cotemporary with her grandfather, Ensign Samuel Riggs, (not Edward, as Dr. Stiles has it); she being the daughter of Capt. John and not of Ensign Samuel.

From the fact that these men were protected at Mr. Riggs's home, we learn that the family were residing here at that time, and if so, they probably did not return to Milford after their first settlement in 1654, that is, Edward Riggs's family; Samuel Riggs was not married until 1667; and we have confirmed another supposition that there were no dwellings between West Rock, New Haven and the Hudson river, so far back from the Sound shore. Such was the loneliness of the place where three or four families resided about ten years.

Francis French was another of these settlers of 1654, but was not married until 1661. His house, no doubt, was built on the hill half a mile east of the village, and it is probable that his lot as laid in the village, joined at the foot of the hill, his land on the hill.

¹⁷ Stiles's Judges, 113.

Thomas Langdon was living in his house mentioned in bounding the lots first laid out, and being one of the original purchasers, may have resided at this place some of the time since the first settlement, but how much we are not certain.

John Brown was here and did work, and land was laid to him, and it appears that he resided here, but of it we are not certain. He soon removed to Newark, N. J.

Henry Botsford may have resided here, but it is very doubtful.

Isaac Platt and *Robert Denison* sold their rights and never resided here so far as is known.

John Smith did not settle here, but his son, Ephraim, did, in 1668; and he may have worked here as a single man, some years before.

Richard Baldwin did not reside here, probably, but his descendants did some years afterwards.

There was a John Brewer working here, but the name is not seen again on the records in many years.

Joseph Hawkins purchased land on the neck soon after the village lots were laid out, but was not married until 1668; his father, Joseph, senior, did not settle here.

The best information thus far obtained leads to the conclusion that the first settlers came in 1654, and were Edward Wooster, Thomas Langdon, located at Old Town; Edward Riggs, located on the hill east; and Francis French on the hill in 1661; Lieut. Thomas Wheeler lived on the Point from 1657 or 8 to 1664, and returned to Stratford.

That there was a settlement made here in 1654, is without doubt, since they made application in the spring of 1655, and were admitted by the New Haven court into the jurisdiction as a village, which could not have been if there had been no settlement.

It has been entertained that the first settlement was wholly at Squabble Hole, where the first meeting house was built, but that house was built twenty-seven years after the first settlers came, at which time the settlement had extended over Sentinel Hill; and the people evidently thought a large proportion of future settlers would be in that part of the town, but found themselves quite mistaken after a few years.

In the autumn previous to the laying out this first land, the

colonies of New Haven and Connecticut were united, and the General Court put on a different face towards the little plantation in the Naugatuck valley.¹⁸

“This court upon the petition of the inhabitants of ‘Paugasuck’ do declare that they are willing to afford the best encouragement they can to promote a plantation there. and if there do a sufficient number appear betwixt this and October next that will engage to make a plantation there, to maintain an orthodox minister among them, that they may be in a capable way to enjoy the ordinances of God and civil order amongst themselves, then the court will be ready to confer such privileges as may be for their comfort, so they do not prejudice the town of Milford or New Haven in their commons. Oct. 12, 1665.”¹⁹

THE ENGLISHMAN’S HOGS AND THE INDIANS.

Although from first to last the English and the Indians preserved great friendliness and fidelity, there were some differences of sentiment and manner of living, especially in regard to the cultivation of the soil. The Paugasuck Indians at this time dwelt on the Great Neck, a little back of Birmingham, and down by the side of the Ousatonic river in the vicinity of the present dam. The Pootatucks dwelt on the west side of the Ousatonic where the village of Shelton now stands, and below towards the narrows. Some few Indians may have been dwelling at Turkey Hill, although it was after this or about this time that the Milford Indians as a body took their abode on that hill, just south of the boundaries of Derby; a few may have been living at the narrows.

The Indians made no fences around their cornfields, or very few and poor ones; the English did about theirs, and desired to allow their hogs and cattle to run in common in the woods adjoining the fenced fields and meadows, but if this was allowed, the animals, not discerning the difference of ownership, would go into the Indians’ corn, and especially when led by the red man’s creatures, which though few, always roamed at large, so that the Indians’ corn was sometimes nearly annihilated by his

¹⁸ Very particular attention and study has been given to these items of the first settlement, since the traditions and public prints differ concerning them. A careful examination of the town records will verify what is here written.

¹⁹ Conn. Col. Rec. 1.

own animals, with a strong inclination in their owners to lay the damages upon the English. This seems to have been about the only trouble that ever occurred between the Derby people and the Indians. It was in view of this difficulty that Lieutenant Wheeler of Stratford, two years before, when of Paugasset, had requested advice of the New Haven court, and that body ordered the people of Paugasset and the Indians there and at Milford, to meet the court in the autumn session at Milford and have a hearing from both sides. Mr. Wheeler in his request stated "that he found some annoyance by the Indians planting so near their borders and not fencing anything like, but their creatures may go in as they will, that he can keep no hogs but in pens; and how far their duty was, and the Indians in reference to fencing he desired to be informed."

Hence, "At the General Court, May, 1666, a committee as follows: Capt. John Nash, Mr. Banks, Mr. Fairchild and Ensign Judson or any three of them are desired and appointed to view a tract of land that Tawtannamo hath made over to Richard Baldwin of Milford, and to consider what the nature and quantity is of meadow and upland and swamp, and also to hear a difference between the Indians and English at Paugasset and the Indians at Pootatuck and also to view the land at Pausuck whether it may be fit for a township."²⁰

What difference there was between the Pootatucks and the English, if any, is not suggested anywhere in the records, but one of the greatest annoyances the English endured was the manner of the Indians in coming into their houses without giving any notice or warning, and this would have been endurable if they would stop when they had entered, but this they would not do. The Indian must see everything in the house, in all the rooms, upstairs and down cellar, in the pantry, the pork barrel—anywhere and everywhere unless hindered by the barring of doors or peremptory commands by those who had strength to execute their orders. The toiling housewife, going out to hang the washed clothes on the line, would return to find a not very tidy squaw peering through the cupboard, handling the dishes, the meats, vegetables, breads—no matter

²⁰ 1 Col. Rec. 1665-77.

what nor how, only that the marvelous curiosity should be gratified. And, the most trying of all, any amount of gentle remonstrance or otherwise would be met with that cold, indefinable, meaningless look that nobody could exhibit but a squaw, not even an "injun," that patience would seem no longer to be a grace, and yet any other grace would be risky, unless a large amount of force was near at hand in case of need. Therefore, between the trouble of the Englishman's hogs in the red man's corn and the Indians in the white man's houses, there was so little choice as to challenge the wisdom of the General Court and the ingenuity and endurance of the planters and the Indians to the utmost extent. How Lieutenant Wheeler's family endured six years on Great Neck, the only English family there or within reach without crossing a river, close to the thickest of the Indian settlement, is a marvel, almost beyond belief in the present day. He made seven thousand dollars, apparently, by the enterprise; his wife should have had twice that amount as her part. No wonder they returned to civilization before they could sell the farm!

Then Edward Wooster's and Thomas Langdon's families at Old Town several years, and not another family within eight miles, except Edward Riggs's on the hill and Thomas Wheeler's on the Neck, and in one respect Wheeler was favored, the Indians protected him on the north from the wolves, but not so with Wooster and Langdon; they alone must kill the wolves or the wolves would clear their barn-yards to the last pig, and not be very delicate about the little ones of the family. Probably Wooster's seven sons had about as many wolf stories in which they were actors as was agreeable, without reading any romance of that character. It is not all romance, however, when we read as we do, a little later, of Samuel Riggs's wolf pit probably half a mile north-east of Wooster's dwelling and the Bear swamp; they were realities uncomfortably near to those solitary homes. It is not much wonder that the New Haven court threatened to remove Edward Wooster to the abodes of Christian people if Christian people would not go to him.

Nor is it surprising that the General Court had the opportunity of recording this request in May, 1667, "Edward Woos-

ter, in behalf of some in Paugasset, petitioned for the privilege of a plantation and a church," and the court gave them two years to increase their number so as to be able to maintain a minister, but it is surprising that the court would not allow them to admit any inhabitants except such as might be approved by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Fairchild and Mr. John Clarke, all of Milford, and in the meantime should pay rates at Milford, thus placing them wholly at the pleasure of that people. And upon his petition at the end of two years, the court condescended to continue their privileges and encouragement on the same conditions as at this time, that is, two years more of hope and delay. But the court did take one little step forward, so gently as not to hurt any one, by appointing Edward Wooster constable for the year 1669; Mr. Bryan to administer the oath to him. This was really the first officer with which the plantation had been honored, and it was properly bestowed on Edward Wooster, the wolf-killer, and for living so long alone in the wilderness, the Lion-hearted. Hence they endured long, and some of the wonderfulness of that endurance we shall see in the progress of this history.

Trouble and difficulty in saving their corn in the autumn after it was grown, led to the following

AGREEMENT.

"Paugasset inhabitants met together and have made the following agreement to secure their corn which was as followeth, that they were to measure their fence to the mouth of the creek that goeth into Naugatuck river and set so much upon the hill, and Joseph Hawkins and John Brown is to measure theirs (or as much) and set it upon the hill, and if any be wanting of their railing they are all of them to join together and make it up and then to divide it equally. They have also agreed that every man's yard shall be a pound and that any cattle that are found in the meadow without a sufficient keeper shall be poundable except when the meadow is common; and it shall not be laid common without a joint consent; and if any swine come into it and take the corn, the owner of them shall shut them up and keep them up after they have warning till the meadow is common; and if any man shall willingly put in any beast, horse or any other beast into the meadow he shall forfeit five shillings for every such offence. This agreement is to

stand authentic till we see cause to alter it." This agreement was made "this 4th of Sept., 1667.

John Brown²¹
Francis French
Samuel Riggs

Ephraim Smith
Abel Gunn
Joseph Hawkins
Edward Wooster."

The fence was built around the meadow land lying below Ansonia, and between the hills on either side of the valley. The fence was outside, leaving the river inclosed with the meadow, for if set inside the floods would have swept it away every year. The fence being removed back on the hill for a distance on either side would make two small fields, secure from the water, and yet fenced in from the cattle that roamed in the adjoining woods. It is said, and there are many evidences confirming it, that the main bed of the river was on the west side of this lot, where the railroad now is, but after the settlement of the place the river went to the east side of the valley, as now, while considerable water continued on the west side and was called the Old river and the other the New.

A gentleman (Mr. William B. Lewis) recently deceased, at an advanced age, a native of the town, an old school teacher, quite intelligent and reliable in all he said, and given also to scientific investigations, gives, in a letter to Dr. A. Beardsley, an account of the change of the river bed in this place.

"When our ancestors came to Paugassett the Naugatuck pursued a different course through the meadow from the present one. From near the present Birmingham dam, south of the Ansonia bridge, the stream continued down the west side of the valley, not so direct as the race now is, but sometimes closing up to the bank, at others inclining eastward, entering the Ousatonic where the race of the Iron and Steel Works and Foundry now does, leaving a narrow strip of meadow attached to the Point House farm, on which our regimental trainings were held before Birmingham was built.

"A continuation of the Beaver brook wound through the meadow along the east side, carrying the drainage of that side of the valley, and entering the Ousatonic through the creek

²¹This is the last appearance of John Brown's name on the records.

south of the causeway which now makes an island of the south part of the meadow, which then joined the Paugassett shore. This alluvial bottom land, being mostly clear of trees and covered with grass suitable for hay, was found to be of great value to the new comers before they had opportunity to clear and cultivate artificial meadows. The upper end of this meadow, being rather dry and sandy, Mr. Wooster undertook to irrigate by plowing and digging a trench from a bend in the river, and flowing the meadow; in which he succeeded admirably for the first summer. But, neglecting to close his ditch in the fall, and old Naugatuck being unusually swollen at the following spring freshet, found it a very convenient means of disposing a part of its surplus waters, and thus in a few years the main body of the river passed down the east side of the valley, forming what was then called the New river; the west branch which continued for a long time to carry a part of the water, being called the Old river. The southern portion of it continued to drain the west part of the meadow and its adjacent bank after it had been closed above at the building of Hull's mills, which was done to connect their race with the creek from Beaver brook, as that gave a better outlet. The restless Naugatuck being dissatisfied with the monotony of the east bank, has, within the last sixty years, seceded from it and gone into the meadow westward, and filling up the channel on the east side so that cultivated fields and timbered land now occupy the place where vessels were built and launched, before the bridge and causeway were built.

"The south part of the Old river was formerly famed for fish. Eels were abundant; large numbers of the delicious smelt were caught in a deep hole or enlargement of the stream a few rods east of the present waste-weir which is not yet quite filled up, notwithstanding the erosive effort of the annual flood. Roswell, the aged colored man of Ansonia, was celebrated when a boy for skill in taking trout from the Old river. He was often secretly watched to learn his art, but was never excelled. The Derby boys once saw his two little brothers stirring up the mud up stream, and felicitated themselves, like Deliah and the Philistines, but a repetition of the experiment proved its fallacy and Roswell bore the palm alone."

This description agrees with all terms used in the records of the town, except that for a time the New river, on the east side, did not continue close to the bank as far down as the present Derby bridge, but when a little below the old burying ground it crossed the meadow to Birmingham side into the old river, and afterwards cut the channel by Derby village where the vessels were built. That may not have been long after 1665, at which time in laying the meadow lots at that place they are bounded on the east by the hill and not by the river, which must have been if it were there. The *Indian field*, spoken of frequently in the records, consisted of the upper part of this meadow land, extending down to about the present New Haven road, crossing the valley; and the *Long lot* extended from that road south, or down the valley, to where the river crossed from a little below the old burying ground south-westerly to the Point, now Birmingham. Some years later the whole valley from Ansonia to the causeway, or a little below, was probably in one lot, as the fence on either side measured about two miles long, as recorded.

In 1665, the General Court required that the owners of Paugasuck²² should purchase no more lands until they had become a separate plantation, and for three years they gave heed to the injunction, but the temptation was too powerful, there being so much land to be had, and the Indians being charmed, almost to a frenzy, with the possibility of selling land and receiving pay. The latter seemed to have no idea that such sales would ever necessitate their removal from the community, but only that they should thereby obtain such things as the Englishman had, guns, dogs, clothing, ornaments and drinks. The Indians afterward complained that the white man had taken away their lands for inconsiderable considerations, but every circumstance of the sale of the lands here, indicates most unmistakably that they were urged upon the English over and over, and upon various parties under a diversity of circumstances, some of which indicate debts that would not otherwise have been paid.

At this time Mr. Joseph Hawley and Henry Tomlinson of

²²In the Conn. Col. Records, this name for some years is spelled mostly Pawgasuck.

Stratford, (they not being proprietors of Paugasuck,) purchased a piece of land on the Great Neck, north of any owned by the English, and opened anew the real estate enterprises of the wilderness.²³

“Be it known . . . that I, Puckwomp, by virtue of full power unto me given . . . by my brother Kehore, now living in Hartford, who hath sent his son Nanatoush to join with me to sell to Joseph Hawley and Henry Tomlinson, both of Stratford . . . all that tract of land lying upon Great neck near unto Paugassett, bounded by the Great river on the south-west, north and north-west by a small river and the south end of the Great hill, South and south-east by marked trees ; all which land . . . reaching into the middle of the neck, for which land we do confess to have received now in hand . . . in several goods to the just value of five pounds sterling.

Subscribed 16th Aug., 1668.

Atterosse, Sagamore,	his mark,	Poquonat,	his mark,
Nanatoush,	his mark,	Cherakmath,	his mark,
Kehore,	his mark,	Chesusumock,	his mark,
Rourkowhough,	his mark,	Machetnumledge,	his mark.”

Mr. Alexander Bryan the merchant of Milford, followed, by a purchase on the east side, (the Indian deed of which has not been found,) and sold Dec. 17, 1668, to John Hulls and Jabez Harger of Stratford, “a tract of land at Paugassett called Pequacs plain, with meadow adjoining called by the name of James meadow, with all privileges.” . . . This land lay north of any covered by former deeds, which left its owners unprotected by any grants already made to Paugassett ; they agreeing to inhabit and fence this land and these improvements to stand as security to Mr. Bryan for the sum of twenty-four pounds in current pay at or before the first day of March in the year 1668, or the next March, as they then divided the year.

These were new men and both settled in the place, but Mr. Hulls not until some years later, and their descendants are still residents of the old territory as well as being numerous and scattered in all directions through the land. Doctor John Hulls, after being in Stratford a short time, settled here and became

²³ A part of this and other Indian deeds are given in order to preserve the local names ; names of the Indians, and to indicate the progress of the settlement.

a prominent man ; remained about thirteen years and removed to Wallingford, where he deceased. Jabez Harger married in 1662 the daughter of Henry Tomlinson, who had now (1668) made the purchase on the west side with Mr. Hawley, and made his home here in 1668-9.

Abel Gunn made two entries in his book about this time that are a little too much abbreviated as to dates to give perfect satisfaction :

THE FIRST ENTRY.

“ March 15, 166, 70: The Trew And Right Proprietares of Pagaset, That Have the sole Dispose of all Lands That are By Them Purchased, They Are as Foloeth, Mr. Haly [Hawley]: Ed. Woster: Frances French: Samuel Rigs: Abell Gun: Ephram Smith: Joseph Hawkins: Hen. Boxford.”

THE SECOND ENTRY.

“ March 15, 166, 70. The inhabitants of Pagaset are as followeth : Ed Woster : Francis French : Joseph Hawkins : Samuel Rigs : Ephram Smith : Abell Gun : Stephen Person : Jeremiah Johnson.”

The one entry was made probably in 1667 and the other in 1670, as the latter gives us two new names, Stephen Pierson and Jeremiah Johnson, who became settlers in that year (1670). Mr. Pierson came here from Stratford where he had married Mary, daughter of Henry Tomlinson.

Mr. Johson was from New Haven with a family, and was the grandfather of Bennajah, the early settler at Beacon Falls, and his father, Jeremiah Johnson, Sen., was with him.

Why Doctor Hull and Jabez Harger are not mentioned as proprietors is supposed to be, because they were not “ of Pagaset ” or of the territory recognized by the court ; the reason why Mr. Hawley is mentioned as a proprietor and Mr. Henry Tomlinson as not, is unexplainable, unless the former retained something of the purchases made previous to this last.

In the first of these enumerations the persons are called proprietors, some of whom resided elsewhere ; in the other they are inhabitants. Samuel Riggs had married the daughter of Richard Baldwin, June 4, 1667, and she was without doubt the second bride in Paugassett, or the town of Derby. Abel Gunn

married the sister of Ephraim Smith Oct. 29, 1667, the third bride in the place; about which time, probably, Joseph Hawkins, Jr., married, April 8, 1668, a sister to Ebenezer Johnson's second wife, and settled on the Neck. The result of the settlement at the end of sixteen years as to resident families and number of persons may be supposed as follows:

Families.	Children.	Families.	Children.
Edward Wooster	9	Ephraim Smith	0
Francis French	5	Abel Gunn	0
Joseph Hawkins Jr.	2	Stephen Pierson	2
Samuel Riggs	1	Jeremiah Johnson Jr.	4

In all thirty-nine persons besides servants and help employed; which was quite an improvement on the lonely habitation of Edward Wooster a few years previous.

In May, 1670, Alexander Bryan received another deed²⁴ of land on the Neck, lying north of the one he had sold recently to Hawley and Tomlinson, and sold the same to John Brinsmade, Sen., Henry Tomlinson, and Joseph Hawley [senior] of Stratford, completing a belt of land from the Ousatonick to the Naugatuck river, extending north to the four mile brook and the brook coming into the Naugatuck at West Ansonia, containing, as we afterwards learn, about five hundred acres. This land, with the other sold to Mr. Hawley, is afterwards for many years called the Hawley purchase.

At this time (spring of 1671) the Paugassett company accepted the Hawley purchase, if it had not been previously, as company property; and divisions were made to those of whom the tracts of land had been received. For the Hawley pur-

²⁴ "A tract of land lying in the Great Neck, between Paugassett river and Pootatuck river, bounded with Pootatuck river on the west side, with a little brook and the English purchase on the south, with a brook that runs from Naugatuck river to a brook called the four mile brook, . . . and Naugatuck east, . . . to Alexander Bryan . . . in consideration of the sum of seventeen pounds in hand received.

Chubbs,	his mark
Coshoshemack*,	his mark
Ke Ke Sumun,	his mark
Wataquenock,	his mark

Wasawas,	his mark
Atrechanasett,	his mark
Johns,	his mark
Sasaoso,	his mark "

*This is Chusumack,—and probably Momanchewaug alias Cush (or Chuse) of Pootatuck, of Mauwee, whose son or grandson was Old Chuse, of Chuse Town. Everything in the several deeds indicates this relation of these families.

chase Abel Gunn and Samuel Riggs gave their bond to Alexander Bryan for thirty-four pounds, and afterwards the following persons bound themselves with the former to pay the sum :

Edward Wooster.

Joseph Hawkins.

Ebenezer Johnson.

John Tibbals.

Francis French.

Ephraim Smith.

Jonas Tomlinson.

Moses Johnson.

The reason for this leading of Abel Gunn and Samuel Riggs is, probably, that they were the most energetic business men in the place, and hence were more ready to run a venture than the others, but there was another one coming, yea, already at their doors, they knew it not, who was, by his marvelous endurance and energy, destined to surpass them all so far as to scarcely allow friendly comparison ; the marvelous Ebenezer Johnson.

From this time for many years the question of dividing lands was most important and most difficult. Those persons already in the company must be made equal in proportion to the money invested. New-comers were in the plantation and others proposing to come, and to encourage those without to come, they entered upon a plan of making appropriations gratis, upon conditions that the individuals should build themselves houses and fences, and with their families become residents of the place. They were to come within two years and stay four, or the appropriation should revert to the company.

Under this plan grants were made in 1670 to John Tibbals, Stephen Pierson, and to those already in the place various grants were made that year ; and in April, 1671, to Ebenezer Johnson a lot bounded on the north with the common, on the west with the Great river, on the south with the Devil's Jump, so called, and on the east with common land. Mr. Johnson had been in the town probably a short time, and in the next November married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Wooster, and fulfilled his engagement to settle on the land granted him. The Devil's Jump was a narrow, deep ravine a little north of the mouth of Two-mile brook.

Whether this land extended so far east as to include that whereon afterwards his house was built, a mile east of the narrows, is not known, but soon after this date he received other

grants of small pieces on the "east side of Sentinel hill," and made a purchase of land in the vicinity, so that he became very early a large land-holder, for that day ; and on it built a fine estate, noted for many years.

In February, 1672, it was "voted that Francis French, Samuel Riggs, Henry Botsford, Ephraim Smith, Abel Gunn, Mr. Hawley, are to be made up equal in lands with Edward Wooster, according to proportion. Edward Wooster gave in his land which he had more than those above mentioned, and he gave it in as twenty acres of sizable land, and it was agreed that those men should have forty acres of sized land on Sentinel hill ; they are to have ten acres for one ; forty for a double share and twenty for a single share ; and they are to take this land upon Sentinel hill where they see cause, provided highways be not obstructed." There was already a fenced lot on Sentinel hill inclosing lands laid out to ten persons, the older owners.

Circumstances and toil having brightened somewhat, the appearance of success and the subject coming up in the May court, that body seemed to wake out of sleep, as to this corner of their vineyard, and issued their encouragement in a tone so spirited as to put new life into the whole enterprise.

"Whereas this Court have manifested themselves ready to encourage a plantation [at] Paugasuck provided the people there may be in a capacity to maintain an orthodox minister amongst them there, which this Court cannot see it will be capable unless there may be thirty families entertained ; and for the encouragement of such as shall see cause to plant there, this Court are willing and do hereby grant that their bounds shall be on the south on Milford bounds, on the west on Pootatuck river, and from their South bounds into the north, twelve miles ; and that they shall have liberty to improve all the meadow lying on Pompawraug river, although it be out of their bounds, till the Court shall see cause otherwise to dispose of it."

This deliverance gave confidence to every movement, and a warrant of success, and the only wonder is that it was not said years sooner.

"April 11, 1672. The inhabitants of Paugasuck being lawfully warned, met, and voted that all that now are or shall be to the number of thirty, shall pay to the purchasing of the minister's lot, every man alike, and . . . all inhabitants shall go equal in all purchases that here-

after shall be made by them, and shall have alike in all divisions, to the number of thirty inhabitants ; only those that shall come after the making of this order shall be made up equal in lands with those that are the last comers to the place. as Ebenezer Johnson, Moses Tomlinson, John Tibballs, Stephen Pierson and Joseph Hawkins."

They also agreed, a little later, that no inhabitant should be admitted without the lawful meeting of all the inhabitants ; and that no land should be granted except on a vote of two meetings.

In 1670 a division was made to Joseph Hawkins of quite a tract of land, which seems to indicate that he surrendered to the town his part of the Wheeler farm, although no deed to this effect has been seen. The boundaries to Mr. Hawkins's grant reads : " bounded with the present fence east (along the west branch of the Naugatuck) with the channel of Pootatuck river west, with the land between Mr. Alexander Bryan and Joseph [Hawkins] on the south, and with the present path that goes to the old fort and the brook on the north. The terms are as followeth, that no highway convenient for Mr. Alexander Bryan shall be hindered, and that the company shall take up land elsewhere according to proportion." Here it is clear that Mr. Bryan was still in the possession of the Wheeler farm on the point ; and if so, was probably engaged in building ships, as the reason why special care is taken not to obstruct the highways to his injury. And it is probable also, that, merchant as he was, he had some kind of store or trading house here, which he and his son Richard continued some years later and which was passed into the hands of Mr. Joseph Hawkins, probably about 1685, or a little earlier.

Alexander Bryan was a very energetic business man, a merchant, not only at Milford where he resided but also at Paugasset. He was a member of the court at New Haven a number of years, and also of the General Court at Hartford. He was selected by the New Haven court in 1655 to send the laws of the Colony to England to be printed and to ship as a merchant the provisions to Barbadoes to procure the money to pay the bill for printing, thus indicating that he was the most extensive trader in the Colony. As early as 1640 he "sent a vessel to the Bay [Boston] laden with beaver, otter, and other precious

furs," and in return brought such goods as were desired at Milford and the region. And it may have been that those furs were, a considerable portion of them at least, obtained in the region of Paugassett, and became the occasion of stirring Mr. Wakeman of New Haven to build here the trading house in 1642.

In 1675, Mr. Bryan, his son Richard, also a merchant, and William East of Milford, merchant, owned two brigs and one sloop, which they kept engaged in trade to the West Indies and Boston, and his vessels, most probably, brought to Derby most of the goods imported, and carried out the surplus provisions, furs and staves that were provided for the market. His credit is said to have stood so high that his notes of hand were as current in Boston as bank bills at any time.

A large proportion of the deeds from the Indians of Paugassett lands, passed through his hands as the real owner, and his friendly and constant help in this matter was of very considerable advantage to the plantation. A grant of land was made to his son Richard, "merchant," in 1680, to become an inhabitant of Derby, and after a short time the grant was renewed with special inducements mentioned, showing that there were negotiations for such an end entered into by him, but the matter failed, and soon after he passed from his earthly work and his father settled his estate property here. Richard Baldwin was the first father of the plantation, Alexander Bryan was the second.

In May, 1673, Nicholas Camp and John Beard were accepted as inhabitants, and a grant of land lying near to the new Indian fort was granted them under the rules established, but they do not appear to have settled in the town, unless some years later. This same year, also, Alexander Bryan purchased the westernmost island²⁵ in the Ousatonic River in front of Birmingham, and delivered it to the town, probably soon after. This deed was signed by the name Chushumack, who is probably the

²⁵ "All my island in the Great River called Pootatuck . . being situate against the Indian field, which formerly I sold to Mr. Alexander Bryan, senior, and against the Indian fort . . in consideration of a gun and other good pay in hand received. This 5th of June, 1673.

Chushumack, Sachem,	his mark.	Ponomskut,	his mark.
Robbin,	his mark.	Pawanet,	his mark.
Amonequon,	his mark.	Chawbrook,	his mark."
Kehow,	his mark.		

grandfather of the Chuse who was chief at Seymour some years later. He signed the deed given to Joseph Hawley and Henry Tomlinson, in 1668, of land above Birmingham. This is the more probable as the gathering of the Indians at Chuse-town was made of the remnants of those who had dwelt lower down on both rivers, the Pootatuck and Paugassett. The name *Chuse*, therefore, may have been an abbreviation of his full name, which was a very fashionable custom in those days for English as well as Indians, and not the result of Indian accent in pronouncing the word choose.

Another deed of lands partly in Stratford and partly in Derby was signed by this same sachem and fourteen Pootatuck Indians, which included a tract of land larger than the present town of Derby, covering a large portion of the Great Neck.²⁶

In the next year (1674), in March, two parcels of land were deeded, one to Jabez Harger, and the other to Jonas Tomlinson,

²⁶ "Be it known to all Christian people, Indians and others whom it may concern, that I Pocona and Ringo and Quoconoco and Whimta who are right owners of one Island in the Great river Oantenock where Mr. Goodyear had a trading house and also the lands on both sides of the river, we do by this present writing grant . . unto Henry Tomlinson of Stratford the above mentioned island and the land on both sides the river three miles down the river southeast and the land on both sides the river upward northwest, which amounts to seven miles in length and accordingly of each side the river three miles in breadth which amounts to six miles in breadth; all which tract of land and island, to have . . We confess to have received one piece of cloth and other good pay to our satisfaction. April 25, 1671.

Pocono,	his mark.	Tone, the second son of	
Ringo,	his mark.	Mataret,	his mark.
Quoconoco,	his mark.	Toto,	his mark.
Ocomunhed,	his mark.	Mohemat,	his mark.
Cheshushamack, Sachem,	his mark.	Chetemhehu,	his mark.
Wookpenos,	his mark.	Oshoron,	his mark.
Wesonco,	his mark.	Papiscounos,	his mark."
Pomuntock,	his mark.		
Mataret, the Sachem's			
eldest son,	his mark.		

"Be it known unto all men to whom this present writing shall come that we whose names are hereunto subscribed being Indians belonging to Paqunocke that whereas we have had formerly interest in those lands lying within the bounds of Stratford; the afores^d lands being made over by our predecessors when the English came first to sit down in these parts; we do therefore for our parts jointly and severally confirm, etc., forever, all that tract of land afores^d being bounded on the west with

his brother-in-law, in the vicinity of Horse hill,²⁷ and in the following April another piece to Samuel Riggs and Abel Gunn, extending the plantation to the north side of Horse hill and to Beaver brook.²⁸

Jabez Harger was the first settler in this vicinity east of Samuel Riggs, and Dr. John Hulls the next, but apparently did not remove his family thither until 1673 or later. The Weeds, spoken of by Mr. J. W. Barber as among the first settlers in this vicinity, came after 1700, and if here, then were they

Fairfield bounds, . . the north bounds being the Halfway river, the east bounds being the Stratford river, and the south bounds the sound or sea.

May 25, 1671.

Sucskow,	his mark.	Musquatt,	his mark.
Susqua James,	" "	Nesinpaes,	" "
Peowse,	" "	Sasepaquan,	" "
Totoquan,	" "	Shoran,	" "
		Tatiymo,	" "

This deed was confirmed in 1684, by the following:

Papuree,	his mark.	Chickins,	his mark.
Ponamscutt,	" "	Sashwake James,	" "
Aennhe,	" "	Crehero,	" "
Robin,	" "	Nasquero,	" "
Matach,	" "	Cheroromogg,	" "
Siacus,	" "		

Oct. 8, 1671. A receipt was signed by the following in full acknowledging the receipt of "20 pounds of lead, five pounds of powder, and ten trading cloth coats, the which we acknowledge to be the full satisfaction for all lands lying within the bounds of Stratford.

Musquatt,	his mark.	Sassapagrem
		or Piunquesh, his mark."

²⁷ For and in consideration of one Indian coat in hand paid by Jabez Harger of Pagasett and other considerations . . one parcel of land . . adjoining to the said Hargers land and John Hulls, south and east, bounded with a rock north as high as Plum meadow, and bounded with the west side of Horse Hill.

Also to Jonas Tomlinson ten acres lying on the south of Horse Hill.

Indian witness,	Okenug, his mark.
Husks, his mark.	

²⁸ "I Okenuck, sole and only sagamore of Pagasett do sell . . to Samuel Riggs and Abel Gunn . . a parcel of land called . . Horse hill, bounded on the south with a brook, and on the east with a swamp and the Indians land, on the north with a brook, and on the northwest and southwest with two brooks called Beaver brook and Horse Hill brook; for and in consideration of one blanket by me.

April 20, 1674.	Okenuck, his mark."
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scarcely settlers at Derby Landing as represented by the same writer.

In the autumn of 1673, as indicated by the following record, a very important enterprise was planned and put in form to be executed in due time, with a precision becoming the dignity of what was regarded in those days, the great component part of a plantation. Abel Gunn wrote the record with the most careful definiteness, ornamenting the commencement of every line with a capital letter, and although it may appear odd, there is about as much propriety and beauty in it as in the present custom of ornamenting poetry in the same way.

"Item. At a lawful meeting of the inhabitants of pagasett together with those proprietors of Stratford And Milford that have some land in improvement there, november 18, 1673.

It was voted and agreed that they would build Mr. John Bowers a dwelling house 36 feet

In length and 18 feet and a half in breadht and story an half in height Mr. Bowers

Finding what glass, nails, and iron works that shall be necessary for the house; this

is to be finished so as Mr. Bowers may live in it with his family by the next May

Ensuing the date above written.

"Item. It was agreed between Mr. Bowers and the inhabitants of Pagasett that in case the said

Mr. Bowers should come to the possession of this house if he should be taken away by death

Within the space of six years, that then this house shall be to his heirs and assigns

For ever, but in case the Lord continues his life he hath not the power of disp-

Sal of it in way of selling until he hath fulfilled the just time of six years with

Them in the Ministry; but after the term of six years Mr. Bowers hath full power

Of the disposal of the above said house and in case Mr. Bowers shall see case within

The space of this six years to remove from them it is always provided that the

Inhabitants shall pay him for what it is any ways better by his improvement and then

The [house] to remain to the inhabitants

"Item. The inhabitants at the same time have agreed with John Hulls to build this house

Dimensions as above said for the value of 33 pounds, the condition of which agre-

Ment is this that the said John Hulls shall do all the timber work concerning

This house and get the planks for the lower floors; the inhabitants do enga-

Ge to get the clapboards and shingles and to cart all the timber; they also engage

A rediness to help in case they are called and desired by John Hulls provided they

Have a day's warning before hand; and for every days work this winter season

Till March they are to be allowed two shillings a day, and after the first of Mar-

Ch they are to have 2s. 6d. per day.

"Item. At the same time Mr. Hawley, Nicholas Camp, John Beard, Henry Tomlinson & John Brins-

Mead did engage 20 pounds towards the building of the house in equal proportion amo-

Ngst themselves; and to pay ten pounds if it be demanded at the rearing and ten pounds

At the covering of the house and because of present distance they are to be exemp-

Ted from particular days works about the building ²⁹

"Item. It is agreed by the inhabitants that they will cause to be paid to Mr. Bowers

After the first year, from year to year the full and just sum of £35 in such

Ways as may best suit his needs, either in work or otherwise, they still maintain-

ing him with firewood such as may be comfortable from time to time.

"Item. As to the first year, seeing the inhabitants are like to be at great expences in

Building; Mr. Bowers is willing to take up with what the inhabitants shall or will

Voluntarily do for that year.

"Item. But in case the house return to the inhabitants upon the terms specifi-

Ed, then they shall pay unto Mr. Bowers the proportion of the first years salary

As they paid the second year.

²⁹ They all resided then in Stratford.

"Item. The inhabitants do allow Mr. Bowers, 12 acres in his house lot 6 acres on Senti Nel hill, 20 acres on Horse hill, as soon as it is purchased ; which land he hath Upon the same terms he hath the house above said. Mr. Bowers desires and the inhabitants do grant him a watering place in His home lot, and the improvement of the parsonage, upland and meadow. These Articles of agreement between Mr. John Bowers and the inhabitants, of Paugassett, As also between John Hulls and the inhabitants there, as also what the pro-Prietors engage and consented to at a lawful day and year above Written I say have mutually consented that these articles and every part Of these particulars shall be recorded and to stand firm in law to all true Intents and purposes whatsoever."

The Colonial law for the maintenance of ministers was as follows :

"Whereas the most considerable persons in these Colonies came into these parts of America that they might enjoy Christ in his ordinances, without disturbance ; and whereas among many other precious mercies, the ordinances are and have been dispensed among us with much purity and power, The Commissioners took it into serious consideration, how some due maintenance according to God might be provided and settled, both for the present and future, for the encouragement of the ministers who labor therein, and conclude to propound and commend it to each General Court, that those that are taught in the word in the several plantations be called together, that every man voluntarily set down what he is willing to allow to that end and use ; and if any man refuse to pay a meet proportion, that then he be rated by authority in some just and equal way ; and if after this any man withhold or delay due payment the civil power to be exercised as in other just debts."³⁰

In 1672, a lot called sometimes the minister's lot, at others the parsonage lot, was fenced since the one so laid in 1665, in the village had been sold, or exchanged, and the lot rented yearly ; and it was the use of this that Mr. Bowers asked.

It will be observed that the record says repeatedly that the *inhabitants* make these agreements ; which was according to the matter of fact, there being no other way since Paugassett was neither a town nor an ecclesiastical society in a town. Ecclesiastically they were a part of Milford, and paid to the support of the minister there, where they attended church, and all that was paid for preaching in Paugassett before it became Derby was in addition to the paying of their full share at Milford. There were services here before 1675, as Mr. Bowers was here as early as 1672. Those men, therefore, of Stratford who owned land here, must pay their full tax in Stratford, and then their tax on

³⁰ [Records of United Colonies, September 5, 1644.] Col. Rec. vol. I : 112

Paugasett land for the support of preaching in Milford, and then in a voluntary way for the minister in Paugasett, if they desired to prove that a minister could be maintained in this last place. Mr. Bowers's house was built according to contract, and he probably took possession of it as soon as finished.

Preparations being made at this time under the expectation that the Court at its coming session would do something for them, the voters assembled and arranged some rules for the

ADMISSION OF INHABITANTS.

"April 16, 1675. The inhabitants of Paugasuck being sensible of the great inconvenience of men coming and taking up land and not dwelling and improving it according to the expectation of the inhabitants, do now order and agree that all which shall be entertained for inhabitants, for time to come, shall build a sufficient house according to law, and fence in his home lot and convenient outland, and inhabit constantly for the space of four years after the grant of all such lands, and that all persons that have and do take up land upon this grant, if they do not fulfill the order and shall go from the place and not fulfill these conditions shall forfeit all his and their grant of land and pains about it except the inhabitants see cause to favor him or them."

If such conditions were granted, at the present day, on the unimproved lands of the United States, they would be eagerly accepted by hundreds of thousands yearly. The grant usually made was four acres as a home lot, or lot to build on; eight or ten acres of upland or tillable land, and as much more in swamp, or meadow; making twenty or twenty-four acres. The home lot was to be fenced, and the individual was to take his part in the fences about the large fields if he had lands within them; and must "build a sufficient house and inhabit four years," and then the land became his forever.

CHAPTER II.

DERBY.

1675-1680.

"General Court at Hartford, May 13. 1675.



PON the motion of Joseph Hawkins and John Hulls to have the privileges of a plantation granted to the inhabitants of Pawgasset there being about twelve families settled there already and more to the number of eleven preparing settlement forthwith, and that they have engaged a minister to come and settle amongst them speedily, and have expended about one hundred pounds in preparing a house for the minister; This Court for their encouragement do grant them the power and privilege of a plantation; and for their bounds, this Court do reserve power in their hands to settle their bounds (when they are informed of the state of those lands,) so as may be most accommodating and least inconvenient to the said Pawgasuck and the new town going up at Matatock; and do order that the future dispose of lands within the bounds to be granted them and settlement of what is purchased already for improvement, shall be ordered and disposed by the committee appointed by this Court to see to the settlement of both the bounds and distribution of lands, so as may be best for the upholdment of a plantation as is now granted to them; which committee is Capt. John Nash, Capt Wm. Curtiss, Lieut. Thomas Munson.

"The plantation of Pawgasuck is by this Court named DERBY,¹ and is freed from Country Rates for three years next following, they defraying their own charges."

THE TWELVE FAMILIES WERE:

Edward Wooster,
Francis French,

Stephen Pierson,
John Hulls,

¹DERBY, a shiretown of Derbyshire, England, 127 miles nearly north-west of London, was the town after which the new town was named, as some of these settlers came from that part of England.

Joseph Hawkins,
 Samuel Riggs,
 Ephraim Smith,
 Abel Gunn,

Jeremiah Johnson,
 Jabez Harger,
 Ebenezer Johnson,
 John Tibballs.

Those intending "to come in forthwith," and who had received grants of land, were:

Mr. John Bowers,
 Dea. Abel Holbrook,
 Capt. John Beard,
 Nicholas Camp,
 Joseph Hawley,
 Moses Johnson.

George Beaman,
 John Brinsmade,
 Henry Tomlinson,
 Jonas Tomlinson,
 Henry Botsford,

All settled here within a few years except Mr. Hawley; Henry Tomlinson and Mr. Camp did not come in for some years, if at all.

The fact of being organized into a plantation guaranteed all the powers and privileges of an ecclesiastical society without a separate organization. The plantation, (or town as they began to call such organizations about that time,) held all powers which have since been delegated to ecclesiastical societies to provide for the preaching of the gospel, and thus it continued more than one hundred years, and there probably were no records other than town records of ecclesiastical doings in this parish until after the Revolution. The church proper kept records from the first, as is indicated in one or two town records which have been seen, but nothing of these can now be found.

A MINISTER ENGAGED.

Rev. John Bowers had been preaching here some time when the record of November, 1673, was made, and the proposition of the town to settle him and provide for his support proffered and accepted by him. He was in Branford, it is said, in 1671, and may have come here in the next year, but the probability is that he came first in the summer of 1673, and after a few months the proposition to settle him was fully considered and the conclusion reached as recorded, upon one condition, namely, that the Assembly would grant them to be a separate plantation, for they could not continue to pay to the support of Milford

church and support their own many years, as they were then situated.

Mr. Bowers's house was most likely built in the winter according to the agreement, and probably he made his home in it in the spring of 1674, as proposed. This house was located on the hill in the vicinity where the first meeting house was located: since his land is said in the records to have joined that of Francis French, Samuel Riggs and Jeremiah Johnson.

A vote of the town was passed in February, 1674, "that all lands granted and claimed within the bounds of Pawgassett should pay to the full maintenance of the minister, and that the minister's maintenance shall be levied by no other estate, but only by lands, and all lands shall be laid out and prized to tillable lands either in quantity or quality." So that those who had accepted grants of land, whether they occupied them or not, must pay their full share according as their land rated in the classes. The classes were as follows, being appraised in 1670, for Derby, by the court: "House lands twenty shillings per acre, other improved lands one-fourth part twenty shillings per acre, the other three-fourths ten shillings per acre, and all other lands improved [without] fence, one shilling per acre."

Such were the efforts made by these few settlers at this time, in a deep, thick wilderness, to secure homes and the ordinances of the Gospel. A little while, only, they were to live and labor, and then go hence to return no more. The Gospel brought the only hope of any good beyond their earthly toils, and without that, the wilderness, though it should blossom with every joy and comfort beside, would be but a wilderness of fears and death. The efforts of these persons were really wonderful, amazing! Twenty-three families, twelve only in the place, support a minister nearly two years, while at the same time paying their full share of ministerial tax elsewhere, and building a minister's house at a cost of one hundred pounds, and they in a new country, with but little land cleared upon which to raise any produce. In half of the twelve families the parents were married only a few years, and had but little with which to lay the foundation of their life work on new farms. Under these circumstances the struggle for success was beyond description. But three ways were open before them; to go without the

Gospel, or go to Milford, or support a minister at home. Nearly twenty years some of them had gone to Milford on Sunday and back, to obtain all the good they had had from the means of grace, and they knew quite well how much that cost.

A story is still told which illustrates the religious character of the people of that day and the perils of the wilderness. The occurrence must have taken place between 1670 and 1673. A family by the name of Johnson, (and there was but one here then,) before services were held in Paugassett, consisted of small children and the parents. The father went to Milford on Sunday morning to the meeting to remain to the two services. The mother was engaged dressing the children for the Sabbath, when sitting near the door which stood open, she heard some animal near it, and thought it to be a hog. But the next sound seemed different from such an animal, and she reached and shut the door which fastened with a latch, making it quite secure. She then rose and made it more secure by the usual method, and went upstairs and looked out the window to see what creature it was, when, lo! a bear of full size and power was seen. She took the gun, it being loaded for just such interesting occasions, and exercising the best of her skill, fired, and old bruin gave up his life at once. The hours of that day went slower in that house than ever before, until the master came. On arriving home the husband called the neighbors in general consultation as to whether it would be wicked to eat that bear, since he was killed on Sunday, for had it occurred on any other day except a fast day, there would have been no question, as such meat was judged quite delicious and healthful. The decision of the council was that since it was "killed in self-defense it would be Christianly consistent to eat the meat;" although how the bear could have entered the house to the injury of the family after being fastened out, is not easy to see at this late distance. The decision having been rendered, the animal lay untouched until the sun was quite down, when he was dressed, and furnished some two hundred pounds of provision. But it had cost a severe fright to that mother and her little ones. So far as she could judge the bear might be dead and harmless, or he might not; she could not venture out to see, and there she remained six hours in a prison of fear. Nor were the people

without their apprehensions of such visitors every day. After the father of this family had left that morning, another family on their way to Milford meeting, called, and the woman had it in her mind to propose to stay with the mother and children instead of going to the meeting, as she apprehended danger imminent to such a family.

Hence it was that this people petitioned so often and earnestly for the organization of a plantation, for with that would come the minister, the meeting services in their own vicinity, and new planters, as well as officers for the protection of life.

When, therefore, the young people of the present day propose to laugh at the faith of the old people, it would be well to consider how much those old people did and endured *because* of their faith, without which we should never have enjoyed the national grandeur and blessings which are now our inheritance. As well might a son smite his father for loving him as for the favored sons of the nineteenth century to laugh at the faith of their fathers of the seventeenth.

Most perfectly does the language of Dr. A. Beardsley paint the contrast between the old and the new; the former days and the latter, and how much we are indebted to those who *endured* as seeing that which should be, but died without the sight.

"A simple narrative of events often becomes a mirror, reflecting the good or ill, the great or ignoble of mankind. In our small and ancient settlements germinated the government of this western world, which has so long provoked the admiration and terror of despotic Europe.

Our commonwealth was among the first to lead the way. The little Colonies began upon the shores of the sea-coast and the principal rivers, and as they became extended it required their combined power to protect themselves against the savage, who might justly have styled himself king in his own land. The settlements, uniting in a common defense and for a common humanity, found it inconvenient to assemble their freemen, and deputies were convened to enact laws and regulations, deriving authority directly from the people. The head of the family was the mouth-piece, the ruling, governing principle; tainted by no bribery, corruption, fraud or inglorious love of money, and

thus originated the purest democracy the world ever saw. The river settlements and those emanating therefrom voluntarily attached themselves to the center at Hartford, while those upon the sea-shore joined New Haven, but in time it was more reasonable and more safe to connect the two, and thus we had given us under one name, Connecticut. From the river and shore Colonies, peopled mostly from Massachusetts and fresh importations, emanated a second class of settlements branching out into the country.

Derby, long known by the Indian name of Paugasset, was one of this class, and she has the honor of being the first inland settlement made up the Naugatuck valley. Being an offshoot from Milford, Stratford, and New Haven, the pioneers were few, and her early growth gradual. Just two hundred and twenty-six years ago the sturdy Englishman, guided by the river banks with no pathway save the Indian's trail, set foot upon this soil, to survey in wonder and pious devotion these hills and this valley in all their primitive loveliness. Shining rivers, laughing brooks, trees and flowers in all their wild variety, through changing seasons spake their Maker's praise, while the wilderness was enlivened by birds, savage beasts, and still more savage man.

How great, how astonishing, the change as we look out upon this amphitheater of picturesque scenery, teeming with her population of thousands, noisy with the roar of waters, the hum of machinery, the shudder of gongs, the shriek of the steam whistle, and the varied voices of industry and enterprise, all blending and harmonizing in one perpetual song of development and progress!

As we look back through the dim retrospect and trace the early footprints of barbarism down to the higher walks of civilization, and then consider what grandeur the principles of this civilization has wrought out within this brief period, how refreshing, how consoling the thought that our lot has been cast in more favored times. Nor should we forget or despise the endurance, the courage and the faith of those who have given us this inheritance. These early settlers had within them elements of success, besides a divinity of purpose, and like most of the New England settlers, were descended from the upper

stratum of society ; the very brain, bone and muscle of the Old World. The more we study the more we admire the simplicity and honesty of their character. They came to this country for high and noble pursuits, and among these they chose to worship God after the dictates of their own conscience. They had their failings, incident to humanity, for which they have ever been ridiculed and criticised by writers and travelers, but some author in his warm defense of the Pilgrims has ventured the remark that, " God sifted a whole nation that he might send good grain into the western wilderness."

The long toil of twenty years in the wilderness was sufficient to convince the stately General Court at Hartford that it would be safe to grant the humble petition of these faithful subjects and to condescend to meet the demands of justice, which had long laid prostrate at their feet. There is something pitifully ignoble in the deliverance of the court when granting the petition. " This court for their encouragement do grant." They did not need encouragement, having shown a marvelous amount of courage in themselves under the puerile reproaches of the New Haven court, and the surprising indecision of the General Court. One writer has stated that a general rule had been established in the state that no less than thirty families would constitute sufficient foundation for the organization of a plantation, but this is an error. The court judged that in this case such a number would seem to be the least that could be trusted to sustain the grant if once given. But had not this little company surpassed all their surrounding neighbors in supporting a plantation in *fact* years before the honor was conferred upon them? And not only so, but had they not all the time been helping poor Milford pay her minister, repair her meeting-house, and discharge her town obligations, besides killing the wolves to save her sheep, and for which she refused to make any considerations to the hero, Edward Wooster? Twelve families at Paugassett, pleading for the privileges granted to, and sustaining themselves equally with, one hundred and fifty families at Milford! Need of encouragement! " This Court, emulating the courage of the planters at Paugassett, do grant, *pledge our support*," would have sounded far better for that Assembly after those twenty years of stinted confidence. At the very start the

New Haven court, by the weight of its own power, after fully establishing the plantation, broke it down, and then complained of the want of energy of the planters, and threatened to make their village a desolation if they did not do something worthy of themselves. How often since that day has the same spirit ruled? The strong, well-fed man; the rich, the honored, have tauntingly asked, Why does not Mr. Jones rise up and show himself a man? Why does not Mr. Smith use his money so as to make himself somebody? And then place their iron heels upon the necks of the same men at each different business transaction in life, and grind them until the mystery is that there is any courage or manliness left.

But at last Derby had a name and a place in the little constellation then rising along the shore of a mighty continent.

Scarcely had the town time to elect its officers after receiving the glad tidings of its authority, when the sound of terrible war rolled over the whole land; and worst of all, an Indian war. King Philip had kindled the fires, and the smoke began to be seen. On the first day of July, 1675, intelligence of the breaking out of the Indian war in Plymouth Colony, and of the danger to which the eastern towns in Connecticut were exposed was received from New London and Stonington by the governor and council, and the governor convened the court on the ninth of the same month to take action in the matter. The reports, which were found afterwards to be too true, represented that the Indians were in arms in Plymouth and in the Narragansett country, that they had assaulted the English, slain about thirty persons, burned some houses, and were engaging other Indians as far as possible "by sending locks of some English they have slain, from one place to another." The court appointed a *council* to have this matter in charge after the adjournment of that body, and ordered troops to be raised and dispatched as speedily as possible to the relief of the people in the eastern part of the state. Evidences soon came that the Long Island Indians were being persuaded to join in the effort for a general extermination of the English.

In addition to all this, Governor Andros, then of New York, being informed of the Indian troubles, appeared at Saybrook on the 8th of July, 1675, with two sloops bearing armed forces,

under pretense of rendering aid against the Indians, gave the Colonies great suspicion that he was secretly inciting the Indians to this hostility and general uprising against the English, in order to wrest from the Colonies their liberties.

In a letter sent by the General Court at Hartford, dated July 1, 1765, to the magistrates at New Haven and the south-western towns, after describing the perils of the time, it is said: "The people of Stonington and New London send for aid, and accordingly we purpose to send them forty-two men to-morrow, and have given order to ye several plantations here to put themselves in a posture of defence speedily; and these lines are to move yourselves forthwith, to see that the same care be taken in your parts for your security, and that all the plantations have notice hereof, both Guilford and so onward to Rye, that they also be complete in their arms, with ammunition according to law."

The hostility of the Indians was confined apparently to those of the eastern part of the state, and Major Robert Treat of Milford being made commanding general of the forces of Connecticut, was sent to the eastern part of the state, taking the soldiers raised by proportion from the plantations. How many went from Derby² is not definitely known, but taking all the drafts made in the summer of 1675, a few must have been taken, although the council very thoughtfully directed that in this matter the "smaller plantations be considered and favored in the press."

Revs. Mr. Bowers and Mr. Walker say in their address to the General Court, after the war, that there were more taken from Derby and Woodbury than was the proportion for those towns.

On the sixth of August, the Council ordered that: "The Providence of God permitting the heathen to make disturbance amongst the English by hostile attempts upon them, hath occasioned forces already to be sent forth, and brings a necessity upon us to take special order, therefore, that all persons be duly prepared and provide with arms and ammunition according to

²There was a John Hull, surgeon in the army in this war, but he was of Kennelworth, according to the records, whenever his residence is mentioned; besides Dr. John, of Derby, is always recorded with the s to his name, Hulls.

law ; and therefore upon this urgent and necessitous occasion the council hath seen special reason to declare and order that all those who are to provide arms and ammunition according to law, meet on Monday morning next by sun an hour high at the meeting house, in their respective plantations, upon the penalty of the forfeiture of five shillings for non-appearance, there to attend such farther directions as shall be given them in charge by their commanders."

Although the Derby people had no meeting-house at which to assemble, yet there must have been gathered that morning fifteen or twenty soldiers at the accustomed place of worship, to be examined as to their compliance with the law in providing themselves with guns, ammunition and war equipments, and while they gathered Indians were near observers on every side.

There was not at this time any regularly organized military company in the town, but as they were to take care of the interests in their own town, it is probable that some minor officer was appointed by Milford, if there were none in regular standing in Paugasset.

On the first of September next, the Council being informed that "the Indians being in a hostile manner, prepared with their arms near Pawgasuck, and Mr. Bryan had posted to them for help," and that other demonstrations of hostility in the western part of the state were manifested, recalled Major Treat from the east to Hartford to protect the people. This is the first and the only mention in the records of hostility by the Paugasset Indians or their neighboring brethren. The Milford Indians complained to the Council about this time of severe treatment by the English, and the council wisely and properly ordered that special care should be observed not to give the Indians reason for unkind feelings.

It was ordered also (Sept. 3), "that in the several plantations of the Colony there be kept a sufficient watch in the night, which watch is to be continued from the shutting in of the evening till the sun rise," and that one-fourth part of each town be in arms every day by turns, to be a guard in their respective plantations ; to be ordered and disposed as the chief military officers shall appoint ; and all soldiers from sixteen to seventy years of age, (magistrates, commissioners, ministers, commission

officers, school masters, physicians and millers excepted,) are to attend their course of watch and ward as they shall be appointed. It is also ordered that, during these present commotions with the Indians, such persons as have occasion to work in the fields shall work in companies, if they be half a mile from town, not less than six in a company, with their arms and ammunition well fixed and fitted for service. And whosoever shall not attend these foregoing orders shall forfeit for every defect, five shillings, provided it be complained of within fourteen days; any one Assistant or Commissioner to hear and determine any one such defect."

At the same time it was ordered that "whosoever shall shoot off a gun without command from some magistrate or military commander, until further order be given by authority, he shall forfeit for every such transgression the sum of five shillings."

It was under such circumstances that Derby asked advice of the Court what they should do to secure themselves from harm, and received this answer: "Oct. 14, 1674. The Court return that they judge it the best and safest way to remove their best goods and their corn, what they can of it, with their wives and children, to some bigger town, who, in a way of Providence, may be in a better capacity to defend it, and that those that stay in the town do well fortify themselves and stand upon their guard, and hasten their removal of their corn as aforesaid what they may; and all inhabitants belonging to the place may be compelled by warrant from any Assistant to reside there until this may be done. The like advice is by this court given to all small places and farms throughout this colony to be observed."

It will be seen by this that all were to remain until the corn was mostly gathered, which would be but about a month, but it soon became more apparent that the Mohegan and Pequot Indians and the Indians west of the Connecticut river, were not in the league against the English and could be trusted as friends, and as allies in defending the colonies. And the first fright of the people on the Ousatonick having passed away, and the fact that the Indians of Milford had appealed to the court for protection, gave strong assurances that the western planters were comparatively safe.

That Mr. Bowers and some of the other families removed to

Milford that winter is quite certain,³ but it is also quite certain that a number of them remained and continued their work as usual, with doubtless the observance of the suggestions intimated by the court. Although they built no regular fort, they may have fortified their houses⁴ as well as their hearts, in a comparatively secure manner, and especially so, so long as the Indians of Derby were friendly and on the watch for the enemy. The transactions of the town recorded in the spring and summer of 1676, show that the place was not deserted, but that the spirit of enterprise and progress still reigned triumphant with that marvelously persevering community. What they could not withstand has not yet been written, if ever it shall be.

In the spring of 1676, several town meetings were held; a grant of land was made to Mr. Bowers of three acres of David's meadow; Edward Wooster was engaged to make a "highway through the Long lot and the fishing place to the most convenient place to carry corn and other goods, or land them, . . . the highway is to be a sufficient highway for two carts to pass." And in the autumn of that year they were active in the same manner, appropriating and laying out lands, and making improvements.

When the Assembly granted them the powers and privileges of a town, a committee was appointed to fix a place for a ferry and settle some matters of dispute as to lands which had been purchased by individuals above Birmingham, or on what was then called the Neck, which included land between the Ousatic and Naugatuck rivers, which the town claimed the right to control, and to make apportionment to the purchasers in common with the other inhabitants. This land had been purchased in two parcels, forming a belt across the Neck, the northern boundary being at Four-mile brook and across to what is now West Ansonia, or thereabout.

³In October, 1676, Mr. Bowers with Rev. Mr. Walker of Woodbury, addressed a letter to the General Court, saying: "We make bold before our return to request this honored court to resolve us in one important inquiry, namely: In case the war with the Indians should be again renewed, what may we expect and trust to, from the authority of this colony, in order to our protection?"

⁴We learn from President Stiles's *History of the Judges*, that Edward Riggs's house was fortified in the years of the early settlement, and if so, was probably again made as a fort for the people to resort to if necessary, during the Indian war of 1675.

The report is a little lengthy, but shows the progress of settlement, and some old landmarks of importance. Mr. Joseph Hawley and Jonas Tomlinson of Stratford, had made one of these purchases, and the former had built a house on his land in the vicinity now known as Baldwin's Corners, and Mr. Tomlinson had commenced a house at the same place. The work of the committee was concluded in February 1676—7, but reported the following May.

At the time of the appointment of this committee, the Court ordered that the town of Stratford should “lay out a country highway, from their town to Pawgasuck, in the most convenient place where the ferry shall be settled.”

THE REPORT OF THAT COMMITTEE.

Derby the 28th February, 1676.

At a meeting of the Committee, appointed by the General Court, May, 1675, to state a place for a ferry and a highway from it to Woodbury, and for the distribution of lands in settlement of the place etc.

And first concerning the ferry, they order and appoint it to be at the lower end of the old Indian field, and that little piece of land between the rocks and the gully or creek, to be for a place to build any house or houses upon, and yards for securing of goods or cattle that may be brought to the ferry, from Woodbury, Mattatuck etc

Also for the encouragement of a ferryman, they appoint eight acres of land out of the said old field, next adjoining the afore-said little piece of land, beginning at the said gully or creek, to be laid out from the highway by the river to the hill, of a like breadth in front and rear, and upon the hill fourteen acres of land adjoining to the aforesaid rocks and land on the southwest of it, with an highway to the ferry from the highway that goeth from Joseph Hawkins; and also six acres of swamp or low land upon that hill against the said old field, as near and as convenient as may be for the making of meadow; and also a proportion with others of tillable land upon the hills in any common field that shall be fenced in for the inhabitants that dwell above the ferry upon that Neck; and also commonage with other inhabitants proportionably.

Also they do appoint a highway of four rod wide from the said ferry by the river side upward towards Woodbury, unto the upper end of the aforesaid old field unto the highway that is now used towards Wood-

bury, and also that the highway from Joseph Hawkins's house to Mr. Hawley's lie where, or very near where it now doth.

Lieutenant Joseph Judson, declared that if the inhabitants of Derby, would put in a ferryman in convenient time, they were content, or else upon notice given they of Woodbury would put in one whom the town of Derby should approve for an inhabitant, and that without any charge to Derby or the country.

DISTRIBUTION OF LANDS.

And for the distribution of lands and settlement, for the farthering the plantation of Derby. they have viewed the lands and considered the state of things there, and finding some difficulties and inconveniences, there having been several tracts of land purchased by several persons at several times, both of English and Indians, and after consideration for the best good of the place, with their best judgment, order as follows ; first, for the lands on the Great Neck, Mr. Hawly having built a house upon one which himself with Jonas Tomlinson had from the Indians, they do appoint unto the said Mr. Hawly and Jonas Tomlinson all that land both above and below and the said house which they have fenced and improved, and also all the rest of the improvable lands for tillage or orchards. below the hills, within that purchase to the river ; and also any low and swampy land, to make meadow, which is within that said purchase ; and that the said Mr. Hawly and Jonas Tomlinson, the one having built a house and the other having begun to build, do finish each of them a dwelling house, and both of them dwell upon it and become inhabitants there, or settle each of them an inhabitant approved by the town, within one year next ensuing, or else the town of Derby or such as the Court shall appoint shall have power to dispose of the said lands and homesteads to such as will come and settle inhabitants with them, and they divide their proportions as they may agree : secondly, for the rest of the lands below the said Hawley's, between the river and the hill (to wit, that plane where the old fort stood. and the adjoining land and the old field, as low as the ferry land) be divided unto at least six or seven inhabitants, and they to have home lots at the upper end towards Mr. Hawley's, and each or them four acres to his home lot, and to be at as little distance from each other as the place will bear, and the rest of the said plane and old field to be equally divided among those six or seven, and that the low, moist or swamp ground upon the hills be laid out to the said six or seven in proportion, to make meadow, after the six acres for the ferry is laid out as aforesaid ; and also any land that is fit for

tillage upon the hills (within the purchase from Mr. Bryan) shall be divided among the seven or more inhabitants, and also any farther field or fields that the aforesaid seven or more inhabitants together with the ferryman shall have need of and desire to take in and improve upon the hills above Mr. Hawley's house until each of them have his quantity of fifty acres beside swamp land for meadow, leaving liberty to the town to add to a man of more than ordinary use among them twenty acres, or within that quantity as they shall see cause. And then the rest of the lands within that neck to lie in common, until the town or such as the Court shall appoint, see cause farther to dispose for encouragements of inhabitants there.

Thirdly, that Plum meadow and the adjacent land is by estimation about twenty acres, lying on the east side the river that cometh from Naugatuck, be divided to accommodate at least two inhabitants.

John Nash,	} <i>Committee.</i>
William Curtiss,	
Thomas Munson,	

The Court confirmed all the above, except granting Mr. Hawley and Mr. Tomlinson longer time to settle their land.

The Old field was a cleared tract of land lying west of the Naugatuck a little back from the river, extending so far as to include about sixty acres.

The Old Indian fort, stood near Baldwin's Corners, a little south possibly. The New Indian fort was on the east bank of the Ousatonic, on what has been known many years as the Talmadge Beardsley place. The old fort must have been built before the English came to the place, and the new one after they came, as it is said to have been built on the river bank for the purpose of preventing the English sailing up the river.

In 1678, this land was laid out according to the directions of the Court ; to Mr. Hawley, Mr. Tomlinson, and the ferry-man whoever he should be, and to the six men to whom were to be apportioned fifty acres each, who were : William Tomlinson, Samuel Brinsmade, Samuel Nichols, Isaac Nichols, afterwards one of the first deacons of the church, John Pringle and John Hubbell, all of whom settled in the town.

Plum Meadow, was a piece of land, as said, on the east side of the Naugatuck, and is probably that now occupied by the lower part of Ansonia ; or it may have been half a mile up

Beaver brook. Of this meadow, twelve acres were allotted to Thomas Wooster, son of Edward, at this time, and some of it to his brother David, in 1680; and a part of it to Samuel Griffin, the blacksmith, in 1682.

But the difficulty between Mr. Hawley and the town as to these lands was not yet settled, and in 1679 Mr. Hawley had sued the town, and the town appointed Joseph Hawkins and Abel Gunn to defend in the trial. Mr. Hawley at the same time petitioned the Court for just pay for his land, and a full proportionment for his son, and the Court appointed the same committee as before, who rendered their decision promptly, but the matter did not become adjusted, and in 1679 the Court sent a committee to see the land measured; the deeds which Mr. Hawley held (received from the Indians) delivered to the town, and the money paid, or guaranteed to Mr. Hawley. The committee made their report the next year, and Samuel, son of Joseph Hawley is spoken of, as owning the land at what is now Baldwin's Corners.

The following shows how the town paid Mr. Hawley.

March 31. 1680-81. Paid by the Town of Derby to Mr. Joseph Hawley of Stratford for his purchases on the Great Neck.

		s.	d.
Item.	Paid by Mr John Bowers	£1	5 0
	Paid by Jonas Tomlinson		6 8
	Paid by Jonas Tomlinson		17 0
	Paid by Wm. Tomlinson	3	11 0
	Paid by Jonas Tomlinson for Francis French		8 0
Apr. 13	Paid by 4 bushels, 3 pecks of Indian corn	11	10 1-2
	Paid by Francis French		8 9
	Paid by a cow-hide 33 lbs. 2 oz		8 10 1-2
	Paid by Indian corn 18 bushels & a peck	2	5 7 1-2
	" " 15 bushels & a half Indian corn	1	18 9
	" " Joseph Hawkins in Indian corn	0	12 0
	" " a bushel summer wheat & DaBrinsmead	0	17 5
	" " 13 lbs. hops		10 10
	" " Samuel Nichols 3 bushels & 1-2 a peck of wheat		18 1 1-2
Apr. 14	Mr. Isaac Nichols of Stratford	6	05 5
Mar. 15	Mr. Hawley one rate		6 0
		21	11 6

March 31, 1680. Money paid by the town of Derby to Mr. Nicholas Camp for Mr. Joseph Hawley & by his appointment as the Court ordered us

	s	d.
One steer of two year old & upward	2	17 6
By John Prindle to Mr. Camp	6	05 6
Per four yards & a half of cloth	1	02 9
Per Ebenezer Johnson	0	16 2
Per 7 bushels & half a peck of Indian corn & 1 bushel & three pecks of rye	1	4 9 1-2
	12	6 8 1-2

March 31, 1680. Paid by the town of Derby to captain John Beard for Mr. Joseph Hawley & by his appointment . .

	s.	d.
Paid by Mr. Bryans Bill	1	15 6
Paid by two 2 year old steers	4	10 0
Paid by Mr. Richard Bryan	2	10 0
Paid by Flax 7 pounds & a quarter	6	0
	9	1 6

Per Samuel Nichols 3 bushels 1-2 peck wheat	18	1 1-2
& 13 lbs. hops	10	10

Apr. 14. Paid by Isaac Nichols of Stratford in soap 5 5 5

No traditions are now heard about this ferry ; every one supposing that the first and only ferry was just above Derby Narrows. But several circumstances as well as as the wording of the report establish the locality of the ferry.

Woodbury was very much interested in the ferry and did finally plant it, as will be seen, but that people had no use for a ferry across the Ousatonic at old Derby landing, for they would not wish to cross the Ousatonic above Derby, for the sake of crossing it again below that place. The Derby people had no need of a ferry at that place for all lived some distance up the river. Again the people on the Neck did need some way to cross the Naugatuck when the water was high ; and the only path or road out of the plantation, south or east, was from Old Town and several of them owned land which they cultivated on Sentinel hill, besides the meetings were held on the east side where they were about to build a church.

The ferry was established at the place where the old New Haven road now crosses the race between Ansonia and Birmingham on the west side of the Naugatuck valley, where was then the main bed of the Naugatuck river. Here was the "point of rocks," and "the gully" mentioned in the report, and the "little piece of land" on which to build houses for the protection of cattle and other merchandise that might come thither to be freighted across. Besides, the ferry-man's land was to join this little piece of land; and when this land was laid out in 1683, the lot of one of the six men who were to be settled near Mr. Hawley's house was laid, bounding on Mr. Henry Williams's lot, who was the ferry-man, and both of these lots were in the old field. The location of Mr. Hawley's house is fixed very definitely by the town records in the vicinity of Baldwin's Corners.

When the committee made this report on a ferry, Woodbury offered to put in the ferry and furnish the ferry-man if Derby could not or did not do it. This offer they fulfilled upon the invitation of Derby. The agreement of Woodbury and the ferryman was by the faithful Abel Gunn recorded among the land deeds, where it might surely be a witness to the engagement.

"Woodbury 'Sept. 8, 1681. Be it known . . . that we the Selectmen of Woodbury on the one part and Henry Williams on the other part in order to the settlement of a ferry at Derby, appointed by the General Court:

"First. That the said Henry Williams shall have the boat that belongs to the town of Woodbury, furnished and fixed as his own.

"That the said Henry Williams shall have as his ferryage for those of Woodbury that have occasion to improve him, if a single person and horse, then at six pence per time ferryage, and two persons with one horse eight pence; two horses and two persons or more at four pence per person for each time ferried over.

"It is concluded that this shall no ways hinder any travelers from Woodbury riding over the river at any season when with safety . . . they may adventure.

"It is concluded that our interest in that accommodation settled by the aforesaid committee of a ferry with the consent and approbation of our neighbors and friends of Derby, shall be and remain the said Williams's absolute propriety during his well and seasonable attending the

said ferry, at his own charge and cost successively as it relates to providing boats forever.

“That this is our mutual agreement is signified by our subscribing hereto.

Witness

Henry Hitt

Elizabeth Minor

Joseph Judson

John Minor

his
Henry X Williams”
mark

The families as established on the west side of the Naugatuck river in 1681, as near as can be ascertained were Joseph Hawkins, John Pringle,⁵ who may have resided a short time on the east side, William Tomlinson, son of Henry, of Stratford, Samuel Brinsmade, Samuel Nichols, Isaac Nichols, John Hubbell, who afterwards removed from the town, and Henry Williams, the ferry-man.

It does not appear, so far as seen, that any of Mr. Hawley's family had settled in the house he had built here. Samuel may have lived here a short time, but soon after he is said to be of Stratford. A large grant was made to him afterwards in the western part of the town, which he may have accepted in place of this at Baldwin's Corners.

There may have been other residents here who were not yet accepted as inhabitants. Isaac Nichols, sen., may have been proprietor instead of his son Isaac, or he may have resided with one of his sons, and yet he may have come later.

In 1677 town meetings were held nearly every month, and grants of land made on the usual conditions to Daniel Collins, Samuel Nichols, Josiah Nichols, Paul Brinsmade and William Tomlinson, who all afterwards settled in the town, probably within the two years following.

The town located several pieces of land for Mr. Bowers according to the agreement made in 1673; and the whole community seemed to put on new courage, without regard to what had passed. They do not seem to have once looked behind them, for, having escaped the land of bondage, they did not desire to go back, not even for leeks and onions, but rather to find

⁵This name was written with a “g” instead of “d” nearly 100 years.

the milk and honey of the land possessed and now their own in the truest sense.

Hence, early in the year they commence a movement of progress that would constitute them truly an independent people, so far as methods, privileges and established ordinances could secure that end—the organization of a church. They had nobly wrought out, step by step, and scarcely more than a step at a time were they allowed to go by the authorities who should have lent a helping hand, their right to the privilege of a township.

One thing should not be forgotten ; that, whatever the character of the red man as generally reported, the Indians, in and around Derby, during the King Philip's war, were true friends to their neighbors, the white man, never harming one hair of his head, but the rather rendering important service, so far as all reports and records show, and hence the planters moved on, after a brief pause, almost as though no war had existed in the country ; and the taking possession of this old field, and building houses at the door of the Indians' wigwams caused the Indians to remove to the new Indian fort, and to Wesquantock.

GATHERING A CHURCH.

At Milford the church was first organized, then the town out of the church, or by the authority of the church. In Derby the town was first organized, then the church, by the authority of the town and the state.

“At a town meeting of Derby. Feb. 25, 1677. The Lord having by his providence called a company of his dear servants into this corner of the wilderness, calls upon us first to seek the kingdom of God and the righteousness thereof, which hath put several persons upon the enquiry of the town for their free will and consent to gather a church at Derby and to walk in a church and set up the ordinances of God according to gospel rules as near as we can attain, according to our best light. The town having had two meetings about the same. The first, all the inhabitants were willing, and gave their consent in the thing ; at the second meeting which was Feb. 25, 1677, all gave their consent by word of mouth, not to hinder so great and so good a work, but do encourage to set upon it and will help to maintain if settled, and give their consent to ask counsel and consent of neighboring churches in order to a church gathering.”

This done, a petition was prepared to set before the court the desire of the inhabitants ; which was dated May 6, 1678, and signed by John Bowers, John Hulls and Joseph Hawkins. This petition appears in Mr. Bowers's handwriting, and is a wearisome thing to read, and if his preaching was like this writing, it would be a sufficient ordeal for all the grace common mortals obtain to hear him preach two sermons a week the year through.

On the 30th day of the next April (1678) the town appointed Joseph Hawkins and Abel Gunn to go to the General Court with the petition and secure its request, "provided it be for the good of the town." A certificate was given these men as their authority, signed by John Hulls and Samuel Riggs, and recorded on the town book by the faithful Abel Gunn.

In reply to this petition the court made its record dated at Hartford, May 9, 1678 :

"Upon the petition of the inhabitants of Derby this court do see good reason to grant the said people of Derby free liberty in an orderly way to settle themselves in a church state ; and do desire the Lord's gracious blessing presence to be with them, guiding and directing them therein.

"In regard to the troubles that have been there late years. the court see cause to remit unto the inhabitants of Derby their ordinary country rates for three years, to commence October next."

The troubles referred to were probably the partial removal of the inhabitants during King Philip's war, and the consequent losses and expenses.

No records of the organization and attendant ceremonies are to be found, but the "orderly way" enjoined by the court, and the request that the court should give its consent "to ask counsel and consent of neighboring churches in order to a church gathering," guarantee that the usual order and services were observed. There are no traditions as to where or in what house such services were held, nor whose was the house in which Mr. Bowers held services, some five years before the meeting-house was built, but with the spirit and devotion manifested there is no reason to doubt that ready accommodations were cheerfully offered in the dwelling-houses of the place. It is possible that the first three or four houses were log-houses, and after that

others may have been built in the newer settlements, but after the laying out of the first land the houses seem to have been constructed with a frame and covered with clapboards and shingles; these being rived from the logs instead of sawed, there being no saw mill nearer than Milford at that time.

The organization of this church was strictly in accordance with law.⁶ They first asked authority of the town, next of the state (colony then), then the *advice and consent* of neighboring churches. No church could be organized at that time without consent of the court, no doing in church matters without such consent would have been legal, and all such illegal acts were punishable by law. When New Haven and Milford organized their churches they were under no jurisdiction, but with Derby it was very different. Nor is it surprising that it was so, for the colonists had come from the mother country, where the church was the state, and the state was the church as to authority in government.

Mr. Bowers was probably installed at the same time the church was organized. The only mystery in the lives of these planters is, that demanding certain rights of freedom, they could not see the propriety of granting the same to others. Aside from this they did surprisingly well.

It was a misfortune, or more definitely a want of wisdom, that when they sought to become more truly devoted to religious life, they went back three thousand years and placed themselves voluntarily under the old Mosaic laws, instead of taking the gospel of Christ as revealed in the sermon on the mount. However, it is just the same thing that is re-enacted over and over at the present day; most of the dissenters from any denomination go back, for one thing or another, two hundred and a thousand years; and some as far back as Moses, again,

⁶"This Court orders that there shall be no ministry or Church administration entertained or attended by the inhabitants of any plantation in this colony district and separate from and in opposition to that which is openly and publicly observed and dispensed by the settled and improved minister of the place, except it be by approbation of the General Court and neighboring churches, provided always that this order shall not hinder any private meetings of godly persons to attend any duties that Christianity or religion call for, as fasts or conference, nor take place in such as are hindered by any just impediments on the Sabbath day from the public assemblies by weather and water and the like." Col. Rec. I, 311.

to find what they are pleased to call "the old paths." But this their folly is their ruin. Forward, not backward, says the gospel.

HOW THEY PAID TAXES.

At a general court held at Hartford October 11, 1677, notices were sent to the towns as follows :

" This court doth grant a rate of eight pence upon the pound upon all the ratable estate of the Colony, to discharge the country debts, to be paid in good and merchantable wheat, peas and Indian corn, pork and beef ; winter wheat at five shillings per bushel ; corn at 2 shillings and six pence per bushel ; pork at three pounds ten shillings per barrel . . and beef . . forty shillings per barrel ; always provided if there be above one third paid in Indian corn it shall be at two shillings per bushel."

This last item indicates what was the great article of exchange, because of the abundance of it. Corn grew everywhere except in the swamps, and rewarded the planter with larger profits than any other kind of grain. Wheat was the gold coin, or standard, for paying taxes or anything that *must* be paid, or in other words was demanded by law, but corn was the silver exchange, and fell a few grains short of the standard under some circumstances. However, in the simplicity of their arithmetical calculations they had not learned to equalize the matter by making the bushel a few grains short when the supply was abundant. That art was left for the high aspirations of later ages ; they could not compass all things in one generation !

Possibly this abundance of corn and corn meal for bread was the foundation of that remarkable physical strength, great endurance and long life experienced by the people of the new settlements during the early times of pioneer life. Certain it is that Indian pudding was an article well known in Connecticut. In one town many years since a peddler sold his wares at different times and observing that the people of the principal road in the town always had hasty pudding at their meals, honored that part of the town with the name Pudding street, and from such glory that street has never yet escaped.

In the northern part of Litchfield, Conn., lived a sedate old captain, whose word was never doubted, who used to make the re-

mark of honor to his wife, that she had made an "Indian pudding every day for forty years, Sundays excused." That was steady habits, as to food, sufficient for any granivorous enthusiast on the continent, in all probability.

Corn was the circulating medium more than a hundred years in Derby, and not much less than that time a legal tender, by colonial law, without depreciation of value, except when more than one-third of the taxes was paid in that commodity.

The methods and customs of living, were very simple at this time, and that of necessity, but were seasoned with more cultivation than became the practice one hundred years later. The necessity for perpetual work under circumstances of privation and great difficulties, had not a refining effect on society; and add to this, the consequent very limited social opportunities, and want of general education, and there is a state of community favorable to indifference to culture, with a tendency to morbid roughness of manners and language, and hence, in the general, society degenerated during the first hundred years, rather than improved. The privations were greater at first, but afterward, habit made it honorable to make much out of little, and, to see, not how much comfort could be secured, but how much discomfort could be endured, and maintain a respectable existence. Sacrifices became the heroic idea, and men, women and children, were subjected to needless hardships, to test their physical powers and spirit of subjection to the idea of honor in sacrifices.

The year 1678, was one of great activity and considerable success. Lands were appropriated by small pieces, for special accommodation, and also to be rid of some pieces left in the divisions already made. The land continued to be parceled out by pieces of three, four, five and ten acres as at the beginning. The first settlers, supposed there could be no good meadow, except in the swamps, (an old country idea) and hence, every swamp was as carefully divided into pieces of two, three and four acres, as though they were the very fountains of life. Every hill, covered with scattering cedars, was pieced out in the same way, for plow land. Sentinel hill, which then meant the whole elevated land for a mile and a half or more, east and southeast of the present Old town, (or Uptown) was parceled

out into ten-acre pieces, and home lots of three acres, but several pieces were inclosed by one fence around the whole, making a lot of a hundred acres. Home lots of four acres were laid on Great hill after 1700, just the same, and the swamp and upland the same. Hence, there was much buying and selling of lots, in order to get the farms into one body. Whenever these sales or exchanges were made, no deeds (usually) were given, but the fact entered by the town clerk upon the records, and that was all. One book contains nearly all the deeds, exchanges, records of town meetings, marriages, deaths, births, marks of cattle, that were made before seventeen hundred. Besides, when the General Court enacted regulations effecting the town directly, that faithful recorder, Abel Gunn, wrote them in this book. In October, 1677, the Court sent him the nominations made for the next spring election, and down he put them, in this book, many of them in an abbreviated form, as Major Robt. Treat Esq., Cap. Ben Newberry, Mr. Sam Sherman, Mr. Ed Griswold, Cap. Dan Clark, Mr. Dan Wetherell, Leu. Rich Olmsted.

As to faithfulness, Abel Gunn was not surpassed, except in the record of births, and in that only by Rev. John James, who as Town Clerk made this entry: "At a town meeting, Jan. 13, 1700—1, Samuel Riggs, son of John and Elizabeth Riggs, was born, at Derby." "Born at a town meeting" would suggest, that young Samuel should have delayed important events, or the town meeting should have adjourned to another place. Promptness, however, has been characteristic of the Riggses, from Capt. Samuel, down, as is still witnessed by the appearance of the old farm, and hence, there could be no delay out of respect to a town meeting.

In this year it is recorded, that Joseph Gardner, having built a small house upon a lot that was formerly granted him upon conditions, which were never fulfilled, "therefore, the town have taken the forfeiture into their own custody, and sold it to Philip Denman for thirty shillings." If this was the usual cost of houses, they were not very safe fortifications against bears or Indians.

In laying out land this year on the Neck, the locations are designated by Paul's Plains, East hill, Indian field, Bar Plains ;

which last is supposed by some, to have meant Bare plains, but as there was another name for land a little further up the river, apparently called Baren plains, the former may have been called Bear plains, where the bears came to obtain grass.

Boundaries between adjoining towns received attention, both by the General Court and the town, and of the difficulties in this matter there was no end for a hundred years.

In April of this year, a tract of land was purchased of the Indians,⁷ at what is now Seymour village, lying on both sides of the Naugatuck river, including what is now district number five and district number four, to Bladen's brook, and extending east into Woodbridge and Bethany to Mill river. In this deed, a reservation was made by the Indians of "the fishing place at Naugatuck and the plain and the hill." This was probably mostly on the east side of the river, but may have, by the term "fishing place," taken in some land on the west side. This was the land on which Chuse and his company settled. Mr. J. W. Barber⁸ says Chuse's father, gave him this land, then called the *Indian field*. But this was the reservation of the Paugasuck Indians. Yes, and the Pootatucks as well, for the leading men of each tribe signed deeds conjointly, for many years, denoting general property ownership. Mr. Barber says,

⁷"This indenture made the 22d. of April, 1678, witnesseth that we do sell unto the inhabitants, a tract of land at Pagasett, bounded on the north with Bladen's brook, and northeast with the Mill river, and south and southwest with the Englishman's ground, and west and northwest with a hill on the west side of Naugatuck river part of the bounds and Naugatuck river the other part, . . all of which we do confirm unto the said inhabitants; only the said Indians do reserve the fishing place at Naugatuck, and the plain and the hill next the river, at the fishing place. Further, the Indians do grant all the grass and feed and timber on the plain against rock Rimmon, and do engage to sell it to them if they sell it, . . all which grants we do confirm for forty pounds to be paid to them at Mr. Bryan's.

Indian Witnesses,

Husks, his mark.

Suckcoe, his mark.

Okenung Sagamore, his mark.

Ahuntaway, his mark.

Jack, his mark.

Cockapatana, his mark.

Sauquett, his mark.

Toms squaw, her mark.

Tom, his mark.

Chettrenasuck at the top of the deed, signed his name as Cockapatana at the bottom, or his signature was omitted at the bottom."

⁸Hist. Col. 199.

the father, "Gideon Mauwehu, lived in the vicinity of Derby." Very likely, for he was probably the son of Chusumack the Pootatuck chief or sachem, who removed from where the village of Shelton now stands, opposite Birmingham, to Pootatuck at the mouth of Pomperang.

It will be observed that the deed says, "the fishing place at Naugatuck," naming the place rather than the river. This agrees with tradition, which reports that the place was first named Naugatuck, and afterwards that name was given to the river, in the place of the name Paugasset. In one early deed, the stream is spoken of, as the "river that cometh down from Naugatuck."

Land having been purchased of the Indians⁹ in the vicinity of Rock Rimmon, lying on both sides of the Naugatuck, the town granted to Ebenezer Johnson "the upper plain land against Rock Rimmon, and that it shall lie for division land; and the town grant the said Ebenezer to take in another man with him." The other man was Jeremiah Johnson, the father or grandfather of Bennajah, and the town afterwards confirmed a grant to him in that place "at the lower plain." Samuel Riggs, John Tibballs and Daniel Collins received also a division each at this same time and at the same place. These were the first owners of land in the vicinity of what is now Seymour village, on the east side of the Naugatuck river. This was in February, 1678-9. Soon after this the town granted Ebenezer Johnson one hundred and fifty acres of the land he had purchased at this place in consideration of the money he paid to the Indians for this land, and he delivered the deed to the town.

Further progress was made in 1679, in the settlement of inhabitants and perfecting the methods of town work. They seem to have become alarmed as to the supply of timber and made

⁹" This indenture made this 19th of Feb. 1678, witnesseth We . . with approbation of Okenuck sagamore, have sold to Ebenezer Johnson three small parcels of land, bounded on the northwest with Rock Rimmon, and on the east with Lebanon, and on the south with a small brook and Naugatuck river, and on the west with an hill on the west side of Naugatuck river so as to take in the little plain; for seven pounds in hand received.

Ahuntaway, his mark.
Chetrenasut, his mark.
Jack, his mark."

this rule or law : "No man or men shall have any liberty to make any clapboards, or shingles, or pipe-staves, or any coopers' timber, to transport out of the place, upon the penalty of forfeiting all his or their timber, or the value thereof to the town treasury."

This is as strange as the laying out the land for the six men as ordered by the court committee. They began at Paul's plains, laying a highway by the side of the river, and then measured to each, three acres as nearly as might be, making up deficiencies and deducting surplus, elsewhere. These men were Isaac Nichols, Samuel Brinsmade, John Pringle, William Tomlinson, John Hubbell and Samuel Nichols. The Ferry man received his at the same time, or a little after. At East Hill, each received four acres ; at Bare plains one acre each ; at Hasaca meadow two acres each ; in the Indian field eight acres each, and four acres each adjoining, for a home lot ; and on Woodbury road, another amount each. Then swamps and other items, to make fifty acres each. Men receiving grants of land this year and the next, were Hope Washborn, William Washborn, John Davis, John Johnson, John Beach, John Pringle, Jonas Lumm, Joseph Guernsey. Hope Washborn's home lot was located joining Henry Williams (the ferryman) in 1685.

Exchanges of property were common as indicated in the following sale : "Feb. 11, 1679, Daniel Collins sells to Abel Holbrook, his house that now stands on the said Collins pasture ; it is 27 feet long, 18 1-2 feet wide & the pasture 6 acres : provided the said Holbrook Rende and bring to the house clapboards enough to clapboard the roof sides & ends of the said house ; & also the s^d Holbrook is to dwell and attend the order of the town his full time upon the said lands as he was engaged upon his own."

Abel Holbrook sold his house at the same time to Daniel Collins, with a house 22 feet by 18 feet.

The number of town officers was small at first, but in after years became very large.

Officers for 1678 : Ebenezer Johnson, constable ; Ebenezer Johnson, Samuel Riggs, Wm. Tomlinson, townsmen ; Francis French, Ephraim Smith, fence viewers ; Abel Gunn, surveyor ; Wm. Tomlinson, surveyor for the Neck ; Ebenezer Johnson, to

keep ordinary [tavern] ; which was the first in the town so far as noticed.

In 1683, George Beaman was chosen grave digger, the first so elected so far as has been seen ; and was to receive two shillings for a child's grave, and two shillings and sixpence for an adult's grave.

In 1679, and thereafter, they had two committees for fence viewers, one on the east side, and the other on the west side of Naugatuck river, who were to view the fences once a month, beginning the first day of March. George Beaman was appointed town marshal, to warn the voters to town meetings, and those who did not reach the place within half an hour, after being warned, were fined sixpence, while those who did not come, were fined one shilling. Two or three years later the fine was more than doubled upon failure to reach the place of the meeting within an hour after being warned.

In this year the town changed its rule of accepting settlers, and voted "that hereafter persons taking up land (granted by the town), shall pay the purchase price," whether they should reside on it or not. The former method was to give the land, a four-acre home lot, ten acres upland, and four to six acres of swamp to make meadow, to the man who should build a house and fence his home lot, and reside four years, meeting other town claims of taxes ; under which arrangement they sometimes stayed but part of the time, and left without ceremony. John Hubbell proposed to leave after staying three years, and applied to the town for liberty so to do, but they required him to pay fifteen pounds money to the town, upon which his land and improvements should be his, the same as though he had remained his four years. A lot was granted on the east part of Sentinel hill to John Tibballs ; he left it after a year or two, and settled on Great Neck ; the house became the property of the town upon its being deserted, and the town gave it to four others in succession, who afterwards settled in other parts of the town.

Two votes were necessary to constitute a man an inhabitant of the town and a voter. The one was to accept him as an inhabitant, the other to grant him the usual allowance of land, which being worth the ten pounds money necessary to become a voter, qualified him for that freedom and endowment, upon

his taking the oath. If he had taken the oath in another town it was not required again.

Tradition says that one man moved into the town and resided some time, a year or more, and the town ordered him out, and sent men who took him and his goods and set him out, *because* he was an *infidel*. Nothing was alleged against his character as a citizen or neighbor, save the one thing, an *infidel*, and whatever that meant is unexplained, but it is quite certain from history that the word was used in those days to mean those who believed in the Bible, but not in the interpretation commonly given to that book. What foundation there was for such a tradition may be judged from the record of that faithful town clerk, Abel Gunn: "Aug. 21, 1682. The town does not acknowledge William Corsell to be an inhabitant at Derby, and do desire the townsmen to warn the said Corsell out of the town forthwith."

It is very evident that this action of the town never originated from the Sermon on the Mount, nor did the fathers pretend that it did. They lived under Moses's *law*, in religious things, and not that of the man of Calvary.

CHAPTER III.

A MILL, A MEETING-HOUSE, AND WAR.

1681-1700.



THE history of Derby might very properly be considered in three periods, characterized by the different pursuits of the inhabitants during those periods. The first was purely agricultural, the second commercial, and the third or present, manufacturing. Each period has developed its master spirits, most of whom, having fulfilled their destiny, have left lasting impressions for the benefit of coming generations.

In this age of civilization, when the people are borne from village and town to and from the great centers of business with the speed of lightning, when the waters swarm with the whitening sails of commerce, when cities are rising by magic, factory upon factories springing up like mushrooms along the rivers to increase our products, followed by neat little cottages, beautiful country seats, and costly mansions, occupied by a population happy and resplendent in the accumulated wealth of the dead and the living, they can know but little of the trials and impediments that stood in the way of our ancestors, when they first pressed their footsteps into the untrodden wilderness, and for many years thereafter. When the white settler first reposed on Riggs hill, all that his eye rested upon was wild, coy, and uncultivated wilderness, seemingly as from the first dawn of creation. The forest, dense with the oak, the chestnut, the pine, the hemlock, the walnut, the cedar and the elm, all growing in luxuriant majesty, obscured from human eye the rising and setting sun, while it sheltered and protected the deer, the wolf, the bear, the catamount and other wild animals in great variety, from the hunter's long and weary pursuit. The Indian, content with his cherished games, still roamed at times over his ancient hunting grounds, while his mate prepared for him his feast of fish and fowl and moose, governed by no rule save the pangs of hunger.

Thus began the first period, the settlers, after clearing a few spots must have obtained their food, clothing, tools, necessities of life, and few comforts, almost exclusively from the soil, preparing them for use mostly with their own hands, for it is true that the first period passed under the reign of slavery, wherein much of the heavy toil was borne by servants, for there was scarcely a family during the first seventy-five years but that had its slave or slaves. Their luxuries, unlike those of sickly and modern refinement, consisted in a self-sustaining independency, and though rude and simple, they aided in the development of strong physical and mental energies. Their first mechanic was the carpenter, then the blacksmith, the tanner and the shoemaker. The grist mill, where the miller refused toll for grinding, was a public institution, established like the school and the church by the legal authorities of the settlement. The prices of all produce were fixed by the same legal authority, and to refuse a bushel of corn for a debt at the lawful price, would be the same as to refuse at the present day, a gold dollar for one hundred cents. Their roads or cart paths, led first to the mill, then to the church, before any outside market was contemplated. Their buildings were erected without square and compass, or the use of the saw mill. The clapboards for their houses were rived and shaved in the same manner as shingles. The ax performed wonders in those days as well as the jack knife, while heads and hands became self-reliant, ingenious, and skilled in use; and the proverbial remark of the latter instrument is no more celebrated than was the realization of it in those days. Not only a wooden clock could the English Yankee make, but a great number of still more useful things, where every man and woman was skilled in guessing the time in the day or night, without clock or sunshine. During the first thirty years the settlers of Derby lived in isolated families, mostly, in small houses, some of which were really huts; one new house being sold by the town authorities for thirty shillings after the builder had vacated it and left the town. In their occasional journeys to Milford or New Haven, with neither roads nor wagons, they more frequently went on foot, sometimes on horseback or in a cart. Imagine what was once reality, a mother with her little son walking to Milford and back on Sunday to hear the gospel preached. So it was, and so they thought

it wise to cultivate the heart and religious thought, without the present dash and extravagances of that which is only life for the present world.

THE FIRST MILL.

The inhabitants of Derby having toiled patiently twenty-seven years in securing a town settlement, passing through many difficulties, and one Indian war season, and having attained public notice as a people, and some reliability as to property, proposed to make some improvements as to comforts, and voted: "At a town meeting Aug. 29, 1681, to encourage such a man as will build a sufficient mill for the town of Derby, by giving him twenty pounds and build a dam, provided it shall be in such a place as a committee shall agree upon with the man.

"For making the dam the town do engage to attend the call of the committee, giving a days warning, at all such times as the committee appoints till the dam be finished; and that the town will give accommodations to the mill which shall remain forever to the mill; and the town grants to the mill twenty acres of land that lieth on the brook adjoining, and ten acres of pasture. It is further agreed that the charge of building the mill dam shall be paid by a town rate."

The work of building such a mill for the thirty-five tax payers in the town, at the time, was really great, and occupied some years before it was completed. Dr. John Hull was the man who undertook the work. He had built the parsonage in 1673, for which work there had not been a full settlement until 1682, when a committee was appointed to "recon" with him in that matter.

In 1684, he was made one of the town committee to attend to the completion of the mill, with power to call out men as he might need them to work on the mill.

This mill was located on Beaver brook, half a mile east of the Congregational Church at Ansonia, and remained there probably some thirty or forty years, when a new one was built on the Old river a little above the New Haven road across the valley.

Several pieces of land were granted which determine the location of this mill, although in the town record it is not said where it should be set up, except that it says *on the brook*, making it

sure that the mill was not on the river. In 1683, the town granted "Thomas Wooster for a pasture that land that lieth north of the little brook above the Trangram, bounded with Plum meadow west, the common north, Jabez Harger's pasture east, brook north." Plum meadow was the low land where the south part of Ansonia now stands, or back of it adjoining the hill. In laying Jabez Harger's pasture the Trangram is also mentioned, and called then, and in several other places, John Hull's Trangram.

The John Hull, Junior's homestead was at the north end of this Plum meadow upon the hill east. Tradition tells us that the people of Old Town used to call the part of the community where John Hull lived the *North End*; that meant the north end of the village settlement. After the mill was located there it became more thickly settled, but the name North End still survives. In 1696, after Dr. John Hull had been in Wallingford eight years, the town passed a vote of complaint that John Hull had not fulfilled his agreement about the mill, upon which he made over the mill property, a gift, to his son John; and at the same time deeded him and his brother Joseph the other lands and houses he owned in the town, principally on Riggs hill, east of the Riggs farm, and Joseph Hull, the first, remained on this farm some years after it was given to him.

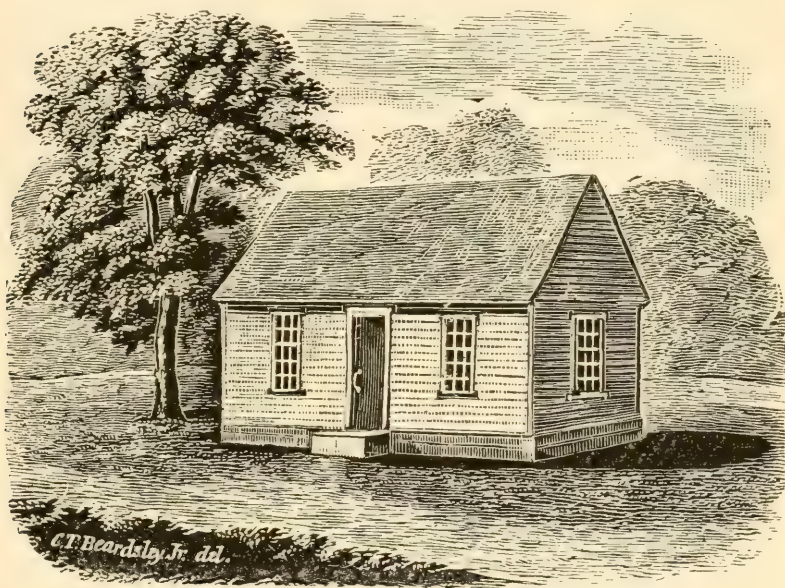
THE FIRST MEETING-HOUSE IN DERBY.

The location of a meeting-house was a difficult task very often in the towns of Connecticut, and was more frequently done by a committee from the General Court, but Derby men determined to practice the rights of freemen and settle this question upon that ground; for on Nov. 22, 1680, they passed a vote that "all the inhabitants of the town (i. e. voters) should have liberty to put in their votes, where the meeting house should stand," thus deciding to be governed by the majority. At this time there was no ecclesiastical organization in the town, aside from the town. A church had been organized, but whether its membership consisted of the free voters of the town or otherwise, there is nothing to show; it would have been very natural to pattern after Milford, but there is no certainty, and then society

was undergoing a change after the uniting of the New Haven and Connecticut Colonies.

After the above vote, the question was tried, and those in favor of "setting the meeting house upon the hill above Ephraim Smith's" (afterwards called Squabble hole,) were Mr. Bowers, Edward Wooster, Joseph Hawkins, William Tomlinson, Samuel Riggs, Ephraim Smith, Abel Gunn, Francis French, Samuel Nichols, Thomas Wooster, John Beach,—eleven.

Those against were: Jeremiah Johnson, Philip Denman, Stephen Pierson, John Tibballs,—four.



THE FIRST MEETING-HOUSE IN DERBY, ERECTED IN 1682.

Those absent were: John Hulls, Jabez Harger, George Beaman, David Wooster, Ebenezer Johnson, Abel Holbrook, Isaac Nichols, Samuel Brinsmade, Jonathan Nichols, Jonas Tomlinson,—ten.

Having done this they took a recess one year to consider the subject, and were probably the more inclined to this policy since there was so much difference of opinion as to the location.

"Nov. 22, 1681. The town have voted to build a meeting house twenty-eight feet long and twenty feet wide, . . this winter; that is to

say, to fall and square the timber and get the shingles and clapboards by the last of March next and cart them to the place, where it is agreed to be set ; and also the said house is to be ten feet between joints.

“Further, For the carrying on the building of the said house the town have chosen a committee which shall have full power to call out the inhabitants as they see cause, and when they please ; the committee is Sargent Hulls, Joseph Hawkins, Abel Gunn and Philip Denman.

“Further it is agreed that the charge and cost of building the aforesaid house shall be done according to every man’s estate in the list. In case any man neglect or refuse to work when he is called, he shall pay two shillings and sixpence to the work, having had two days warning, those that work when called to have two shillings and six pence per day.

“Dec. 14, 1681 they have agreed to build and frame the said house, and raise it, and make the window frames ; viz : six windows, two on the front side, one on each end and two on the pulpit side ; all the window frames to be transume frames, leaving three lights in each tier, a set and a half in length in the lower length, and a set in the upper tier.

“Further, Whereas the former vote respecting the place where the meeting house should stand, seemed to be difficult with some, the town have voted the second time that the place near the tree where the town met and sat down shall be the place where the meeting house shall stand, without any more trouble.”

This plan as to the meeting-house seems to have been carried into effect and the work accomplished as rapidly as could be, under the circumstances that then surrounded them. John Hull was the head man of the committee and was probably the leader in all the work. When built it must have had the appearance of a low barn but for the windows and the door, but it was the best they could do, and that may be better than their descendants do, even with their very fine and costly meeting-houses.

As it was voted to collect the money by tax for the mill and the meeting-house, a new list was made this year of land and personal estates, and was placed on record among the land records. One leaf containing about half of the account of personal property has been torn from its place in the book and cannot be found. All the land that was taxable at that time is, probably, given ; the land owned in the unbroken forests was not taxable.

When the work had progressed one year, and finding nearly the amount of the tax to be raised, the town sent Abel Gunn to the General Court to obtain release from country tax, which the Court granted for two years.

It will be seen that in the lists recorded, there are no sheep; the reason was that the General Court in 1666, "freed all the sheep in the Colony from the list of estates whereby rates are made, until the Court see cause to alter it." And in the following October; "The Court proposed that some method be devised by each town to burn or subdue the undergrowth in the woods near the settlements to provide pasture for cattle and sheep."

In October, 1670, "the Court, for the encouragement of raising sheep, &c.," ordered that every male person in the several plantations, from fourteen years old and upward "that is not a public officer, viz. : an assistant, commissioner, or minister of the gospel," should work one day in the year, sometime in June, yearly, in cutting down and clearing the underwood, so there might be pasture. The selectmen of each town were to have charge of this matter, and see that the work was done or heavy fines collected. In 1673, the Court made further provision concerning the raising of sheep, declaring that "whereas the increase of flocks is found very advantageous to this Colony, and as experience doth show that the breed of sheep is much decayed by reason of neglect of breeding, and suitable care for the flock, that it is ordered by the Court that two or three meet persons in each plantation shall be appointed to take care that suitable care should be instituted in regard to the care and breeding of sheep." These men, called sheep masters, were appointed regularly for many years. It was also ordered, at the same time, "that no sheep should be kept on the commons except in flocks, except where the flock was less in number than one hundred, to prevent the sheep either doing or receiving harm."

In the year 1703, this method was in full operation, as is evident from the record: "Voted by the proprietors of sheep that they will hire a shepherd for the year, from the first of April; and William Tomlinson, senr., Stephen Pierson, senr., and Sargt. Thomas Wooster be sheep masters, to have power to hire a

shepherd ; besides that any of our neighboring towns have liberty to send as many sheep as the sheep masters shall see cause to admit."

Many cattle and sheep were sent from Milford, Stratford and New Haven to be pastured at Derby.

But little did the people of Derby think that just one hundred years from this time, the first grand impulse should be given to the proper care and breeding of sheep in America, by a son of its own soil ; that a flock of one hundred selected sheep, from the best flocks in Europe, should cross the ocean in one vessel and land at Derby. That honor was to fall on *Derby*, by its enterprising and noble General Humphreys.

THE LIST OF DERBY LAND BY ITSELF, PRIZED IN 1681.

Sargent [E.] Wooster's land prized.

	s.	d.
14 acres of meadow,	£14	0 0
6 acres long lot,	6	0 0
10 acres in the Fishing place,	7	0 0
4 acres waste land in Fishing place,	0	4 0
1½ acres home lot,	1	10 0
6 acres pasture at home lot,	0	6 0
4 acres two-mile island,	4	0 0
1½ acres plow land Zacha Ib.,	1	10 0
	34	10 0

Sargt Saml Riggs's land prized, 1681.

	s.	d.
4 acres of meadow,	£4	0 0
2 acres of meadow,	2	0 0
3 acres plow land in meadow,	1	10 0
3 acres home lot,	3	0 0
6 acres plow land Setinel hill,	3	0 0
3 acres plow land at plains,	3	0 0
9 acres pasture,	0	0 0
8 acres at Rimom,	4	0 0
	20	10 0

Ephram Smith land, 1681.

	s.	d.
4 acres meadow,	£4	0 0
4 acres mowing land,	3	0 0
7½ acres plow land,	5	10 0
	12	10 0

Sar. Hull's land prized, 1681.

	s.	d.
12 acres in the corner next the said Hulls,	£12	0 0
13 acres in the nook next the river, plow land and meadow,	9	0 0
4 acres pasture,	1	0 0
7 acres at Trangam,	3	10 0
3 acres plow : 1 James medow,	1	10 0
2 acres mowing, 1 James "	1	0 0
	28	0 0

William Tomlinson's land, 1681.

	s.	d.
1½ acres home lot,	£1	10 0
7½ in Indian field,	5	12 0
	7	2 0

Francis French land, 1681.

	s.	d.
2½ acres home lot,	£2	10 0
3 acres Cankrod,	3	0 0
2½ acres meadow,	2	10 0
2½ plow l in meadow,	1	5 0
2 acres Sent. hill,	1	0 0
	10	5 0

Widow Harger (Jabez) land, 1681.

	s.	d.
13 acres of land,	£10	0 0
9 acres more,	4	0 1
1½ Rimmon,	0	15 0
	14	15 1

Samuel Nichols land, 1681.

	s.	d.
1 acre home lot,	£1	0 0
7½ acre in Indian field,	5	12 0
	6	12 0

Samuel Brinsmead's land, 1681.

	s.	d.
7½ acres, 15s. per acre,	£5	12 0

Stephen Pierson's land, 1681.

	s.	d.
3½ acres, home lot,	£3	10 0
1 acre Island meadow,	0	10 0
2 acres, James meadow,	1	0 0
	5	0 0

John Beach's land, 1681.

	s.	d.
1½ home lot,	£1	10 0

Abell Holbrook's land, 1681.

	s.	d.
4 acres home lot,	£4	0 0

John Pringle's land, 1681.

	s.	d.
7 acres plow land, *	£5	5 0

Joseph Hawkins's land, 1681.

	s.	d.
19 acres plow land,	£19	0 0
1½ Island,	15	0
2½ Upon the hill,	13	0
3 acres meadow,	3	0 0
5 acres mowing land,	5	0 0
7 acres waste land,	0	7 0
	28	15 0

Jerimiah Johnson's land, 1681.

	s.	d.
3½ acres home lot,	£3	10 0
4 acres Sentinel hill,	2	0 0
3 meadow Rimmon land,	1	10 0
5 acres plow land,	2	10 0
	9	10 0

John Tibball's land, 1681.

	s.	d.
2½ acres home lot,	£2	10 0

Jonas Tomlinson's land, 1681.

	s.	d.
10 acres of land,	£10	0 0
10 acres plow land, 15 per acre,	7	10 0
	17	10 0

Sargent [Ebenezer] Johnson, 1681.

	s.	d.
10½ in field,	£5	5 0
21 waste land in field,	1	1 0
3 acres home lot,	3	0 0
1 acre in meadow,	0	10 0
8 acres Rimmon,	4	0 0
	13	16

Isaac Nichols, sen, land, 1681.

	s.	d.
1 acre home lot,	£1	0 0
7½ acres field,	5	12 0
	6	12 0

Philip Denman's land, 1681.

	s.	d.
3½ acres meadow, }	£3	15 0
½ acre plow in med, }		
1½ plow, home lot,	1	10 0
1 acre home lot,	1	0 0
1 acre Island,	15	0
	7	0 0

Phop. Isaac Nichols's land, 1681.

	s.	d.
8 acres, 15 s. per acre,	£5	19 0

Daniel Collins, 1681.

	s.	d.
3½ acres home lot,	£3	10 0
George Beaman's land, 1681.		
2 acres home lot,	£2	0 0

Abel Gunn's land, 1681.

	s.	d.
6 acres meadow,	£6	0 0
3½ plow land, in meadow,	1	15 0
2 acres home lot,	2	0 0
4½ acres at the plains,	3	10 0
1½ bought of Jonas,	1	5 0
1 acre in pastor,	1	0 0
1 acre Cankrod hill,	0	12 0
	16	2 0

DERBY LIST IN THE YEAR 1681, PERSONAL ESTATE.

Sar. Wooster.		Joseph Hawkins.	
1 Person,	£18	1 Person, 2 horses,	£26
4 Horses,	16	2 oxen, 2 four year olds,	18
2 Two year old horses,	4	2 three year olds,	6
2 Oxen, 4 cows,	26	5 Cows,	20
3 Three year olds,	9	2 two year olds,	4
2 Two year olds,	4	4 yearlings,	4
3 Yearlings,	3	8 swine,	8
8 Swine,	8	Land,	28 15
Land,	34 10		114 15
	122 10	Samuel Riggs.	
Sar. Hulls.		1 Person,	£18
3 persons,	£54	2 horses and 2 oxen,	18
3 horses,	14	4 four year old,	16
2 oxen,	10	2 three year old, and 1 two year old,	8
1 Three year old,	3	4 yearlings,	4
5 Cows,	20	9 swine,	9
2 Three year olds,	6	Land,	20 10
1 two year old,	2		93 10
1 yearling,	1	Joseph Peck of New Haven.	
16 Swine,	16	1 cow,	£4
Land,	28	Francis French.	
	153	1 Person,	£18
Ebenezer Johnson.		1 ox, 1 horse,	3
2 Persons,	£36	3 cows,	12
3 Horses,	12	2 three year olds,	6
3 oxen,	15	1 two year old and 2 yearlings,	4
3 Cows,	12	5 hogs,	5
1 three year old,	3	Land,	10 5
1 three year old horse,	3		64 5
1 two year old,	2	Thomas Wooster.	
6 swine,	6	1 Person,	£18
1 Two year old,	2	2 horses,	8
Land,	13 16	2 oxen,	10
	104 16	3 cows,	12
		10 swine,	10
Jeremiah Johnson.		1 two year old,	2
2 Persons,	£36	4 acres of land,	2
1 ox,	5		62
1 Cow,	4	Widow Harger.	
2 four year olds,	8	1 Person,	£18
1 three year old, 1 two year old,	5	2 horses,	8
2 Yearlings,	2	2 oxen,	10
1 horse, 1 three year old,	7	2 cows,	8
4 swine,	4	10 swine,	10
Land,	9 10	Land,	10
	80 10		64

The amount of the General list of estates for the town, as sent to, and preserved by, the General Court, possesses special interest as showing the very gradual growth as to property and persons in the town. The number of persons paying taxes, was not reported after 1710. It is quite surprising that the increase of persons paying taxes in the town, from 1685 to 1710, twenty-five years, was only twelve.

Paugassett was taxed separately under New Haven jurisdiction in 1660, £1 8s. 8d., in 1661, £1 6s. 2d., in 1662, £1 18s. 5d.

After this the proprietors paid taxes as individual members of the town of Milford until 1775, when organized as a town, then out of the next ten years the General Court released them eight years from country taxes.

LIST OF ESTATES AND PERSONS:

		PERSONS.			PERSONS.
1685	£2041	38	1705	£2749	65
1686	1893	39	1706	2697	57
1687	2051	41	1707	2855	53
1689	1304	38	1708	2825	50
1690	1337	39	1709	2856	49
1691	1963	41	1710	2927	
1692	1559	37	1711	3006	
1693	1630	34	1712	3367	
1694			1713	3241	
1695	1804	42	1717	3667	
1696	1696	42	1718	3823	
1697			1719	3994	
1698	1863	40	1720	4287	
1699	1920	40	1721	4389	
1700	2109	51	1722	4615	
1701	2389	47	1723	4506	
1702	2327	53	1724	4494	
1703	2377	60	1725	5310	
1704	2756	56			

The meeting-house was framed in the spring of 1682, as appears from a vote of the town to allow the men who should do the work, three shillings a day for this work, and it was probably completed in the plainest manner that summer. No account has been seen of the seating of this house, or any work done on it until 1707, when after having voted to build a new meeting-house, they concluded to repair the old one, which continued to serve them until 1718.

The support of the minister in addition to all taxes was quite an item.

“November 21, 1681. The Town for the providing Mr. Bowers wood this year do agree that every man shall cary for his proportion as it was agreed upon last year (viz)

Sar Wooster	5 loode	Phillep Denman	4 loode
Sar Riggs	5 loode	John Tibbals	4 loode
Joseph Hawkins	5 loode	Da Collins	2 loode
Thomas Wooster	4 loode	Stephen Pierson	4 loode
Jonas Tomlinson	4 loode	Abel Holbrook	2 loode
Sar Harger	4 loode	Sar Johnson	4 loode
Sar Jo Hulls	5 loode	Abell Gun	4 loode
Wm Tomlinson	2 loode	Frances French	2 loode
Jo Pringle	2 loode	Ephraim Smith	2 loode
Samuell Nical & Isaac	6 loode	Joh Griffen	2 loode
Samuel Brinsmead	4 loode	Joh Beach	2 loode
Phop Isaac	2 loode	David Wooster	2 loode
George Beaman	2 loode		—
Jer Johnson	4 loode		88

“It is agreed that if any man neglect or refuse to carry in Mr. Bowers’s wood by the last of March next he shall carry double to what his proportion is now above written. Further the town have voted to give Mr. Bowers fifty pound for his maintenance this year.

“Dec. 31, 1683. The town have voted to give Mr. Bowers for his salary this year fifty pounds to be paid in good merchantable pay by the last of April next ensuing; and have agreed to convey Mr. Bowers’s wood as followeth :

Philip Denman	3 l.	Sar Johnson	4 l.
Sa Riggs	4	Fran French	3
Abel Gunn	4	Ephraim Smith	2
Geor Beaman	2	Stephen Person	3
Jo Griffen	2	Sar Woster	5
Abell Holbrook	2	John Hulls sen	5
Jonas Tomlinson	3	Widow Hawkins	3
Jer Johnson	4	Henry Williams	2
Wm Tomlinson	3	Jo Pringle	2
Sar Hulls	3	Tho Woster	2
John Tibbals	4	Sam Brinsmead	2
Sa Nicols	3	John Beach	2
Isaac Necols		John Huls	2”

It is supposable that the above names represent all who were obligated to support the preaching of the gospel, which included at that time all who paid taxes in the town.

In September, 1684, Mr. Bowers was very ill, and had a will recorded, which was very brief, giving all his property to his wife Bridget, desiring her to remember "the birthright, if he carry it well to his honored mother." That is that John, the eldest child and son, should have the proportion according to the old English law. But John survived only three years and died in 1687, the record of whose death has been taken for that of his father in all published accounts except Trumbull's. The father lived until 1708, but it is doubtful whether he was able to preach after this illness, as he had done before.

The town record certifies: "Mar 1685-6. Town have voted to give Mr. Bowers sixty pounds this year, for his salary, and Mr. Bowers is to find himself wood; and to give him the rate of all his proper estate of lands and cattle to be added. It is to be meant his rate to the minister.

"Moreover, the town having granted to Mr. Bowers the use of the Town's sequestered land in the meadow while he carried on the work of the ministry in Derby, maintaining the fence that belonged to it, the said Mr. Bowers hath engaged to pay one pound five shillings per year for ten years or so long as he shall enjoy the land." Mr. Bowers, probably, supplied the pulpit mostly four years longer, possibly securing some assistance, but the above record indicates some change, although his salary was continued as before, only the free use of certain lands was not granted.

Mr. Trumbull says he "removed from Derby and settled at Rye about the year 1688." This was an error, it being Nathaniel Bowers the son of John, who preached in Rye. He says Mr. Webb preached here twelve years, but this is an error according to Trumbull himself, in his second volume. It is unfortunate that no records of town transactions can be found of the years between 1686 and 1690, and therefore we obtain from this source no knowledge of the dismissal of Mr. Bowers or the employment of Mr. Webb. The latter was ordained at Fairfield in 1694, and therefore could not have been in Derby over six years, and the town was seeking another minister in 1692.

He was probably a licensed preacher, while here, but not ordained, and preached here not over two years.

He was appointed Town Clerk in December, 1690, and served one year with great elegance and correctness. He was a much better scholar and writer than his successor in the pulpit, although it is doubtful as to his having been graduated at college. Scarce any writing on the town records equals his, for the first two hundred years.

In 1685, probably the first military company was organized in the town, and Ebenezer Johnson was confirmed by the General Court, lieutenant, and Abel Gunn, ensign of Derby Train Band. There had been military men, and military drill and service in the town before this time, but a regular company had not been officered and established of the town. The records show that at various times the town by regular tax, had provided a stock of powder and lead, and obeyed the directions from the General Court as to preparations for defense, but it does not appear that a company was organized before this time. The amount of ammunition required was quite considerable. In 1682, every man was required to purchase as much powder and lead as would cost equal to his rate or tax. The town valued the powder at three shillings per pound, and lead at sixpence per pound; and so every man to have eight pounds of lead or bullets to two pounds of powder.

From 1680 to 1686, a few new inhabitants were accepted, and grants of land made to them upon the usual conditions. In 1680, Richard Bryan of Milford was admitted, and he purchased ninety acres of land, but for some reason did not settle here, and not long after died. In 1682, Samuel Griffin, and in 1685, John, his brother, settled near John Hull's mill at North-end. Samuel Griffin was a blacksmith. In 1685, Hope Washborn, and in 1687, John Chatfield, became inhabitants. In 1683, Henry Hitt, the new ferry-man. In this same year the town granted to Samuel Riggs, "half that land at Rimmon on the northwest of the said Samuel Riggs's cellar, between that and the rock, and at the same time granted Sar. Ebenezer Johnson the other half northwest of the said cellar." This cellar was the first ground broken in the vicinity of what is now Seymour village, or near Rimmon, for the erection of dwellings.

It is probable that Ebenezer Johnson and Jeremiah Johnson soon built upon the land they owned in the vicinity. "April 11, 1682. The town have granted Sargt. Johnson and Samuel Riggs, liberty to make a fence at Rock Rimmon, from Naugatuck river up to the top of Rimmon, and also give liberty to pasture the land they fence; tho' liberty is granted provided highways be not hindered, & liberty to enjoy it during the towns pleasure; the town engageth to put up the bars of the said fence if they pass through it; also the town engageth the same respecting Philip Denmans fence & John Tibbals at Rimmon." It is said¹ that Bennajah Johnson, who was son of Jeremiah, who came from New Haven, and Timothy Johnson, son of Major Ebenezer Johnson, no relation to Bennajah, so far as the records show, were the first settlers in this region, and that they settled near, or at Beacon Falls. The records indicate as above that the first houses were near Rock Rimmon, where this cellar was already built in 1685. Knowing the energy and characters of the men who owned land first in this vicinity, it may be a fair inference that the two or three first settlers, in what is now Seymour, were there before the year 1690.

It is stated² that when the Indian Chuse made his residence at this place, "there were only two or three white families in the vicinity," which is most probably true, but if so then it was Gideon Mauwehu, and not Joseph or "Jo," that superintended the settlement here at first. Agar Tomlinson was married in 1734, and Jo Chuse living with him several years, perhaps five or six, would have been twenty-one about 1641 or 2. He lived, at this Chusetown forty-eight years and removed to Kent and soon died. His land at Chusetown was sold in 1792, which was a short time after his death, or making a little allowance for running tradition, he may have removed soon after selling his land. Now in 1741 or 2, there must have been nearer twenty families than three in the vicinity of Chusetown. At that time, Tobie had been in possession of his land a little over thirty years. In May 1682, the town granted to Abel Gunn, "ten acres of land up the Little river above the Nau-

¹Hist. of Seymour, by W. C. Sharp, 37.

²Barber's Hist. Col. 199. DeForest's Hist. of the Indians of Conn. 406.

gatuck Falls : or upon the long planes above Naugatuck Falls, on the west side of Naugatuck river where the said Gunn pleaseth." David Wooster purchased of the Indians³ the Long plain a little above Seymour in 1692, and apparently settled on it soon after. The Paugasuck Indians had no land left, below this reservation at Seymour, in 1690, except at Turkey hill, and must have removed from the Great Neck some time before 1700 ; so also the Pootatucks, across the river from Birmingham, and the most probable supposition is that they began to gather in the vicinity of Seymour before 1690. Again the story of a Pequot sachem (Mauwee), coming to Derby and taking the rule of the Pootatucks and the Paugasucks, while yet the sachems of these two clans were living, viz., Cockapatana Ahuntaway and Chusumack, descendants of a long line of royal blood, is scarcely to be believed. It is far more probable that Gideon Mauwee, was the son of Chusumack, the signer of three deeds with the Paugasucks in Derby, who, by no strange transformation for those days, became possessed of the name *Mauwee*, his more common name being Chuse, (or "Cush" as at Pootatuck) from Chusumack. If he or his ancestors came from the Pequots, it must have been very early, apparently before the English settled in Derby.

Since writing the above concerning Chuse, the statement has been seen in print that Chuse settled at Seymour, about 1720, in which case he could not have lived with Agar Tomlinson as stated by Barber, which information he obtained of Chuse's daughter as he informs us. The Indian deed of the sale of the land surrounding Seymour, was dated in 1678, with a reservation of the land Chuse afterwards occupied, and it would seem scarcely possible that there should be no settlers here until forty years later.

³Know ye that we Huntaway and Cockapatany, Indians of Paugasuck . . for a valuable consideration confirm unto David Wooster . . a certain parcel of land on the Northwest side of Naugatuck river in the road that goeth to Rimmon, the Long plain, so called, in the bounds of Derby, be it bounded with Naugatuck river South, and east and north, and west with the great rocks, be it more or less.

April 1, 1692.

Huntawa, his mark.
Cockapatany, his mark.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH WAR.

At the breaking out of the war between the English, assisted by the Dutch, and the French, a great effort was made in America to secure the aid of the Indians against the English. The French were then in possession of Canada and the Mississippi valley, and although the war was declared between France and England, the principal theater of the war was in the American Colonies, and this theater was extended to wherever an English subject inhabited in this country. As soon as the information was received of the beginning of the war, the General Court was called together and resolved to raise in the Colony as their proportionate number, two hundred English and Indians; and if that number could not be secured by volunteers, then they should be drafted from the militia. Officers were appointed in various parts of the state for the militia and volunteers.

“Ebenezer Johnson is chosen captain of such volunteers as shall go forth against the enemy, and is to be commissioned accordingly, and he hath liberty to beat the drum for volunteers to serve under him in every plantation in the county of Fairfield and New Haven.” This was in September, 1689, and this army was ordered, mostly to protect English subjects from the Indians who might join the French. In the following April the court was again convened, under pressing entreaties for help to defend Albany, which was threatened by the French and the western Indians. “All which was considered by the court, and the court did see a necessity of utmost endeavors to prevent the French of attacking or settling at Albany, and therefore did order that two foot companies shall be with all speed raised and sent to Albany, to take all advantages against the enemies to destroy them.”⁴ One company was to be raised in Hartford and New London counties, and commanded by Capt. Fitch appointed for that purpose. “The other company is to be raised in the counties of New Haven and Fairfield, and is to consist of sixty English and forty Indians, if so many Indians shall be found willing to go, and Ebenezer Johnson is appointed their captain. The companies to be raised are so

⁴1 Col. Rec.

many volunteers as shall appear, and the rest to be prest soldiers."

"A COMMISSION GIVEN TO CAPTAIN EBENEZER JOHNSON.

"This Court having ordered and appointed you to be captain of a company that is to go forth against the enemy. and for the county and city of Albany. for his majesty's interest, there being sundry soldiers already who have enlisted themselves for that service, as we are informed ; These are to appoint you to make what haste you can to those plantations of the seaside, and to inform the said volunteers that the General Court hath appointed you to be their captain, and Samuel Newton to be their Lieutenant, and Ager Tomlinson to be their Ensign, and that you will take care and charge of them to lead them out against the enemy, and that your commission shall be sent after you to the seaside speedily, that so you may proceed with the best expedition you may, and you have liberty to raise of the English to the number of sixty, of Indians not above forty in all which you are to raise as you may by volunteers, so far as you can, and the rest by press, and you may expect that for your encouragement you shall have besides wages the benefit of what you shall obtain by plunder, and all smiths in those plantations of the seaside are hereby required to apply themselves to mend such arms as shall be brought to them which are to be employed in this expedition. These soldiers are to be raised in the counties of New Haven and Fairfield."

The court ordered a rate to be raised for this beginning of the war of fourpence on the pound. This made the amount for Derby twenty pounds, a sum of some consequence when to be paid, as was the fact, by thirty-nine men, besides fitting out the men who might volunteer or be drafted from the town. Captain Johnson raised his company, went to Albany, remaining some time, but was appointed the next spring one of the War Commissioners for the state, to which office he was appointed seven years. For expenditures at Albany in consequence of damages by his soldiers and in part for the loss of a horse, the court allowed him six pounds, in 1698.

This war continued until 1710, and was the cause of much expense to the Colonies, and of perpetual fear from treachery of the Indians in allowing or directing unfriendly Indians in their devastations and terrible raids. In 1697, Captain Johnson was ordered to go to New York with sixty men in company

with Captain Matthew Sherwood of Fairfield, with a like number, to protect that city from a French fleet expected there from the West Indies. In 1703 he was appointed "to have the care and ordering of the Paugasuck Indians, to protect them from other Indians, and to set their bounds beyond which they were required not to go, and to take care that they did not harbor or entertain unfriendly Indians." It is very probable that Captain Johnson was sent upon several other expeditions during this war since the soldiers of New Haven and Fairfield were appointed in such expeditions, and since also the consideration granted Captain Johnson would indicate further services. In 1698, the court granted him "(over and above the interest in the grant to the volunteers) two hundred acres of land, to be taken up where it may not prejudice any former grant to any township or particular person." In 1700, however, the court order that the amount should be three hundred acres, and that Mr. Samuel Sherman and Ephraim Stiles should lay out the same. The town afterwards gave him one hundred and fifty acres in consideration of his public services.

The effect of the ten years' war from 1689 to 1699 was quite perceptible upon Derby and its prosperity, for during this time the tax-payers increased only two, and the Grand List increased only one-third of the whole, and during the next ten years the increase was about the same. For the twenty years ending 1709, the increase was only eleven, and most of these were raised in the town, but few coming in; some going out, and a few dying. Among these last were Edward Wooster and Francis French, two of the first settlers of the town. They were more public in the work they did than in offices or display as public servants. They began life empty-handed, and during forty years appear to have worked hard; enduring the wilderness ten years almost alone, fighting against wild beasts, watching, kindly, the natives of the forest, and trusting them to a marvelous degree; clearing the land of timber and stone by the hardest work; rearing considerable families; and when they had departed, some portion of their real estate had to be sold to meet claims that could not be otherwise met. This is a comment on the times in which their lot was cast, by a hand whose counsels none understand. Could they have had *cash in*

hand, one dollar in twenty of their equals in the present day, they would have died wealthy! To whom shall it be said, "Well done, thou faithful servant?" Abel Gunn and Joseph Hawkins, two of the second class of settlers had gone; men of the most solid worth, seeking not high places, but when called to them could meet the responsibility with great manliness and much ability.

Abel Gunn was the town clerk twenty-one years, but so modest, that so far as seen, he never wrote or recorded that he was elected to that office. We learn the fact when at first he says "Abell Gun his book," and then in the *same hand writing* records the doings of the plantation and the town. He afterwards, in a few instances, signed papers as *recorder*. He was a fair speller, and a much better writer than some who follow him in that office. Ebenezer Johnson, Samuel Riggs, and Ephraim Smith of the second class of settlers were still living, and in the zenith of their glory.

While this war was going on, bringing not a farthing to the Colonies, but great expense, and much sacrifice of life, the inhabitants of Derby were making noble, although slow progress purchasing lands of the Indians and extending their settlement north and north-west. The agents of the town purchased a tract of land north of the Four-mile river, said to belong to the Wesquantuck and Pootatuck Indians, and received a deed of them.⁵ Here the Pootatuck and the Paugasuck Indians unit-

⁵In consideration of twenty-one pounds; have sold one parcel of land lying in the great neck at Derby, bounded on the southeast with four mile brook and another little brook that falls into the Little river, north & northeast with the Little river that runs into Naugatuck river, and Northwest and west with the eight mile brook, and west and southwest with the west channel of the Pootatuck river, and Woodbury path from the six mile brook to the four mile brook. Aug. 6, 1687,

Indian Witnesses

Nanoques,
Curex.

Cockapatonce,	his mark.
John Banks,	his mark.
Cockapotany,	his mark.
Meskillung,	his mark.
Stastockham,	his mark.
Sunkaquene,	his mark.
Pussecokes,	his mark.
Nanawaug,	his mark.
Tackamore,	his mark.
Chebrook,	his mark.
Wankacun,	his mark.
Wetupaco,	his mark.

ing in signing deeds of the same land at ten years distance of time, and some different names at each time. They say they sell this land with consent of their Sagamore, which indicates, as well as the same fact in other deeds, that the Indians were not only divided into clans, or small companies, being still of the same tribe, but that the lands were divided among the Indians, certain ones owning a certain tract set apart to them. This is indicated in most of the later deeds.

It has been supposed and published in different papers that the Indian Tobie received his land of Capt. Ebenezer Johnson, and while there is no doubt but that gentleman aided his former servant, yet the deed of that land speaks to the honor of others as well.⁶ This land was bounded by Lopus plain and rocks, in part. It is said that this name originated from that of a man by the name of Loper. It is quite certain that no man by that name had owned land there up to this time when the name is used. If such an one had been there before, he was a squatter, and such a man the town would have sent out of its borders so quick that he could give no name to anything, and in that case there would have been some record of the transaction, which record has not been seen.

"Proprietors of Wesquantock, with consent of our Sagamore, for twenty pounds in hand received, have sold a certain tract of land called Wesquantook and Rockhouse hill. Derby Aug. 15, 1698. Boundaries nearly the same as in 1687.

Indian Witnesses	Neighbor Putt,	his mark.
	Cockapatouch,	his mark.
	Nonawauk,	his mark.
	Gyouson,	his mark.
	Kenxon,	his mark.
	Raretoon,	his mark.
	Tazchun,	his mark.
	Rashkoinoot,	his mark.
	Thomasseet,	his mark."
Mawquash,		
Cheshconeeg.		

"⁶Know all men . . that we Cockapatana and Huntawa, Sachems of Paugasuck, and Jack Tots, Shoot Horn and Mutshok, in the name and upon the proper account of ourselves and all the Indians of Paugasuck that are proprietors there of, for and in consideration of ten pounds and a barrel of cider paid and secured, with which we do acknowledge ourselves fully satisfied, sell . . unto Tobe, a Narranganset Indian formerly servant unto Capt. Ebenezer Johnson of Derby, . . a certain tract of land, bounded North with Chestnut tree hill and Lopus rocks, east with Naugatuck river against Beacon hill, west with the Little river against Thomas Woosters land, and southward with Rimmon hill and Rimmon hill rocks pointing into the Little river, and from the upper end of Rimmon hill through Lopus plain running between two

It is said again that the man, whoever he may have been, had a horse that had a peculiar gait or movement in trotting, and by this horse called the Loper, the place received its name, but it should be remembered that no Englishman had resided in that region with a title of land but possibly Thomas and David Wooster, and that only a few years; and some of the Johnsons on the east side of Naugatuck north of or about Rock Rimmon.⁷

ponds in Lopus plane through the hill swamp and so to Naugatuck river; unto the said Tobe, his heirs and assigns forever.

Derby, Sept. 7, 1693.

Cockaptana,	his mark.	Punwon,	his mark.
Indian Jacks,	his mark.	Indian Shot,	his mark.
Indian Toto,	his mark.	Will Mashok,	his mark.
Wequacuk,	his mark.	Huntawa,	his mark."

"We Cockapetouch Chops, Rawneton, Indians belonging to Potatuck, yet having a certain swamp in Derby bounds called Squantick swamp which we gave about fourteen years ago to our friend Tobie and upon the consideration of friendship, & have with other Indians as Keuckson, & John Banks, laid out said swamp to Tobie & renewed the bounds lately, according as is hereafter mentioned. . . . We do freely give, grant & confirm unto the said Tobie, an Indian that lives with the English, brought up by Mayor Johnson, from a boy, his heirs assigns forever.

June 18, 1707, Sixth year of Queen Anne.

Witness	Cockapatows,	his mark.
Joseph Wheeler.	Chops,	his mark.
Joseph Wheeler Jun.	Rawneton,	his mark."
Mashekes,		
Weroces,		

⁷"That we Cockapatani, Sachem and Ahuntaway Gentleman, Indians in consideration of four pounds ten shillings in hand received by us of Capt. Ebenezer Johnson and Ens. Samuel Riggs . . . do sell a certain quantity of [land] at Rimmon bounded southward with David Wooster his land and the above Ensigns his land and Naugatuck river westward, and north with Tobe Indian purchase. April 16, 1700.

Cockapatana.

Huntaway."

"Another tract called a certain parcel of meadow and upland lying at the upper end of Chestnut tree hill, containing twenty acres . . . bounded by marked trees on the north & west & east side, & a rock at the south side with a heap of stones.

"This 16th day of April 1700.

Cockapatuni.

Huntaway.

"This deed given to Capt. Ebenezer Johnson & Ens. Saml Riggs."

"Deed given by 'Cockapatana sachem of the Indians' of Pagasuck and Ahuntaway of the same, in his majesty, in consideration of a shilling in hand received, sell to Davide Wooster a piece of land & meadow bounded as follows, northward by naugatuck river, Southward with a purchase of David Wooster, being of Cockapatana, & also by the little river, & eastwardly the ledge of rocks—the ledge on the

The Indians may have owned such a horse, but that interferes with the yarn of the story.

There is a tradition about Tobie that has much more foundation. It runs thus: Captain Ebenezer Johnson being sent with a squad of soldiers to subdue some Indians did his work so thoroughly, as was his custom, that not an Indian was left except the dead on the battle field. The fight ended at dusk and the captain and his company slept on the battle field. Early in the morning the captain walked out on the field of conflict the day before, and as he stood viewing the scene, suddenly he felt something clinging to his feet, and looking down saw a little Indian boy looking up most hesitatingly and pitifully. This boy the captain took home with him, and this was Tobie.

The deed says he was a Mohegan Indian, and Captain Johnson says he obtained him of a Mohegan Indian. The captain no doubt in one of his missions with his soldiers went to New London or its vicinity, and there obtained the boy, who grew to be an honor to himself, his tribe, his benefactor and his adopted town.

In 1713, after the inhabitants of Derby had obtained a patent for their township, of the General Assembly,⁸ as many other, or all other towns sought to do after 1700, Tobie applied to the Assembly for a patent for his land. Upon this the town appointed Sergeant Law and Sergeant John Riggs, and in case Mr. Law could not attend to it, Sergeant Samuel Gunn, in his place, as attorneys to go to the Assembly and oppose Tobie's petition. Poor Tobie, if he had been after anything of particular value what a mountain he would have had to climb—the town of Derby, two lawyers, and another near at hand, and he himself nobody but a picked up Indian! Yet he scared the whole town. What would they have done with a little town owned by one man, inside of Derby? It is said that a “fly about

west of the long plain, westward along upon the ledge of rocks that lies northward over the hollow . . . & so down to the little river. May 6, 1798.

Cockapatana,	his mark.
Ahuntaway,	his mark.
Jacks,	his mark.”

⁸In 1698, the General Court changed its name to General Assembly, and divided into the Upper House and Lower House.

the breathing organ wakes more people than the thunderings of all the steam cars in the world."

But Tobie did not stay long. His kindred were lost to him no doubt on some battle field, and the time of his orphan sojourn he filled with honor, then went forward to find those who had gone before ; and gave his land, which was divided according to his will, in 1734, to Timothy Wooster, Peter Johnson, Ebenezer Johnson and Timothy Johnson ; all except Wooster were sons of Capt. Ebenezer Johnson ; these were his kindred. If there be no future retribution and awards, what a world of unrighteousness and injustice the present one is ! And if the endless future of all intelligent beings is fixed by the conduct of the present life, what a monstrous system of inequality, disadvantage, and fatal damage governs the present state of existence !

From the imperfectness of the records, the exact time of the dismissal of Mr. Bowers from the pastorate, cannot be obtained. Mr. Webb, is made town clerk⁹ for the year 1691, doing his work very finely as to penmanship and scholarship, and is said in the public prints to have preached here, yet the town records show nothing of the kind so far as seen. Trumbull's statement that he preached here is doubtless true, but not over two or three years.

In 1690, the town engages in building a parsonage house. Mr. Bowers owned his house, and when he was dismissed the parish had no parsonage, and because of the items of interest recorded about the making of this house, the record in full is given.

" Nov. 25, 1690, voted to hire a carpenter for to build an house for a minister, viz., to fall the timber, hew it, frame it and raise it, and to get all the clapboards and shingles ; to dress and lay them. And to

⁹Dec. 28, 1691. Mr. Joseph Webb, was sworn to the following oath, and recorded it " Whereas, you Joseph Webb are chosen & appointed to be Town clerk or register of the town of D. you do swear by the great & dreadful name of the everlasting God, that you will faithfully and carefully execute the office & place of a Town Clerk according to your best skill for the Town of D. and make entry of all such grants, Deeds of state, mortgages of land as shall be completed according to law, & all marriages, births, and deaths & other writings as shall be brought to you desired to be recorded & that you will grant & deliver necessary copies when required of you, & pay tendered for the same, so help you God."

make all the window frames, and set them up. The town have chosen Capt. Ebenezer Johnson, Isaac Nichols, Philip Derman, to agree with the workmen. And the town doth engage to pay according to the town-rate, for building the said house according as the three men above mentioned shall agree, or any two of them.

"Jan. 16, 1691, voted to allow for boards $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, eight shillings, six pence per thousand. Voted to allow six pounds, ten shillings for the building and finishing a cellar twenty feet one way and seventeen feet the other."

The money was to be raised on the list of 1690, to pay for the building the house.

"The town have chosen Ens. Samuel Riggs & Samuel Hull, a committee to call forth men to work with their teams at the ministers house, and they shall give two days warning at least to those they call out, [and] whosoever shall refuse or neglect after legal warning shall pay five shillings as a fine for every such neglect, to be improved towards the building said house, and these two men above said are empowered to destrain such fines."

In 1692, they vote to "seek for Mr. Tomas Buckingham, to be helpful to us in the work of the ministry, and if they cannot prevail with him, then they having word to seek for Mr. Stephen Mix, for his help in the ministry.

"Further the town have chosen Captain Johnson, to see if he can prevail with Mr. Buckingham to come and preach amongst us, and to offer a minister for salary, fifty pounds and the use of the parsonage and his wood, if he continue in the town a year.

"In August 1693, they voted to give a "minister that will come and settle amongst them, forty pounds a year and the use of the parsonage and his fire wood, and if he will continue with them six years, then they will give him forty acres of upland and meadow."

In February next, they voted that they desired Mr. James would settle among them. And further, "they have agreed to be at the cost to transport his goods down in case he will settle amongst them," and appointed a committee to agree with a man or men to bring down his goods. In November of the same year, they provide for Mr. James's wood, "according to

heads that are sixteen years old and upward, every one a load, and the wood shall be delivered all to him by the first of December next." Therefore Mr. James was settled here in the spring of 1694. Thus again the ship of state with a minister was afloat and under fair sailing.

The General Assembly enacted in 1696, that no wheat should be transported out of the colony except it be converted into flour, except at the forfeiture of the wheat.

The reason for this is not given, but it worked good for Derby, for they found cause soon after to build a new flour mill.

ITEMS.

"Jan. 16, 1690-1. Voted that whosoever shall neglect to appear at the place appointed for the town meeting, within an hour after the time appointed for it, having had legal notice and warning, shall pay as a fine for every such neglect, two shillings and six pence, and shall be obliged to stand to what the town then acted."

"Dec. 4, 1693. Voted that Thomas Smith shall have leave to come into the town for two months, then if they see cause to remove him out of town, that then he shall surely go out."

"Feb. 13, 1694. The town grant Thomas Smith a home lot at Grape Swamp." No explanation given.

"In 1692. They have agreed that the country road shall run over Sentinel hill down to two-mile brook. Further they have granted Captain Johnson the old road that goes now from Abel Holbrook's house down to the two mile brook for exchange for the other road."

The first act, authorizing ordained ministers of the Gospel to marry persons, was passed by the General Assembly in 1694, previous to which, the officers of the state performed that ceremony.

Feb. 8, 1682. Mr. Richard Bryan [sold] one sorrel Mare Colt Branded with x on ye nere Buttock & two hapenies out of ye offer eare : A white in ye Face & A sorrel spott in ye white toward ye offer or Right Eye ; & the nere or left hoves Behind & Before white.

One black hors Colt with astreak of white Down the face To the mouth ; Branded with x on ye nere or left Buttock & Two hapenies cutt out of ye offer or right eare.

Abel Gunn of Derby hath changed to Ephraim Sanford at Milford

agray hors about 6 years old a gelding & docked ; Branded with A on ye nere or left shoulder & a hapeny cut out of the offer eare.

1689, William Tyler Jr. sould, to Ebenezer Johnson of Derby a black horse with a white face, two wall-eyes, three white feet and dockt, branded upon the left buttock with W T upon the left shoulder with M.

Dec. 30, 1703, Memorandum That John Tybals & Abel Gunn exchanged horses and y^e y^e horse wch heaforsd Tybals had off y^e sd Gun is a dunne horse with a black list down his back & a white ring round his nose & an half penny on y^e near ear on y^e underside theroff. And y^e horse Abel Gun had off goodman Tybals is a sorrel horse with a white blaz on his face & an half-penny on y^e under side y^e off ear & an H on y^e near shoulder & I. C. upon y^e near buttocks.

Entered y^e day & date above.

per me J^{no} James Recorder.

EAR MARKS FOR CATTLE.

1785, Samuel Griffins eare marke for cattle & swine, is a hapeny cut out of the under side of the offer eare or right eare.

Widdow Hargers eare marke is a slitt in y^e nere or left eare & a hool in y^e offer or Rightt eare.

Isaac Nichols, sen., his eare mark is a hool in the nere or left eare & a slitt on the under side of the offer or right eare ; the slit is downward of the eare.

CHAPTER IV.

EDUCATION, ENTERPRISE AND IMPROVEMENTS.

1701—1731.



WHEN we consider the state of society, and especially the farming class in England, only a hundred years before the settlement began in Derby, we must conclude that here great progress was made during the first hundred years, although without the comparison we might judge otherwise. We are told that during the fifteenth and considerable part of the sixteenth century, the comfort of the farmers there was not equal to America during its first century.

“The cottages of the peasantry usually consisted of but two rooms on the ground floor, the outer for the servants, the inner for the master and his family, and they were thatched with straw or sedge; while the dwelling of the substantial farmer was distributed into several rooms; above and beneath was coated with white lime or cement, and was very neatly roofed with reed; hence, Tusser, speaking of the farm house, gives the following directions for repairing and preserving its thatch in the month of May :

“ ‘Where houses be reeded (as houses have need)
Now pare of the mosse, and go beat in the reed :
The juster ye drive it, the smother and plaine
More handsome ye make it, to shut off the raine.’ ”¹

“A few years before the era of which we are treating, (that is, the first half of the sixteenth century) the venerable Hugh Latimer,² describing in one of his impressive sermons the economy of a farmer in his time, tells us that his father, who was a yeoman, had no land of his own, but only ‘a farm of three or four pounds by the year at the most; and hereupon he tilled so much as kept half a dozen men.’ Land let at this period at about a shilling per acre; but in the reign of Elizabeth (from

¹This was printed in 1744, when much progress had been made in farmers’ houses.

²Born in 1472.

1558 to 1603) its value rapidly increased, together with a proportional augmentation of the comfort of the farmers, who even began to exhibit the elegancies and luxuries of life."

"In times past the costlie furniture staid *there* (in gentlemen's houses) whereas now it decended yet lower, even unto manie farmers, who by vertue of their old and not of their new leases, have for the most part learned also to garnish their cupboards with plate, their ioined beds with tapistrie and silk hangings, and their tables with carpets and fine naperie, whereby the wealth of our countrie (God be praised therefore, and give us grace to emploie it well) dooth infinitely appeare."

Hence, a few of the people, only a few, had silver plate when they came to this country, and a few more had pewter plate, and fine furniture, but mostly they came as having had but few comforts, no luxuries, and very little of anything but hard work with few privileges. Hence, as soon as they began to realize the luxury of owning their own lands, and owning as much as they could pay for, under circumstances favoring a large amount of produce from the land cultivated, the spirit of enterprise seized almost the whole country, and such ambition, courage, bravery and endurance of fatigue was maintained, as is not found in the history of any age that is past. And what is more, from that day to this, the nation has been rising, intellectually, socially and religiously, while they have improved in the comforts, conveniences, luxuries and elegancies of home life. Progress, intellectual, physical *and religious*, has marked every step of the Pilgrim in the New World to the present hour, and now is moving faster than ever, as if riding in a splendid carriage, casting its great favors upon all people, irrespective of any class or condition, as ancient kings scattered from their lofty coaches silver coin on benefaction days.

And still the watchword is onward, in every department of toil and enjoyment.

Rev. John James, was elected town clerk in January, 1701, and at the annual town meeting of that year he made a special record, which he denominated:

"Memorandum. That on Dec. 29, 1701, the worshipful Capt. Ebenezer Johnson at a town meeting then held, offered ensign Samuel Riggs of the same town, to debate either between them-

selves privately, whatever matter of variance lay between them, and he the said Captain further tendered and urged that ought which had occasioned so ill and uncomfortable a difference between them should be rehearsed and told in the audience of one, two, three, four, or five persons that they should agree to, and entreat to audience between them, and propound who was the most faulty and blameable, and that he would stand to that award in point of any meet satisfaction.

"But this good motion and proposal was totally rejected by the aforesaid Ensign. Per me John James recorder." Two weeks later Ensign Riggs accepted this offer, and Mr. James faithfully recorded the fact.

Here is an illustration of character worthy of notice and to be commended, although of but little practical use at the present day, since what cannot be settled in law is most usually carried out in perpetual strife among all classes in the church and out. If defenseless girls or young people, walk not to the rules of the churches, they may be dealt with, and the discipline made a matter of boasting in favor of righteousness, but men of influence and wealth, active in the church, although shadowed by the thinnest clouds of uprightness, and many clouds to the contrary, are seldom troubled by discipline in the churches or otherwise, except it can be done in the spirit of strife. In this consideration there is no special application to times or places. It is the spirit of the times, now present. Yet, although we may not be specially benefited in the present course of life, it is inspiring to look at the character set before us. Capt. Ebenezer Johnson was an energetic, brave man in any place, civil or military. As a soldier, he is said to have been so fearless as to be presumptuous, carrying success everywhere because he seemed to see and fear no opposition; and the position in popular sentiment, which he held in the state more than twenty years was inferior to but few persons, and therefore such a proposition is the more remarkable and inspiring. Ensign Samuel Riggs was the equal of Capt. Johnson, in the town, but in the state he had not the general reputation, not being as well known. No man without a true heart of nobleness and kindness would ever make such a proposition, and none but a benevolently disposed man would pledge himself wholly before consultation, to

abide by the judgment of those chosen to hear the statements. Mr. Riggs at first rejects the offer, but in a few days as honorably accepts it as it was honorably made. The whole trouble was thus ended, and they seem to have lived together as though nothing of the kind had ever occurred.

But the fact of this proposition being made in a town meeting, indicates that such matters were not attended to in the church then, unless the town in this case was the church, of which supposition there are many items to warrant. There have been but two things as yet seen in the history of this church that indicates any church action not performed by the town, before the settlement of Mr. Moss, and one is the fact that several deacons were elected, or some way constituted, but not by vote of the town, and the other, the fact that a council was called to organize the church. Nowhere, to the settlement of Mr. Moss, is it indicated in any records of the town, that there was any church organization other than the town. The church was organized after the town, but whether its membership was constituted by being free planters or in other words inhabitants of the town, is not intimated. If there were any church records, not only are they lost, but nearly all tradition concerning any such is lost, except that it is said, at the burning of Danbury in the Revolution, some were carried thither, and were burned; for what end or purpose they were carried there, is inconceivable.

The first record made in the town in regard to schools and education, is the following. "Sept. 29, 1701. Agreed that it be left with the Townsmen of Derby to procure a school master for the town of Derby according as the law in that matter requireth." On the eleventh of the next December, the town took another action, as follows: "The Townsmen of Derby, viz.: the four following, Capt Ebenezer Johnson; Ensign Samuel Riggs, Isaac Nichols, Sergeant Brinsmade, agreed with me John James, to teach such of the town of Derby as should be sent and come unto me for that end and purpose, on condition of there being paid to me what by law is ordered to be paid by the Constable out of the country rate to one that shall officiate in that work (viz.: of School keeping) and this to be attended by me for no longer time than is provided by law on that behalf,

and at such convenient times as they who are to be taught to write, repair unto me the said John James."

The first enactment of law, by the new Haven Court, concerning education in public schools, was in 1657, requiring a school to be established in every plantation, one-third of the expenses to be raised by tax in the plantation, the other two-thirds by the individuals benefited, or attending the school. In 1660, it was further ordered, "that the sons of all the inhabitants within this jurisdiction shall (under the same penalty) be learned to write a legible hand, so soon as they are capable of it."

Further action was taken in May, 1690, as follows: "This Court observing that notwithstanding the former orders made for the education of children and servants, there are many persons unable to read the English tongue, and thereby incapable to read the holy word of God, or the good laws of the Colony, which evil, that it go no further upon their Majesty's subjects here, it is hereby ordered that all parents and masters shall cause their respective children and servants, as they are capable, to be taught to read distinctly the English tongue, and that the grand jurymen in each town do once in the year at least, visit each family they suspect to neglect this order, and satisfy themselves whether all children under age, and servants in such suspected families can read well the English tongue, or be in a good procedure to learn the same or not, and if they find any such children and servants not taught as they are capable, they shall return the names of the parents or masters of the said children so untaught, to the next county court, where the said parents or masters shall be fined twenty shillings for each child or servant whose teaching is or shall be neglected contrary to this order.

"This Court considering the necessity and great advantage of good literature, do order and appoint that there shall be two free schools kept and maintained in this Colony, for the teaching of all such children as shall come there, after they can first read the Psalter, to teach such reading, writing, arithmetic, the Latin and Greek tongues, the one at Hartford, the other at New Haven, the masters whereof shall be chosen by the magistrates and ministers of the said county, and shall be inspected and again displaced by them if they see cause.

"This Court considering the necessity many parents or masters may be under to improve their children and servants in labor for a great part of the year, do order that if the town schools in the several towns, as distinct from the free school, be, according to law already established, kept up six months in each year to teach to read and write the English tongue, the said towns so keeping their respective schools six months in every year shall not be presentable or finable by law for not having school according to law, notwithstanding any former law or order to the contrary."

Mr. James was engaged to teach "*reading* and *writing* to such of the town as shall come for that end from Dec. 14, 1703, to the end of the following April," for which he was to be paid out of the country rate according to law, which was forty shillings for the year; afterwards, some years, there was appropriated for schooling in each town forty shillings on every one thousand in the list.

In 1704, the same arrangement was made with Mr. James to teach the school during the winter. Mr. James also received forty shillings a year for his services as town clerk, for several years.

The need of the writing instructions was very great, as is apparent in looking over the deeds executed at this time, as the giving of deeds instead of making an entry by the town clerk upon the sale of lands, had become general. Scarcely was there a woman who signed a deed that could write her name, and many of the men could not write, and signed deeds by making their marks. Mr. Bowers's own daughter could not write. And in real fact there was scarcely any need that women should write except to sign deeds, as epistolary writing was scarcely known at that time, but as soon as the families began to scatter into different plantations and women were called upon to transact business for themselves and others the need began to be supplied by attention to it. Nor was it only because of the theoretical notion that the ability for writing was not needed in that practical age, but the very great necessity that every man, woman and child should be at work; and so hard, and so long at work in order to attain a point above liability to suffer for food and clothing, that there was not time left to go to school,

or otherwise to attend to it. The General Assembly recognized this demand when they said: "Consider the necessity many parents or masters may be under to improve their children and servants in labor for a great part of the year." That is to use their children in work to make a living was so great a call that the Legislature stepped in between parent and child and *required* the child to be sent to school. Thus indicating the judgment of the early fathers that where education is not required by law it will be neglected.

But while the moral and intellectual requirements were being provided for in a liberal manner for that age under the circumstances, the progress of settlement of the town was receiving much attention and calling out incessant and marvelous effort. And there seemed to be almost a mania for new land; land and forests; or land in the unbroken forests. On, and on into the wilderness they moved with eager haste, before they had half fenced or half cleared the land taken up.

There was a tract of land that had been purchased of the Indians a number of years before, and a mortgage given to Mr. Nicholas Camp of Milford, and the town voted in 1700, that the mortgage should be paid by paying four pounds money a year, and this land was deeded to the town by the Indians.³

This tract of land was known many years by the name Camp's mortgage purchase, and was divided in 1702, the number of proprietors being fifty-two.

Rules for dividing into lots certain lands in the town had been established in 1700, as follows: "Voted that the land in Derby which lieth below, on the southward, and westward of Little

³Know that we . . . Indians in confirmation of a Mortgage made to Mr. Nicholas Camp of Milford of a certain tract of land, bounded Southward with Derby purchase, westward with a range of swamps near Moose hill, northward with a little river commonly called Little river, eastward with Naugatuck river, which is a parcel of land about three miles square, be it more or less. Given in 1702.

Indian Witnesses		Cockapatani, sagamore,	his mark"
		Ahuntaway, Sachem	his mark
Arkumi	his mark	Will Doctor	his mark
Artownhood	his mark	Rowaugasuck	his mark
		Waerashgonoot	his mark
		Tisachomo	his mark
		Will Toto	his mark
		John Toto	his mark."

river and Bladens brook shall be divided by the following rules.

"All persons having a listed estate, and as have in themselves or their predecessors borne public charges, from sometime before the settling of the first minister Mr. Bowers until now shall have fifty pound in the one hundred added to their present list."

Those who had been in the town since the time intervening between the settlement of the second and third minister, Mr. James, were to have thirty in the one hundred added, and those settling after Mr. James were to have twenty pounds added, and those who had come in during Mr. Moss's ministry were to have only their estates in the list.

"Mr. Moss, the minister, shall have a right in all future divisions to the proportion of a one hundred pound estate. The drawing for these lots took place on twelfth of March, 1702, by drawing the numbers from a box or hat.

1 Daniel Jackson,	27 Timothy Wooster,
2 Joseph,	28 Ensign Riggs,
3 Joseph Baldwin,	29 Widow Denman,
4 John Davis, Jr.,	30 John Twitchell,
5 Doctor Durand,	31 John Lumm,
6 John Johnson,	32 Andrew Smith,
7 John Bowers,	33 Henry Wooster,
8 John James,	34 Sargent Wooster,
9 Adino Strong,	35 Joseph Hawkins,
10 Widow Miles,	36 John Chatfield,
11 Samuel Nichols,	37 Thomas Tyler,
12 Francis French,	38 Captain Johnson,
13 Joseph Pierson,	39 Jeremiah Johnson, Jr.,
14 Abel Gunn,	40 William Washborn,
15 Abel Holbrook,	41 Widow Tomlinson,
16 John Hulls,	42 James Hard,
17 Samuel Washborn,	43 John Riggs,
18 Stephen Pierson,	44 George Beamen,
19 Sargent Brinsmade,	45 John Davis, sen.,
20 Jabez Harger,	46 Isaac Nichols,
21 Widow Bowers,	47 David Wooster,
22 Wm. Tomlinson, Sen.,	48 William Tomlinson,
23 Samuel Bowers,	49 Widow Harger,
24 Ephraim Smith,	50 Ebenezer Harger,
25 Abraham Tomlinson,	51 John Tibbals,
26 John Prindle,	52 Jeremiah Johnson."

At the town meeting just before the drawing took place, they voted that the first lot be at the north corner next the

Little river, next to Sergt. Thomas Wooster's land, and to go westward to the Great hill and then to go back in the second tier up to the Little river, and then back again in the third tier of lots, down by Naugatuck river. Voted that a rod and an half go to the pound of ratable estate according to the two last years' rates, since the purchase was made. The surveyors of this land were Capt. Ebenezer Johnson, Ensign Samuel Riggs, John Riggs, Sergeant Brinsmade, John Bowers and Timothy Wooster; and the rule that was to govern them was that "where it wanted in quality it was to be made up in quantity."

Great carefulness, in regard to equity, was manifested in all the management of so many divisions, continued through many years. In 1703, Capt. Ebenezer Johnson received an allotment in Quaker's farm to make him equal with others, on a certain reckoning in 1689. Many pieces of land were given away upon the asking, without counting them in divisions. As an illustration we have the gift of a little land to Josiah Baldwin whose father or grandfather, Richard, was the first *father* of the plantation.

"In 1696. The following persons, inhabitants of Derby, agreeing to give unto Josiah Baldwin an homestead of three or four acres. . . He was a physician.

Ebenezer Johnson,
Jeremiah Johnson, sen.,
Ensign Riggs,
John Tibbals,
Samuel Bowers,
Stephen Pierson,
Joseph Hulls,
Ephraim Smith, Jr.,
William Washborn,
Abel Holbrook,
John Bowers,
Henry Wooster,
John Pierson,
Stephen Pierson, Jr.,
John Riggs,
John James,
John Chatfield,
John Hulls,
George Beaman,
Jeremiah Johnson, Jr.
John Johnson,

Samuel Washborn,
Ebenezer Riggs,
Wm. Tomlinson, sen.,
Timothy Wooster,
Samuel Brinsmade,
Joseph Hawkins,
John Pringle,
Samuel Nichols,
Jonathan Lumm,
Isaac Nichols,
Abraham Tomlinson,
Francis French,
Andrew Smith,
John Davis, sen.,
John Twitchell,
Thomas Wooster,
James Hard,
Ebenezer Harger,
Wm. Tomlinson, Jr.,
David Wooster,
Moses Johnson.

This man became somewhat noisy about town in a few years later; perhaps in recognition of former favors. "1703, voted that Josiah Baldwin beat the drum whenever it is necessary that the town be called together for and to any meetings except training days, and that he have eight shillings for so doing."

The petition of John Davis, Jr., to the town of Derby, Greeting:

"Gentlemen I by necessity am forst to put forth my petition to your selves requesting this favour of all to whom it dusconserne y^t you will be pleas to sett your Hands to this my small request. for four acres and A half of land lying upon white mayre's hill; I having not land to Improve: hope you will not denie this my request: gentlemen as yourselves know I have lived these several years in this s^d town and have not had one foot of land of y^r town but what I have bought hoping gentlemen y^t upon these conditions, you will be pleas to sett your hands to this my small petition that is above mentioned signifeing me the s^d John Davis to be true proprietor of y^e s^d lands a bove mentioned—pray sor, denie not this request to yor friend & servant John Davis. Feb. 2, 1710."

Forty names were signed and the deed recorded.

Another long step was taken in the civilization of the world and of progress, in 1702, when the town ordered "that John Pringle (town treasurer) disburse so much of the towns money on his hand as will buy an hour-glass." This may have been to time the minister, to see if he preached full length sermons. What but this, if anything, the *town* could do with an hour-glass is the mystery.

In 1704, there was much uneasiness about the security of the titles to the lands, as there had been several times in previous years, and a committee was sent to the General Assembly and obtained a *patent*, so called in those days, but this did not give them rest, for about 1710, they made another effort to be secure, and some years after that, they made another. Milford obtained its Patent in 1713. The matter as to Derby was finally settled in 1720, when the Legislature voted to give the town a quit-claim deed.

The only town act that has been observed, that indicated any disturbance among the Indians is dated March 4, 1702, and proclaims a state of considerable excitement. "Voted that Capt.

Ebenezer Johnson and Henry Wooster treat with the Indians to pacify and satisfy them on any tolerable terms." The word *satisfy*, is probably the largest key to the trouble; their lands in the town were nearly all gone. They had removed from the vicinity of what is now Baldwin's Corners, to the side of the Ousatonic, where the new fort stood, a little way above the dam on that river, and thence to the neighborhood of Wesquantook, and Pomperaug, some going to the reservation possibly at the Falls, (or Seymour) and others still farther away. The two chiefs, Cockapatana and Ahuntaway, were probably residing at Wesquantook, or its vicinity, as intimated in one of the deeds. Woodbury was clearing the country above them and what were they to do? The war with France was still going on, and communications were passing from tribe to tribe, and great rewards offered for the tribes to turn against the English. The uneasiness is indicated also by the carefulness of the town to keep a lawful stock of ammunition on hand, as indicated by several votes; and it is said that "every soldier, was provided with ammunition."

The Indians had been so friendly and true to their white neighbors fifty years, that it seems almost unkind to think of their being anything else, but it is certain that those old white neighbors were alarmed to an unusual extent, to pass such a resolution in town meeting. So far as appears on the records the English had dealt honorably with the Indians. There is a story that the Indians became indebted to Mr. Camp (merchant) for whisky, and he obtained a mortgage to secure his pay. If true, it should be remembered that the traffic in whisky was just as honorable then, as traffic in tobacco to-day, and the amount which the town paid for this tract of land was so much that they divided it into installments of four pounds a year for four or five years, and this land as it lay when divided would sell for little more if anything, than what they paid, if we judge by the sales which were made of some of the land under cultivation.

The first appointment to keep an ordinary or tavern was given to Ebenezer Johnson at his residence near Two-mile brook, which was, doubtless, continued some years.

In 1704, Samuel Nichols and Abel Holbrook were appointed to this office or privilege.

Abel Holbrook resided on what is now the Swift farm, the house standing a little south of the present dwelling.

Samuel Nichols was in the vicinity of Baldwin's Corners, as called at present.

Both these men continued to keep an ordinary by appointment, until 1716, when John Pringle seems to have taken the place of Samuel Nichols. One of these men, probably kept the ordinary on the hill north-west and in sight of Baldwin's Corners, on the first and old Woodbury road, now closed up or nearly so, but an old house or barn is still standing at that place.

But another trial was at hand for the Lord's people "in this corner of the wilderness" as they had written at first when they sought to become a church. The health of the Rev. Mr. James had nearly failed, and it was evident another minister must be obtained.

The town record for March 4, 1706, reads: "The town have freely granted and given Mr. James the house wherein he liveth and the barn and the lot whereon his house and barn standeth whether he live or die in the town.

"Mr. James having at sundry times signified and declared unto the church of Christ in Derby and also to the town that he is unable under his disabilities to attend and discharge the ministerial work unto and amongst them; he hath manifested his willingness freely to lay down his work and the church of Christ in Derby; and also the town, under a sense of the heavy burden upon him are freely willing to set him at liberty, he having signified his willingness and desire that they may with speed provide themselves, that so they may have the word and ordinances amongst them. The town and the church with Mr. James desire the council of the neighboring churches and elders in this affair and matter.

"The town have chosen Mr. Pierpont, Mr. Andrew and Mr. Stoddard to give advice in the sorrowful case between Mr. James and the town.

"Voted that the town are very sensible of their need of a minister to preach the gospel among them.

"The town have chosen Sargt. Samuel Brinsmade to carry a letter unto Mr. Moss, and to treat with him about being helpful to them in the work of the ministry and they have agreed in

case he cannot be prevailed with, the townsmen are a committee empowered to set out for some other as they shall be advised."

Mr. Moss was obtained to supply the pulpit a time, and the next August the town gave him an invitation in order to a settlement, and made an offer concerning salary and other items, but the offer was not accepted. Probably he continued to preach regularly among them some months.

After Mr. James was dismissed, he sold his house and lot to Ebenezer Johnson in behalf of the town, for ninety pounds money, and removed to Wethersfield. The town then bought the property of Captain Johnson for the same price to be a parsonage. They also had a lot in the field on Sentinel hill, which they called the parsonage lot. The next February they voted that Mr. Joseph Moss should be their settled minister, if they could obtain him upon the terms hereafter mentioned.

"Voted that whereas formerly the town of Derby saw cause to give Mr. Moss, provided he settle among them, six acres of land for an home lot, they now see cause in lieu thereof to make over to him the home lot belonging to the house they bought of Mr. James, or Major Johnson, provided he settle among us in the ministry, as also the house and barn they have bought with it.

"They also see fit to give him the hillside adjoining as it is bounded in Major Johnson's deed, and the use of all the parsonage land and meadow; and also the town see cause to continue their former minds as to the forty acres of land voted to him before. Also that they agree to give him fifty pounds per annum as formerly voted more fully, and to provide him his fire wood, and get his hay for him, and to maintain the parsonage fenced." (Very good; is there anything further that can be done?) But this was not all, for a young and vigorous minister coming into a parish after an older one,—sick with all,—his work nearly done,—lifts the courage and devotion of a people very wonderfully.

"Further; voted the town grant to the said Mr. Moss and his heirs forever the aforesaid housing and lands on this condition, that he live and die with them in the work of the ministry, but if he see cause to leave the town and desert that work, the aforementioned house and barn, home lot and pasture to revert

to the town again." (That is the way to have settled pastors *if* people want them!)

"Voted that the town will this ensuing year at their own charge clear and break up, two acres of the parsonage land, and sow the same in good season and order, with wheat for Mr. Moss's use.

"Voted that:—(What, not through yet? O, no, we are to have a *new* minister!) Major Johnson, Ensign Samuel Riggs, and Lieut. Thomas Wooster be a committee to treat with Mr. Joseph Moss in order to settle him in the ministry among us."

Such was that *new broom*, heard of in so many ages in the past; the same one, that always sweeps clean when *new*!

However, it may be said that Rev. Mr. James was not a popular speaker, although a faithful, efficient man, undertaking more than he could possibly do, but Mr. Moss was a good speaker, with interesting and attractive ways and methods; and he knew somewhat his value, and the town did wisely in its decisions, as to extra worth, but the real facts are that parishes are not often governed by the plain fact of worth, but by fancy, prejudice, personal pleasure or interest. The great question of the good of human kind without regard to minor questions *seldom prevails* in these later days. The salary, and most of the items, were just what Mr. James received. In 1708, they changed and gave him money instead of furnishing wood; and most of the years of his service his salary was voted to be fourpence on the pound, whatever that might be, but was on a scale of gradual increase as the town improved in valuation, until about 1730, when it was made three pence on the pound.

Mr. Joseph Moss became their settled pastor in the spring of 1707, having preached on trial nearly a year, and was probably ordained and installed by a council of the ministers named and elders of their churches, who were invited by the town. The records mention "The church of Christ in Derby," and that was the customary name used in those days throughout the Colony. Some years afterwards, the habit of calling them Presbyterian grew up, and also the name Congregational. There was just as much propriety in calling the Episcopal church the Roman church as in calling these colonial churches Presbyterian, and it is pleasant to know that in these later times people,

generally, have become more definite and proper in the use of terms.

While Mr. Moss was preaching on trial and the parish were quite anxious to secure him as settled pastor, they voted in December that the town would build a new meeting-house, but soon after the conclusion was to repair the old meeting-house and use it some years longer.

"Dec. 1706. Voted that the town will add to the present meeting-house and not build a new one for the present. Voted that the addition shall be made at the end of the meeting-house and not at the side, viz.: 14 feet added in length to the west end.

"Voted that the town will refit the old meeting-house by shingling and plastering the walls with clay and whitewashing with lime upon the clay, and that the addition shall be fitted in like manner, and that when it is thus enlarged and repaired the town will procure seats for the convenient seating of the same."

Major Johnson, Ens. Samuel Riggs, Mr. Isaac Nichols, were the building committee.

Hence, previous to this time this house was provided with neither stationary seats nor plastering. The seats were probably loose plank or slab seats, like those provided for some other meeting-houses since that day.

In 1706 they "voted that the town do agree with Major Johnson to get, cart, frame and set up the timber for the new end of the meeting-house for five pound in country pay, and Major Johnson to stay for his pay until the next year, and to get the work done by the last of March next ensuing."

They agree with Mr. Samuel Bowers "to get, prepare, cart and lay, the clapboards and shingles, for four pounds, and wait one year for his pay, and have the work done by the fifteenth of May next."

This was attended to during the summer of 1707, as appears by votes passed to pay for such work. This was the meeting-house that stood at Squabble Hole.

"Voted that the town will give Major Johnson forty shillings for his work about the New and Old flour [mill] and the meeting-house." "Voted that Jeremiah Johnson shall have four pounds ten shillings for what he did for the town about the meeting-house; and that the town allow Adino Strong thirteen

pounds and ten shillings for his work about the meeting-house ; and that John Pringle shall have two pounds nineteen shillings for his work about the meeting-house." In October they voted that "the town will seat the meeting-house ; and have seated Major Johnson, Ensign Riggs, Mr. William Tomlinson, sen., and Isaac Nichols in the first seat before the pulpit ; Lieut. Thomas Wooster, Ensign Joseph Hull, John Tibballs and Stephen Pierson, sen., in the first short seat joining to the pulpit, and further they have not proceeded yet." But they did proceed further very decidedly, for in this arrangement there was not a sufficient number of classes ; it was too common, and therefore on December 15th following, they "voted that Major Johnson shall, according to his desire, sit at the end of the pulpit in a short seat alone, and that the town be at suitable charge to make it handsome and convenient to entertain the Major honorably.

"At the same time voted that Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Moss shall sit in the seat on the women's side next to the pulpit, which is made with banisters like a pew. Voted that Stephen Pierson, John Tibballs, Ens. Joseph Hull and Joseph Hawkins, shall sit in the first short seat, facing to the end of the pulpit behind where the Major sits ; and that Mother Pierson, wife of Stephen Pierson, senr., shall sit in the seat next behind the pew. Voted to seat the widow Washborn, widow Johnson, widow Tomlinson and widow French and wife of Abel Holbrook in the next seat behind the pew.

"Voted that those seats before the pulpit be parted." That is, being long seats running from aisle to aisle, each seat counted for two. When the addition to this house was completed there were probably two doors and an aisle from each door, and the pulpit standing on the back side between these aisles.

"Voted that Ens. Samuel Riggs, Mr. William Tomlinson, senr., shall sit in the first seat facing to the pulpit, and their wives likewise." That is, their wives in the opposite end. "That Mr. Isaac Nichols and Lieut. Thomas Wooster in the second of those seats facing the pulpit, and their wives in the same rank" [but on the women's side].

"That Doct. John Durand and Mr. John Davis in the third of these seats and their wives in the same order.

“Voted that the town will have the rest of the meeting-house seated according to rates ; and that John Tibbals, Ens. Joseph Hull and Joseph Hawkins be a committee to see that matter of seating according to rates performed. That heads shall be taken out of the list, all except one head to each estate in order to seat the meeting-house according to rates.” This method a few years later excluded a man’s son and daughter, if adults, from his own pew or seat ; which arrangement made it necessary to appoint the tithing man to watch the young people in the meeting-house, as they were shut out of their proper place with their parents. In this house the young people must have been seated in the back seats, but when the second house was built they went into the gallery.

“Voted that the first long seat shall be accounted the highest in dignity yet unseated and that the first short seat yet unseated be accounted the second in dignity ; and then the second long seat the third in dignity and the last short seat the fourth in dignity, and then the other seats being all in one tier to receive their dignity from their order successively.

“At the same time John Pringle, Samuel Bowers, Abel Gunn and John Riggs were appointed a committee to seat the meeting-house that is yet unseated,” and they did the work and declared it at the same town meeting.

“At the same time voted that Abraham Pierson shall have his head taken out of his father’s list and Seth Perry’s head shall be taken out of Adino Strong’s list in order to seating, and they the said Abraham and Seth shall have seats equal to the men of eighteen pound estate.

“Voted that the wife of John Tibballs shall sit precisely according to the list of her husband’s ratable estate.” She probably held a ratable estate of her own, which added to her husband’s would have placed her higher than he. Such an arrangement could not be tolerated in those days, but according to the rule established as to estates she could claim it.

“Voted that the town will convert those two hindmost seats before the pulpit into a pew for the women.”

In the next March they voted further that “Edward Riggs, Peter Johnson, and Richard Holbrook shall have liberty to build a seat before the women’s pew [at the side of the pulpit]

for their wives to sit in." This shows that there were not seats enough when arranged in classes, although previously there were sufficient.

Therefore it may be seen that the spirit of class order existed one hundred and fifty years ago, the same as now, and as ever it had. At one time it is the boast of physical strength, at another of physical weakness, or idleness, independent of work ; at another beauty ; another, wealth ; another intellectual cultivation ; in all ages it has lived and done good and evil ; and where it is not there is death of all that is improving in human society ; the only question is to guide it aright.

In 1710, they "granted the guard [soldiers] liberty to have the two hindmost seats but one on the men's side," which indicates the presence of from ten to fifteen soldiers each Sunday.

The spirit of enterprise was stronger now in Derby than ever before, in all that would bring prosperity. Another tract of land is purchased on the east side⁴ of the Naugatuck, in 1709, extending the right of the soil to Beacon hill river north and Milford line on the east. The proprietors of this land say they are "Indians of Milford" an historical statement denoting the fact of their descent from the original tribe at Milford. In this sale, Chetrenaset an Indian receives a squaw from Major Ebenezer Johnson at the value of seven pounds, money, which was securing a wife at more than an ordinary cost for an Indian, but reveals the system of abomination that has cost America more, in every view taken, than any other to be mentioned to the present day.

This purchase was the last on the east side of Naugatuck and left the Indians no land on that side of the river except the reservation at Seymour.

"⁴We . . Indians of Milford, for and in consideration of seven pounds paid to Major Ebenezer Johnson of Derby from Chetrenaset upon the account of a Squaw Sarah, sold unto said Chetrenaset, and three pounds ten shillings in hand received of Major Ebenezer Johnson . . which we do acknowledge, have sold a certain tract of land lying in a place called Nayumps, bounded northerly with Beacon hill river, easterly with Milford, westerly with Naugatuck river, south with Lebanon river. April 1, 1709.

Cockapatana	his mark	Cockapatouch	his mark
Waskawakes	his mark	Mamook	his mark
Chippes	his mark	Jack	his mark

"John Minor, justice, says Cockapatana and his son Waskawakes, alias Tom."

Another piece of land was purchased the next spring by Rev. Joseph Moss and his brother, Samuel Moss, containing one hundred and twenty acres, the only piece bought by the acre of any extent^b of the Indians. The price is stated to have been "a certain valuable sum of money."

"⁵A tract of land in the precincts of Derby, situate at a place known by the name of Twelve mile hill joining upon the bounds of the town of Waterbury on the north running from mile stake which standeth on the top of said hill, one quarter of a mile eastward, which will make the length of said tract of land half a mile, and to run from said stake one hundred rods south which maketh one hundred acres. Mar. 13, 1710.

Indian Witnesses	Cockapatana	his mark
Powheak	Will Doctor	his mark
Rowagosóok	Sisowecum	his mark

"All of us Indians, native proprietors of the lands in Derby, for the consideration . . of six pounds current silver money by Ens. Samuel and Lieut. Joseph Hull of Derby, agents, . . have sold . . a certain tract of land, bounded as follows, southward by the Little river, so called, westward by Woodbury bounds up to two chestnut trees marked, which are the bounds between Waterbury, Woodbury and Derby, and then the line runs in the line dividing the township of Derby and Waterbury until it comes to the middle of Towantick pond, which is the northerly bounds of the land; thence Southwardly by marked trees until it comes to the brook that runs down the west side of Towantick hill unto the Little river.

"And further we . . hereby remise, release and quit claim . . all the rights and title we have . . in any of the lands within the bounds of Derby, excepting such small piece or pieces that we have by expression in particular deeds before reserved for our own use as may be seen by the records of Derby.

Jan. 31, 1710.

		Nanawaug	his mark
		Jack	his mark
Indian Witnesses		Charles	his mark
Curens	his mark	Tackamore	his mark
Wattakis	his mark	Meskillig	his mark
		Mackwash	his mark
		Durgen	his mark
		Ackcutrout	his mark

"We whose names are under written being Indians living near Derby do witness that Sisowecum alias Warouth, Pequet, Will Doctor, Daupauks alias Will Toto, John Toto and Tom Toto are the right owners of all the land in the northern and northwestward parts of Derby bounds yet unsold as witness our hands in Derby, this 1st of Feb. 1710

II

Nanawaug	his mark	Curen	his mark
Jacob	his mark	Watakis	his mark
Jack	his mark	Charles	his mark
Skilling	his mark	Chips	his mark
Mockwash	his mark	Durgen	his mark."

One hundred acres of this tract was given to Mr. Joseph Moss by the town in the place of the forty acres promised him at his settlement.

One more purchase was made of the Indians, which, though dated a month earlier than the one above, seemed to complete the territory of Derby, very nearly as to purchases.

The names of the two sachems are not on these deeds, which raises the supposition that the lands were before this, divided among the Indians, and these chiefs with others had removed to other regions.⁶ Ten others signed their names to a paper declaring that certain other Indians were the owners of all lands yet unsold in the northern and north-westward parts of Derby, meaning doubtless the reservations. But this last paper may have been intended to confirm what was said in the last deed that all lands hitherto owned by the natives except reservations were now sold. The only reservations made so far as seen were at the Falls. The Turkey hills possession was a grant from Milford to the Indians. The original deed for Derby was for land so far south as to the "point of rocks;" that is, the rocks at the mouth of Two-mile brook. Between that and the Milford line was a strip of land running some distance east, if not to New Haven line. This strip Alexander Bryan bought of the Indians and Milford became possessed of it, and the portion called Turkey hill consisting of about one hundred acres Milford appointed to the Indians about 1680 as their home. But Ausantaway, the faithful chief of Milford was settled in Derby before this, and closed his life career in 1676, and some of the clan resided here until the death of Molly Hatchett in 1829. Ausantaway is said to have been in Derby and hence probably lived north of the mouth of Two-mile brook on what is called also Turkey hill, where was also an Indian burying ground.

The following record can scarcely be true, although a matter of fact in history. "Jan. 9, 1707. Voted that the bargain the town made with Samuel Bowers about beating the drum for twenty shillings till next August be hereby ratified and confirmed; and that John Chatfield have six shillings for beating the drum for the time past." He did not beat the drum all the

⁶Lambert 130, who says Cockapotany died at his home in Derby in 1731.

time, day and night, as the record might imply, but for the calling the town together, but for what they should come together so often as to cost twenty shillings in seven months is the mystery.

The Rev. John James was the first person employed in town to teach the public school, so far as has been observed in the records of the town, and this work began in 1701, in December, and he continued it three or four years; and all that he was required to teach was reading and writing, and that as or when the children came to him. For these services he received only forty shillings, the amount required by law to be raised and used in the town during the year; the record says forty shillings, but this may have meant forty shillings per thousand on the grand list, and he kept night school as well as day.

In 1711, a considerable advance had been made, as indicated in the recorded statement, "that every person improveth the school-master by sending their children or servants to school this year, shall pay their proportion of that part of the school-master's salary which is over the money that comes to the school out of the country treasury in proportion to the number each sends, to the whole number and the time each child attends. And it is further agreed that all the night scholars shall pay per night or per week, half that proportion that day scholars do, and bring in their accounts as aforesaid or suffer like penalty as aforesaid, excepting such night scholars as belong to those that find house-room for the schools, and they to pay nothing for their learning if there be nothing demanded for house-room." Six years before, they were content in using what money the law required, but now they tax themselves, and have night schools as well as day.

Another item of advance in the arts, was made in the securing a cunning workman in iron. "Voted that the town grant John Smith of Milford, blacksmith, four acres of land for a home lot, to build upon, anywhere within one mile from the meeting-house where he shall choose, in the land not laid out, upon condition that he build a mansion house and smith's shop, and set up the trade of a blacksmith, and follow it for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town for the space of seven years." And they specify that if Mr. Smith will not accept the offer, then the town

offered the same to any other good blacksmith that would come. This John Smith may have been the son of the first blacksmith in Milford, who came from Boston in 1643, and followed his trade in Milford some years.

No other men of trades are spoken of in the town acts up to this time. Doctor John Hull, seems to have been the carpenter while in town, he having built the first parsonage, the mill and the first meeting-house, and his son John took his place after the father removed to Wallingford. In building their own houses, most of the farmers were their own carpenters and workmen, except as they exchanged work with their neighbors, and returned the same. Many of the best houses were not plastered, but ceiled in the first story, the half story or part under the roof very seldom was finished any way, except the outside covering, and this was the lodging apartment for the young people, having sometimes a partition, but more frequently not. In some of the early houses, and indeed up to the Revolution and later, the chimney of the house was so constructed as to be open on the front, above the chamber floor. It is related that in an interior town, two young men engaged in trying their strength at a wrestling match, after preparing themselves for bed in the chamber, and not taking notice of the opening at the chimney, went down, both into the fire below, and rolled out on the floor, converting the embers into a warming pan for that evening.

In May, 1716, Sergeant Joseph Hawkins was granted by the General Assembly, "the liberty to keep a ferry over Stratford river [the Ousatonic] where the said Hawkins's house now stands by the said river, at the same fare with the ferry at Stratford; and so often as he shall have occasion at the said place to carry or ferry over the mouth of the Naugatuck river, he shall have the same allowance as aforesaid; and when to cross both, eight pence for man and beast.

This ferry was continued, so far as known, until a few years before the Revolution, when, as we shall hereafter see, a ferry was established at the Narrows.

In 1713 the town voted, "that so often as any man shall track a wolf into a swamp & give notice of it, and the people of the town do assemble pursue the s^d wolf & find him in said swamp the informer shall have five shillings reward out of the town

treasury ; and it is agreed that when and so often as it is a convenient time to pursue & hunt wolves, all the effective men able to bear arms, shall assemble well mounted and armed at the call of Col. Johnson, Lieut. Hulls, and Sarg^t. Brinsmade or any one of them & under their conduct & direction shall pursue, hunt & slay the wolves what they can and any men that refuseth to go out when so called shall pay a fine of three shillings unto the town treasury unless a reasonable excuse be offered."

A further improvement as to the crossing of the river seemed a question so difficult and therefore of such an amount of cost, that the town hesitated to enter upon the work, although of so much importance. The words in which the record is made show a doubt as to the hope of success. "Feb. 25, 1716-17 voted that the town are desirous of a good bridge over Naugatuck river." Having proceeded thus far, they ventured to appoint a committee "to consider what is the most likely way for the building" of such a bridge. And then they request the same committee "to petition the General Court for a brief to raise money for said bridge, and collect what sums they can for said building and to make report to the town."

The General Court gave the grant and appointed a committee to receive the money and disburse the same for the specified purpose.

Sergeant Samuel Brinsmade and John Pringle were to circulate the subscription ("or brief"), and were to have "three shillings as money per day for carrying it."

At the first meeting they voted the "place for building a bridge over Naugatuck river shall be against Doctor Durand's and that it is the most likely and expedient place for a bridge."

"Voted twopence on the pound to build a bridge over the Naugatuck river—those to work out their money who choose to under directions of the committee. Col. Ebenezer Johnson, Joseph Hawkins and William Moss, committee and are empowered to call out men to work on the bridge."

It was built at that place, apparently, since Doctor Durand claimed damages for encroachment on his land after the bridge was built. Doctor Durand then owned the old homestead of Edward Wooster, the first settler, deceased, and probably resided

in it ; just opposite where the road from the bridge now enters the river road, at the old town.

This shows that the bed of the Naugatuck was at this time on the east side of the valley, although the old river is still referred to in the deeds.

The following receipt shows the prevalent method of transacting business without money :

" Milford Dec. 26, 1723. Then received of John Holbrook of Derby upon the account of the Bridge Logs of Derby one hundred and thirty-six pounds of pork at three cents per pound. Barnabas Baldwin, Junr."

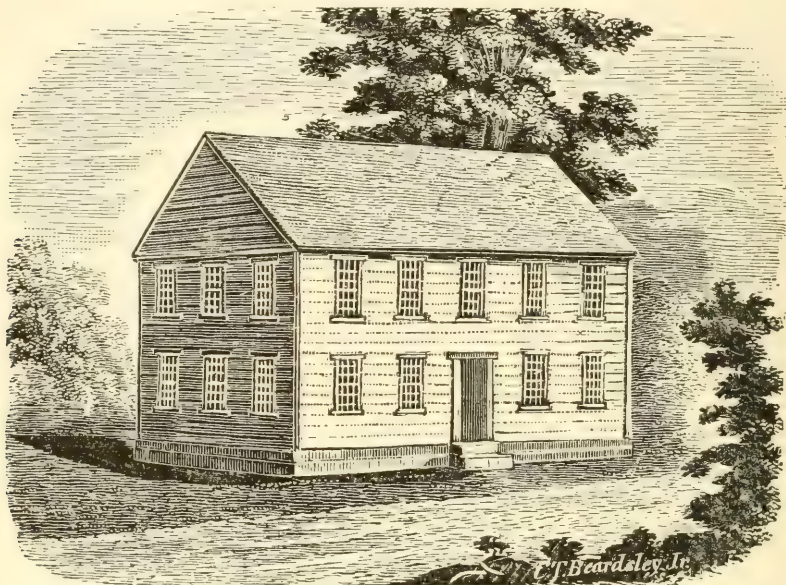
Thus almost everything was paid for by exchange of produce or some kind of merchandise. Very unfrequently was an engagement made by which silver or gold could be required by law. Gold, in pay, is not mentioned in the records during a hundred years, but silver is mentioned several times, yet nearly always to be delivered by weight.

Only twelve years had passed since the repairing of the old church when the spirit of enterprise determined that a new meeting-house was needed, and hence in December, 1719, they declared " that the town will build a new meeting-house, and that it shall be set in some convenient place near where the old meeting-house now standeth, and that the dimentions shall be as followeth, viz.: forty feet long and thirty-two feet wide and twenty feet posts.

" Granted a six penny rate for defraying the charge of building the meeting-house ; and every man to have liberty to discharge his own rate in labor, provided he can labor in any way to advantage the building. Col. Ebenezer Johnson, Capt. Joseph Hull, and Lieut. John Riggs, to be the building committee."

But this was one of the enterprises that progressed slowly, for more than a year after, May, 1721, a vote was passed that " the whole town will come together when it is a convenient time and raise the meeting-house without bringing the charge of it into any town rate ; and that the town will be at the charge of buying six gallons of rum for the above said occasion and that to be all the entertainment which shall be upon the town cost." This buying rum for such an occasion sounds surprising, but it should be remembered that rum (alcoholic drinks,)

held about the same estimation in the public mind at that time as tobacco does at the present; that is, it was supposed to be harmless to all if moderately used, and of great good to many; and it would be difficult to judge which opinion is most wise or most unwise and injurious, the old or the new.



THE SECOND MEETING-HOUSE IN DERBY, ERECTED IN 1721.

This meeting-house was built in the years 1721 and 1722, but it was not seated until after the following vote: "Jan. 28, 1722-3, voted that the meeting-house shall be seated by such rules as followeth: Col. Ebenezer Johnson, Ens. Samuel Riggs and John Tibbals, Stephen Pierson, Ens. Nichols shall sit in the first seat next the pulpit; Doctor Durand, Mr. Samuel Bowers and Jeremiah Johnson shall sit in the second seat of the square next the pulpit; John Pringle, Sargent Brinsmade, John Chatfield, senr., shall sit in a short seat by Mr. Moss' pew." At the same time it was voted "we will seat all that remain according to the list."

They had previously directed (Feb. 5, 1721-2,) "that Mr. Moss have liberty to build a pew six feet square joining to the pulpit stairs, for his wife and family."

It was at this same time that the first tithing men were appointed, Mr. Samuel Bowers and John Smith. The young people could no more sit with their parents, and therefore officers must be appointed to watch them and keep them in quiet order in church. It was not the last religious movement that brought nothing but trouble and evil consequences.

"That the charges of building said house shall be upon taking but one head to a list. Voted that Francis French, Jeremiah Johnson and William Moss shall seat the meeting-house.

"Voted that Francis French, Gideon Johnson and John Chatfield shall be a committee to sell the old meeting-house.

"Granted a rate of twopence on the pound on the country list of 1722, for defraying the charge of building the meeting-house

"Dec. 26, 1721. Voted that they who refuse to pay the whole or any part of the town rates for the building the meeting-house shall within one month from this date come & enter it upon the public records, what sum or sums they refuse to pay, & the clerk shall give a note to the collector stating the matter as it is, . . and upon this note from the clerk the treasurer shall deduct these sums refused to be paid before any distress is made against any person, & thereupon the collector & treasurer shall discharge the party so refusing either in whole or in part."

In reply to this the following were entered: "Jan. 17, 1721-2. The town of Derby refused to make up accounts concerning the building the bridge over Naugatuck river, whereby Joseph Hawkins was much wronged, therefore Joseph Hawkins keepeth back & refuseth to pay forty shillings of the 4 penny rate toward building the meeting-house. Joseph Hawkins.

"Henry Wakelee refuseth to pay both the six penny and four penny rate for the building the meeting-house . . unless the town hire him to keep sheep again, & if they do he saith he will pay both."

"In Jan. 1722-3, voted that Barnabas Baldwin, Junr, and Joel Northrop upon paying the three rates that are past & the two penny rate now granted according to their lists for defraying the charge of building said meeting-house & paying all charges yet to come by said house according to their lists, upon so doing shall have an interest in said house."

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This house was located at what was known then as Derby, but known now as Up Town or Old Town, the latter name being used mostly in these pages of history. The present school-house stands near the old site of this house. The settlement at the mill a mile north from this meeting-house was called the North End, and in the neighborhood of Ebenezer Johnson's and Dea. Abel Holbrook's was the South End. There seems to have been a distinction made as to the hill east; one portion being called Sentinel hill, another New Haven Sentinel hill. Riggs hill and Squabble Hole do not occur as yet, in the records.

Repairs were made on this house in 1738, when they "removed the three hind seats on the men's side of the meeting-house forward by making a seat in the alley, and made choice of Mr. Abiram Canfield, Mr. Joseph Hull, Junr., and Mr. Daniel Hull for their committee to remove said seats on the town's charge."

THE NEGRO PEW.

"Again the town order the said committee to build a convenient seat for the negroes on the beams over the front gallery, and stairs to go up, on the town's charge."

The posts of that house were twenty feet high, which gave room for a second gallery, or this seat "over the front gallery."

These distinctions of class and caste were much, if not wholly, indebted to slavery, for their existence. At the first settlement and the beginning of the first church, it was not so, but when slavery had existed some years, not only were the slaves reduced to a position of degradation, but every other man and his family in the community, not on the basis of color, but that of money, they were seated in church in accordance with the amount of money they were worth or held in possession.

SABADAY HOUSES.

In 1725, the following record was made, showing that the people began to think something about comfort on Sunday or First Day, as then called, or yet more strictly, it may be said that recorders frequently wrote second day, third day, and fourth day. "The town granted liberty to the inhabitants to

build convenient houses for their families on the Sabbath and public days, near the meeting-house on the common." This was followed in 1728, by another institution to be used for the same purpose, a part of the time. Mr. Lumm, John Smith and Gideon Johnson were appointed to gather subscriptions "to build a school-house near the meeting-house, which house shall be at said Lumm's and Smith's and Johnson's command on the Sabbath days;" and a committee was appointed at the same time to "hire a school-master according to law." This was the first school-house, and was near the church and used as a "Sabbaday house," and although the meeting-house is gone, there is a school-house, greatly enlarged and beautified, still at that place; and the location is now called Academy hill.

In 1764 "the town granted liberty for any of the inhabitants of the town to build Sabbath day houses and horse houses on the sides of the highway near the meeting-house, not to incommode any highways."

Thus early did religion and education walk together. Rev. Mr. James started school-teaching in the town by doing the work three months or more, for forty shillings, or possibly forty shillings on a thousand pounds on the list, and Mr. Moss so stimulated the public mind, that a school-master was hired to give his whole time to the work for some months, and additional money raised to pay the teacher, and in Mr. Moss's day a school-house was built.

THE LIST OF ESTATES IN DERBY IN 1718, BY AUTHORITY OF
THE TOWN.

Col. Eben Johnson,	£146	Eben Harger,	£91
Capt. Joseph Hulls,	226	Mr. John Durand,	55
Ens. Samuel Riggs,	59	Francis French,	90
Abel Gunn,	158	Jonathan Hill,	21
John Johnson,	33	George Black,	21
Jabez Harger,	22	John Munson,	18
Ens. Samuel Nichols,	60	Andrew Smith,	101
Samuel Brinsmaid,	15	Jonathan Lum,	54
Wm. Moss,	98	John Davis,	54
Isaac Tomlinson,	68	Wm. Washbon,	90
Abiram Canfield,	23	Saml Moss,	43
Lef. John Riggs,	160	John Weed,	56
John Hulls,	69	Stephen Pierson, Jr.,	51

Thomas Wooster,	£117	Stephen Pierson, sen.,	£52
Samuel Tomlinson,	62	John Tibbals,	63
William Tomlinson,	39	Joseph Nichols,	32
John Twitchel,	65	John Towner,	48
Abraham Tomlinson,	29	Samuel Bowers,	59
Joseph Hawkins,	137	Abraham Pierson,	48
Samuel Washbon,	57	Abel Holbrook,	86
Timothy Wooster,	78	Josiah Baldwin,	50
John Pringle,	57	Joseph Johnson,	28
John Tomlinson,	51	Mr. Samuel Gunn,	15
Joseph Smith,	31	Mary Wooster,	3
John Smith, sen.,	82	Samuel Bassett,	28
Ephraim Smith,	39	Mr. Abraham Pinto,	29
Ens. Eben Johnson,	48	Peter Johnson,	82
John Chatfield,	87	Micah Denman,	31
Jeremiah Johnson,	106	James Humphreys,	18
Benj. Styles,	21		

ARRANGEMENTS OF FENCE ON THE RIVER IN 1720.

"An account of the fence that is about that common field which is on the east and west side of Naugatuck river in Derby, as it is now moddled and laid out by Capt. Joseph Hulls, Lef. John Riggs, John Pringle, John Smith & Abel Gunn, the former & standing committee of said field; new moddled in the month of March, 1720.

"The beginning is on the north end on both sides of the river & to each man's name here inserted there is set so much fence as is laid out to . . him . . and there is marks made & the letters of the men's names on wood or stone at the beginning & ending of their fence.

NORTH END, EAST SIDE.		Mr. Durand,	15 rods.
Capt. Joseph Hulls,	66 rods.	Francis French,	32
Thomas Wooster,	163	Joseph Smith,	45
John Hulls,	37½		770
Eben Harger,	122		
Capt. Joseph Hulls,	79½	NORTH END, WEST SIDE RIVER.	
Israel Moss,	11	Wm. Washbon,	63 rods.
Ens. Saml Riggs,	33	Thomas Wooster,	20
Abel Gunn,	88	Tim Wooster,	64
Joseph Smith,	19	Abram Tomlinson,	18
Abel Gunn,	69	Ens. Saml Nichols,	8
Eben. Harger,	12	Stephen Pierson,	8
Ens. Samuel Riggs,	12	Wm. Tomlinson,	4½
Joseph Smith,	33	John Smith,	28

Andrew Smith,	20 rods.	Eben Harger,	4½ rods.
Saml Brinsmade,	7	Abel Gunn,	31
John Hulls,	14	Stephen Peirson,	32
John Tomlinson,	9½	Tim Russell,	14
Eliphalet Gilbert,	9	Joseph Hawkins,	30
Andrew Smith,	20½	Sam. Harger,	9
Sam Harger,	20	Wm. Moss,	49
Abiram Cantfield,	31	Sam Bowers,	4
John Pringle,	27	Joseph Hawkins,	35
Abram Cantfield,	27	Lieu. John Riggs,	58½
Eliphalet Gilbert,	9	Michal Denman,	14
John Pringle,	136		
Abram Peirson,	12		879½ "
Sam. Harger,	43		

It is said that this fence on the south ended at the island bars, but precisely where those were at that time, is not certain.

THE PROPRIETORS OF SENTINEL HILL FIELD.

"Mar. 14, 1703 At a meeting of the Proprietors of Sentinel hill field, the proprietors did accept of what the committee hath done in laying out every man his proportion of fence about the said field.

Jeremiah Johnson,	Parsonage,
John Pierson,	Ensign Riggs,
Samuel Bowers,	John Chatfield,
John Riggs,	Abel Gunn,
John Tibbals,	Capt. Johnson,
Moses Johnson,	Abell Holbrook,
John Baldwin,	Francis French,
Adino Strong,	Stephen Pierson,
Jeremiah Johnson, Jr.,	Widow Denman.

The following record shows a confidence in public officers quite interesting and instructive. "February 5, 1722, voted that the town appoint Samuel Hulls and Joseph Johnson to make up accounts for five years last past with the several collectors of town rates and treasurers, and to make report to the town how they find accounts to stand." Officers could be trusted five years in those days.

The town had enjoyed the privilege of a bridge over the Nau-gatuck just ten years, or a little over, when it went down the stream by a freshet. They immediately voted to build a new one at the expense of the town, except what might be given by

persons out of the town. But they soon found the cost a larger item than they felt able to contend with, and petitioned the General Assembly for a "brief to build the bridge over the Naugatuck river which was lately carried away by the flood." The bridge had been repaired in the autumn, and therefore was in good condition to go down the river the next April as it did, taking all repairs along.

The advancement of the town in numbers, and the state of society is indicated in a record made by the town clerk during ten years from 1730 to 1740, of those who were made freemen. In 1732, they made twenty-six; in 1736, they made twenty-seven, and in 1740, nineteen. These, nearly all, were raised in town.

In 1731 another piece of land was purchased of the Indians,⁷ It is a frequent charge that the white people took away the Indian's land. But in Derby they not only paid for it, and some of it three times over, but the Indians were urgent to sell much faster than the white people were able to buy. This seems to have been the reason why the tract called Camp's mortgage was bought. They offered it so cheap that Mr. Camp took a mortgage, and there it lay quite a number of years before the town felt able to raise the money to pay for it.

At the time that the town felt it necessary to "*pacify* the Indians as though they were ready to rise in war, they were urging (some of them) the sale of a piece of land, and Henry Wooster was appointed to go with the Indians and view their lands and make report." Land seemed to be a burden on their hands until it was gone, and then they grieved for it as thrown away.

⁷We . . in consideration of thirty pounds good pay, part money and part goods . . have sold . . all that tract of land known by the name of the Indial Hill in Derby, situate on the east side of Naugatuck river, near the place called the Falls, all the land at or near that place we sell, except the plane that lieth near the falls up to the foot of the hill unto a heap of stones on the south, and a heap of stones on the north end; all that land that lieth eastward, northward and southward of said plane that is not purchased before by the English. This 2^d day of March, 1731.

Indian Witnesses

John Anthony	his mark
Melook Took	his mark

John Cuckson	his mark
John Howd	his mark
Watiens	his mark
Oranquato	his mark
Sausonnaman	her mark
Towsowwam	her mark

Nor is this peculiar alone to Indians. How many thousands of white people as individuals have done the same. Nor is it peculiar as to lands. Thousands have almost literally thrown away their money, or worse than that, and then lamented until their dying day, the folly of it. And the multitude are slow to learn the terribleness of this folly. Thousands of years of history have painted this marvelous want of wisdom, but who reads and thereby is wise?

CHAPTER V.

DISSENTING DERBY AND THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

1732-1773.



HE Rev. Joseph Moss was preaching regularly in the beginning of the year when on January third his salary was fixed at threepence on the pound, on the grand list for the year. He was taken severely ill and died twenty days after, Jan. 23, 1731-2, in the fifty-third year of his age.

* The next June a vote was taken for the settlement of Mr. Abraham Todd, then a young man, and the number of votes were sixty and the blanks were seventeen, and two refused to vote, but the record states that they all, but one, agreed to abide by the majority vote. They then made him an offer of salary, and a "settlement" or a certain amount of money, four hundred pounds, instead of a house and lands as they had done previously. Mr. Todd was not secured, however, and the next September they voted that they "heartily consent to what the church sent to the Association for advice under our present state."

Soon after this, Mr. Samuel Whittlesey of Wallingford was preaching for them, and they gave him a call, but without success. He afterwards settled in Milford.

Mr. Noah Merrick was called in the summer of 1733, with the same settlement as offered Mr. Todd, and one hundred pounds salary, and after four years £120, per year "for the time that he shall preach with us as our dissenting Presbyterian minister," but Mr. Merrick could not be secured. In this record there is revealed the truth that the word Congregational, as applied to a denomination, was then unknown, or so little known as to be unfamiliar in that sense, for the term Presbyterian was not applicable to that form of church organization; one reason of its use being that other church organizations began to be recognized in the country, as the Baptists and Episcopalians, and hence the need of the distinguishing name, instead of saying as was the common mode "the Church of Christ."

Another reason is that there was manifested quite early a Presbyterian preference of church order, by some of the people of New England, and hence the churches were frequently spoken of as Presbyterian. As early as 1666, a division of sentiment was found in Hartford that gave much concern and resulted in sustaining the proposition of the "Half-way Covenant" which was denominated the "new way" and also the "parish way," a "system under which the local church, as a covenanted brotherhood of souls renewed by the experiences of God's grace, was to be merged in the parish; and all persons of good moral character living within the parochial bounds, were to have, as in England and Scotland, the privilege of baptism for their households and of access to the Lord's table."¹

It is here stated also that this was a dissenting church, afterwards called Separates, and after that denominated by themselves *Strict Congregationalists*.

The next candidate was Mr. Daniel Humphreys, to whom they gave a call December 3, 1733, with a settlement of four hundred pounds, and one hundred pounds salary, and after four years, one hundred and twenty pounds salary yearly, and it was afterwards raised still higher.

The day of ordination was "appointed for the first Wednesday of March next, and Capt. Hull, Capt. Riggs, Deacon Holbrook, Lieut. Johnson, William Moss, Gideon Johnson and Timothy Russell, to take the whole care of the ordination in behalf of the town."

Here it may be seen that the town paid during four years, eight hundred pounds for the support of their minister, (or two hundred pounds yearly) after that a little more than half that sum yearly. The tax list of the town amounted to not over four thousand pounds; (in 1718, it was £3,650 nearly.) This being the amount of the list they paid for the settlement (£100) and the salary (£100) just one twentieth of their tax list, yearly, a sum surprisingly large, when their circumstances are considered, or when compared with the sums paid at the present day. Nearly all of their money was gathered from the soil by continuous hard labor. The Connecticut Home Missionary Society,

¹Dr. Bacon's Hist. Discourse, Eccl. Col.

requires at the present day, that the members of a Congregational church shall pay, in the aggregate, a sum equal to one per cent. on their grand list, before receiving aid from that society. What if it required five per cent.? There would be scarcely a church in the state that would need help, if such were the rule. The grand tax list of the town of Derby for 1878, was a little over three and a half millions, and five per cent. on that would give one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The whole expense of all the churches in the town does not probably exceed one-fifth of that sum, so that the comparison of the church cost of the present day with one hundred years ago is as one to five, or one-fifth. The only difference being, that at that time the grand list was made by taking a small percentage of the valuation of property as the basis for assessments. The regular salary of Mr. Daniel Humphreys after a few years was one hundred and forty pounds money, or four hundred and seventy dollars. The four hundred pounds was given for the minister to purchase a farm which was supposed to furnish a considerable portion of the minister's living; and a minister in that day without a farm would have been a mystery as great as for one to have one at the present day.

Some considerable difference of opinion as to ecclesiastical order grew up in the parish after the legal establishment of the Saybrook Platform in 1708, and by which the church became a dissenting church, and the way was opened for the establishment of the Episcopal Church in the place. The dissenters claimed that a change of heart or actual experience was important in order to the reception of the sacraments, while the New way or Half-way covenant administered baptism to all children whose parents assented to the doctrines of the church, and such parents were regarded as in a half covenant state with the church. The half-way membership had been in practice among the churches some years but without any formal conventional sanction until 1708, and very probably this had been the position of the Derby church until sometime after Mr. Moss's settlement, and after the matter had been discussed in the churches generally.

After the decease of Mr. Moss, and a new minister was to be settled, the division of opinion took a more definite form, and

yet the vote of the town in settling a minister seems to have been ordinarily harmonious; sixty against nineteen, and all announcing that they would yield to the majority vote. After the settlement of Mr. Humphreys and the revival excitements of 1740 and 41, the establishment of the Episcopal church became an easy matter and took some of the old substantial supporters of the Congregational church into it.

If the records of the Derby church had been preserved, some things more definite might be learned. In Sprague's *Annals*² Mr. Humphreys is mentioned as one with Dr. Bellamy and others who promoted the revival work in 1740, and it was in consequence of this, doubtless, that he fell into some little trouble as indicated in the following record.

The following complaint against Mr. Humphreys is recorded, but whether it went any further is not known.

"To the Clerk of the Parish or Society in Derby to which the Reverend Mr. Daniel Humphrey doth belong these may inform that the said Daniel Humphrey, contrary to the true intent and meaning of a law of the Colony of Connecticut entitled an act for Regulating abuses and correcting disorders in Ecclesiastical affairs, has presumed to preach in the Parish or First Society of New Haven.

Dated at New Haven, Sept. 24, 1742.

Signed per Samuel Bishop, Justice of the Peace,
John Hubbard, Justice of the Peace."

The effort made by those who sustained the half-way covenant, which method was called the Old way, and was at that time the legal way, to stop the progress of the New way, the followers of which were called New Lights, was very arbitrary and determined, as given by Dr. Trumbull.²

"While these things were transacted in the eastern and northern parts of the colony, a violent opposition was made in the county of New Haven, to the new lights, and to the religious revival which had been in the country. They appeared to hesitate at no means to suppress the new light ministers. In 1741, when the grand council was to sit at Guilford, the association drew up several resolutions to be laid before the council;

²Vol. 1, 315.

among which was the following: 'That for a minister to enter into another minister's parish, and preach, or administer the seals of the covenant, without the consent of, or in opposition to the settled minister of the parish, is disorderly; notwithstanding, if a considerable number of the people of the parish are desirous to hear another minister preach, provided the same be orthodox, and sound in the faith, and not notoriously faulty in censuring other persons, or guilty of any other scandal, we think it ordinarily advisable for the minister of the parish to gratify them, by giving his consent, upon their suitable application to him for it, unless neighboring ministers should advise him to the contrary.' Mr. Humphreys of Derby had preached to a Baptist society, and on that account was soon after deprived of a seat in the association. The Rev. Mr. Timothy Allen of West Haven, who was an able and zealous Calvinistic preacher, was not pleasing to them, and for some little imprudences, the consociation dismissed him from his ministry. The principal article alleged against him was that he had said, 'that the reading of the scriptures, without the concurring influence and operation of the spirit of God, will no more convert a sinner, than reading an old Almanac.' Though it was true, that no external means would convert a sinner, yet, Mr. Allen lamented the manner of expression, and offered his confession to the association for it; but the council dismissed him, and it is said with this ill-natured triumph, that they had blown out one new light, and that they would blow them all out. Mr. Allen was a man of genius and talents, and an able defender of the doctrines of the gospel, as appeared by some of his publications; he was also a man of strict morals, and a powerful and fervent preacher. Though his light was not permitted to shine in the county of New Haven, yet it shone in other churches until he was between eighty and ninety years of age. In the year 1800 he was pastor in Chesterfield, in Massachusetts, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

"In 1744, a church was formed in Salsbury, on the principles of the Cambridge platform, and the town and church made choice of Mr. Jonathan Lee for their pastor; and, among other gentlemen, made choice of the Rev. Mr. Humphreys of Derby, and the Rev. Mr. Leavenworth of Waterbury, and the Rev. Mr.

Todd of Northbury, to assist in his ordination. He had received a liberal education at Yale College, and studied divinity under the care of Mr. Williams of Lebanon; was of a good moral character, and a zealous preacher of the Calvinistic doctrines. The association suspended these gentlemen from all associational communion, for assisting in the ordination of Mr. Lee, because he and the church had adopted the Cambridge platform, and were not on the constitutional establishment of the colony."

Therefore, Mr. Humphreys was twice suspended from the fellowship of the association, for holding just the views which are now generally entertained by Congregational ministers and churches.

In those days as at the present, there was no end to expenses which called for extra taxes, for scarcely had one enterprise of progress, or an unusual calamity been provided for, when another would come. The settlement of Mr. Humphreys had been but just paid, and the regular order of expenditures reached, when it was found that the bridge over the Naugatuck was in a decayed condition, and a committee appointed to repair it if possible, if not, to rebuild it, and it was rebuilt in 1739. Two years later it went away with the flood. Then a company was organized, and petitioned the Assembly for a toll bridge, as a private or stock enterprise. The Assembly granted "liberty to the memorialists, and such other persons as shall see cause to join with them, to build a bridge over the river aforesaid at the place aforesaid, or as near it as may be convenient, for all persons to pass and repass over said river; and that the toll or fare for all persons, except the inhabitants of Derby, shall be six pence for man horse and load, and three pence for each person, and for each team one shilling; and that the fare above said, shall be taken in old tennor-bills of all persons except the inhabitants of said Derby until this Assembly shall order otherwise. Oct. 1741." Six years later the town voted to repair this bridge upon the town's cost, provided the proprietors would give the property to the town, and in 1752 they send a committee to the Assembly to ask for higher rates of toll. In 1760, the town "voted to make the bridge across the Naugatuck near the meeting-house free for one year," and in 1762 they voted to

build a bridge across the Naugatuck at the town's expense, the old bridge being carried away by the flood."

Straws tell which way the wind blows, is an old saying, meaning that very small items illustrate character, customs and manners. An item of this kind is recorded: "March 25, 1745, voted . . . that the town of Derby do discharge the Selectmen, Samuel Riggs and Joseph Hull from that note of forty pounds old tennor which they became obliged to pay to Doctor Leavenworth of Stratford upon demand for taking and keeping a certain negro man named Nero, and also discharging the said town forever hereafter from any charge arising by said negro." This negro, probably, had escaped from the town of Stratford and was arrested by these selectmen of Derby, and detained so long that the owner demanded pay, and they gave their note, but having arrested the negro, as the selectmen of Derby, the town was obligated, and held the property; this note gave the negro to these men and they were to pay the note. This transaction reveals the fact that since 1681, the price of a slave had risen from eighteen pounds to forty, providing money values were equal. It has been often alleged that slavery was given up in Connecticut only when it was found that it would not pay; but if it was profitable when slaves were worth one hundred dollars, why was it not when they were worth two and three and four and five times that sum? Logic always demands an actual basis for the assertion made.

In 1742, a little further extension of Derby territory was made by the purchase of an island in the Ousatonic river just above the mouth of Eight-mile brook. This island was really beyond the boundaries of Derby, and hence was not reserved when the adjoining land in Derby was sold. It was now bought by an individual for his personal possession and not as a town agent, yet he being a resident of Derby, the deed was recorded here.³

A peculiarity about one name attached to the deed is, that this same person, apparently, signed the deed in 1731 as John Cuckson, but in this deed he had become John Cockshure, of whom more may be seen in the Indian history of this book.

³We Manchero and John Cockshure and Hannah Tous, . . . do sell . . . to James Hard, his heirs etc., one small island of land, lying in Powtatuck river, being

It is quite evident that John Howd and John Cockshure were heirs or successors of Cockapatana.

Notwithstanding the floods, the taxes, and the passing away of their great men, the town moved on in progress just as the world will for ages to come, profiting little by the experience of the past, and giving but small attention to the lessons of that past, although on the whole making some progress as to the general good of humanity.

HULL'S MILLS.

Samuel Hull's mill is mentioned in 1745, when a highway was made from Bare plains to it for the convenience of the people. When this mill was set up on the Old river, now the race to the Birmingham Iron Foundry, a little above the New Haven road, is not definitely known. In 1707, the town voted to pay "Major Ebenezer Johnson for work done on the old and new flour mill, and on the meeting-house," which is almost an assurance that Hull's mills were then standing, since no others are known to have been built up to that time; and in 1714, the "old mill-pond" is mentioned.

Samuel Hull, was the son of Captain Joseph, born in 1692, and it is very probable that his father built this mill, at the first a small one, to which additions were afterwards made. In 1696, John Hull, brother of the first Joseph, received the old mill as a gift from his father, and it is most probable that he and his brother Joseph or Joseph alone, built the new mill about 1705 or 6.

The only mention of any mill enterprises other than the above seen in the records between 1696 and 1745 is in regard to a grant of land and liberty to Benjamin Stebbins of New Haven to set up the trade of tanning and shoe-making, with accommodations "on Meeting-house hill," which meant where the meeting-house then stood at the old town, but which was not erected. Samuel Hull's mills became a great institution, and continued thus, until within the memory of many now living, although all in quantity about eight acres, lying about the Eight Mile Brook, and is the first island above said brook, bounded on all sides with said river.

Aug. 4, 1742.

Hannah Tous	her mark
John Cockshure	his mark

physical traces of them are now nearly gone. They were called, many years, and are still known, as the Old Yellow Mills, and Hull's mills. There is not much doubt but that several of the Hull family were interested in them as owners, but this is not stated in any records seen. These mills secured profitable employment to a considerable amount of capital. The flouring mill, in addition to the making of flour for the farming community, contained appliances for manufacturing kiln-dried meal which, being packed in hogsheads, was shipped to the West Indies, causing not a little mechanical and mercantile employment. A saw-mill was attached, which not only did work for the use of the people of the town, but prepared timber and lumber of various kinds to be shipped to different sea ports, as is evidenced by the yearly appointment by the town of a person or persons as inspector of timber, which could mean nothing else than that timber was a mercantile product.

The oil mill, for making oil from flaxseed, required a large capital, the outfit being extensive as well as the help employed, and the profits were very gratifying for some years. The machinery was the first imported to this part of the country, and gave the company a monopoly of the business for some years. It was doubtless some years after 1745, when the oil mill attained its highest efficiency. But when the practice in Ireland of gathering the flax before the seed was ripe, was adopted in that country, an additional market was opened, at higher prices for American flaxseed, and the demand for the oil not equaling that for the seed, the work of the mill became unprofitable. As often occurs in such enterprises, the business was continued in hope of better times until former profits were consumed.

There was also a cloth-dressing establishment as a part of these mills which had the first fulling mill and carding machine of any in this part of the country ; and which was not equaled until General Humphreys started a larger enterprise at Humphreysville. In later years, the brothers, Samuel and Richard Hull, with a son of Dr. Mansfield, were the owners of these mills. But the Old Yellow Mills have faded away ;

" The mill wheel has tumbled in,
And Ben Bolt lies under the stone ! "

And "sweet Alice," also !

Doct. A. Beardsley, gives the following interesting particulars in regard to these mills.

The Old Yellow Mills, sometimes called Hull's Mills, recently demolished, located at the head of the present Birmingham reservoir water works, was a place of business for revolutionary times. For miles and miles the country round, even as far as Woodbury, Waterbury and New Haven, it was a central spot where farmers came with corn or rye in one end of the bag and a stone in the other, to get their "grist ground." A singular death occurred at these mills to a Derby citizen, nearly a hundred years ago. The people were honest in those days, and locks and keys scarcely used, the miller vacated his premises one afternoon, leaving his customers, if any should come, to help themselves. Capt. Isaac Smith, grandfather of the late Sheldon Smith, Jr. of the Neck, went for his grist, and shouldering his bag, and while descending a flight of steps, as is supposed, fell to the outside door, where he was found next morning dead, with his burden on his back, his neck broken and his faithful horse standing by his side. The burial of this good man was in striking contrast with modern times, for his pall bearers consisted only of two horses, his remains being suspended between them, and were thus borne to their last resting-place.

At these mills a set of stones were run day and night, which ground out monstrous quantities of linseed oil for exportation. Some of the credulous at one time, believed there was a sort of witchcraft about this turning flaxseed into oil. An apparatus was so connected with some portion of the machinery, that after a given number of revolutions of the stones were made, a bell commenced ringing in a remote corner of the mills. This unseen signal told the story that the seed had run to oil, which was a great puzzler to some of the natives for a long time.

The Old Yellow Mills finally run down and fell into the hands of one John Lewis, a speculative Yankee, who, in selling out his interest to Sheldon Smith of New York, in part laid the foundation of the present prosperity of Derby.

Another flaxseed oil mill, was established on Two-mile brook some years later, but continued only a short time and that without much success.

Another mill enterprise was planted further in the wil-

derness, even to Little river, and the first introduction to it granted is as follows :

“New Haven Aug. 5, 1747. I George Abbott of Derby have received of Stephen Perkins of New Haven, five hundred pounds money, Old Tennor, in full for one-half of a Saw-mill, the whole of a Grist-mill or Corn mill, and a dwelling house ; the mills standing on the Little river so called and the dwelling house near by, all in good order ; which house and mills I do sell. . . . George Abbott.”

But Abbott's Mills, were not destined long to be the only fore-runner of what should be at Seymour. In 1760, the town granted “to James Pritchard the liberty of the stream of the Little river from its mouth up against the dwelling of said Fairchild to erect and keep in repair a corn mill or mills.”

The next mill enterprise was on the Naugatuck river at the Falls, and for this purpose about two acres and a half, including the Falls, at what is now Seymour, was purchased by Ebenezer Keeney, John Wooster and Joseph Hull, Junr., of the Indians.⁴ This was not all the land then owned by the Indians at that place, but only a small part of it, purchased in order to secure the water power ; and upon this land these persons as partners erected a saw mill, two fulling mills and a clothiers shop, all which they or their successors sold to General David Humphreys in 1803, which was the beginning of the manufacturing age of the town of Derby. The town had previously manufactured various commodities, such as leather and staves for barrels, more than it consumed, but this was the beginning of enterprises without number that should be instituted for the production of large quantities of goods for exportation, not only out of the town, but to foreign parts to the end of the world. David Humphreys, stands before the world as the first great general of the manufacturing enterprises of Derby, as well as a celebrated mil-

“*We Joseph Chuse and John Houde, Indians . . with the advice of Samuel Bassett, Esqr., agent for the said Indians . . for the consideration of eight pounds, lawful money to us paid by the said Ebenezer Keeney, John Wooster and Joseph Hull Junr., to our full satisfaction . . do confirm . . a certain parcel of land . . bounded . . and taking in the falls rocks, containing one acre against the falls and one acre and a half of land for a highway to said acre with privileges and appurtenances belonging to said falls and land

Oct. 4, 1763.

Joseph Chuse
John Hude.”

itary general, and whatever his native town may think of him, he will ever stand as one of the great men of enterprise and social improvement of his own nation.

OXFORD SOCIETY.

Several records are found concerning the formation of Oxford into an Ecclesiastical Society, and by these records the thought involuntarily arises that Derby thought it the time to pay an old grudge by treating the North Farmers as Milford treated Derby at the beginning, and so they put in opposition towards the movement.

In March, 1733, the town voted that "these Quaker Farm men whose names are under written, who petition for abate in the town's charge, we the said town declare that [we] will abate these our neighbors four pence upon the pound on the grand list for two years from this date." Caleb Terry, Josiah Terry, John Smith, Jr., Jonathan Griffin, John Towner, Abraham Wooster, Abel Holbrook, Ebenezer Hawkins. No reasons are given for this petition, and it is difficult to conjecture except these rates were abated from the support of the minister, and that in consequence of their distance from the meeting-house. Fourpence on the pound was Mr. Moss's rate for many years.

In April 1740, "Capt. Samuel Bassett" was chosen agent to represent the town of Derby in May next to show why the memorial of the north farmers in said Derby should not be granted." The petition failed as to that year, but the next May, upon the report of a committee, the petition was granted, making an ecclesiastical society named Oxford, Timothy Wooster, John Twitchell and John Towner leading the names from the north farmers, and Isaac Trowbridge, John Weed, Jonas Weed, Joseph Weed, Thomas and Joseph Osborn, dwelling in the south-west part of Waterbury, and Isaac Knowles, Joseph Towner, Eliphalet Bristol, John Tift, and Aaron Bristol, dwelling in the south-east part of Woodbury, were included within the parish.

⁵In 1738 the General Assembly appointed Mr. John Fowler of Milford, Capt. Samuel Bassett and Mr Gideon Johnson of Derby a committee to repair to said Waterbury, and at the charge of the people of the northwest quarter of said town, view the circumstances, and if they judge it best that the said northwest quarter be a distinct Ecclesiastical Society, that then they state the bounds thereof."

In December, 1740, while the matter was in the hands of the committee of the Legislature, the town appointed " John Riggs Esq., Mr. Francis French and Mr. Joseph Johnson agents for the town of Derby, to agree with a committee by the North Farmers to settle a dividing line between the south and north parts of Derby township in order to make an ecclesiastical society in the north part of said township; and the town declare they will excuse all the North Farmers paying any ministerial charge to the present minister of Derby for the year 1740; viz. : all whose dwellings are above the Five-mile brook bridge, and so above a line from said bridge that shall strike the south end of John Riggs's farm provided they hire preaching among themselves for the whole year." Thus in about six months their opposition gave way and they seem ready to work harmoniously with them, but why should they put on the last clause or condition : " provided they hire preaching among themselves for the whole year?" Simply because they had not learned the idea of liberty in its general and full meaning. To let people do as they might choose as to religion, had not entered their minds; and although there is some dawning of that coming day at the present time, yet, the clear and true light has not *yet* come. The Lord himself did not prohibit a known sinner to partake of the first sacramental bread and wine, but for a church not to take to itself greater authority than the Lord pretended to exercise, is thought to be so great a sin that the church would lose all character, and the favor of Heaven! The day is not past when the civil authority is invoked to try to make men religious, however much we abhor the thought. The requiring of all children in a public school to pray, any prayer, no matter what, without regard to their wish or pleasure, and under the fear of penalty, if compliance is not acceded, is of the same principle possessed by those who burned men at the stake by civil authority. Also the proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States by inserting the name of the Deity, in any form, is of the same quality; viz. : to compel men to *profess* to be religious whether they desire so to do or not. When God shall sift the nations and plant Colonies for freedom a thousand or two thousand years longer, he may get them where they can understand *His* gospel, rather than the gospel of men.

No man has a right to put a finger's weight on his neighbor to make him religious; and if he had, it would do only injury and not good. The free reception of the truth by the individual, is the only possible way human character can be elevated; and any theory that does not give every intelligent being a fair opportunity, somewhere, for thus receiving the truth that would save him, is utterly to be rejected by the highest dictates of reason, and is a reproach to the Divine character.

The good Christian people of Derby must put their neighbors and old friends, and their own children, under legal obligation to hire a minister, or they would not release them from paying to the old society, as though some state *authority* must be exerted by somebody or they might not attend to religion.

The town appointed in 1742, Samuel Tomlinson, Joseph Johnson, sen., and James Wheeler, a committee to lay out a burying place for the parish of Oxford upon the charge of said parish. That is, the expense of the laying out to be paid by the parish, but the land given by the town.

In 1745, they voted to divide school money with Oxford parish according to their grand list; the sum to be received being forty shillings on every one thousand pounds in the list; and in 1754, they sell the parsonage lands and divide with Oxford, the latter receiving forty pounds and Derby sixty. Thus did the people of the North Farms become the parish of Oxford; and they completed their organization on the 30th of June, 1741, by electing the officers of their society.

They immediately entertained the idea of building a meeting-house, and on the 6th of October of that year decided by a two-thirds vote to build it, and to request the Legislature, by committee as was the custom, to designate the site, or in their terms, "fix the place whereon their meeting-house shall be erected and built;" which was finally fixed upon "at the south end of the hill commonly called Jack's Hill, and near the highway that runs on the east side of the Little river, on land belonging to Ephraim Washborn."⁶

In May, 1743, they were authorized to settle themselves in "a church estate, by and with the consent and approbation of the neighboring churches and settle a minister according to the

⁶ Seymour and Vicinity, by W. C. Sharp, 44.

establishment of the churches in this government" This was effected according to the order imposed, and the Rev. Jonathan Lyman was ordained the first minister of the parish, Oct. 4, 1745, with a settlement of £500, to be paid in four yearly installments, and a yearly salary of £125. This was when Connecticut lawful money, or bills, were valued at four dollars to one dollar in silver.

CHRIST'S CHURCH, DERBY.

The difference of opinion as to church order which arose in the First Church of Derby, as well as most other Congregational churches in Connecticut, opened the way for the commencement of the Episcopal church in this place; and was, probably, an influence which hastened the organization of the Oxford Ecclesiastical Society. A custom grew up in Connecticut of receiving persons to the "watch and care" of the church, upon consenting to the doctrines of the church, and of baptizing the children of such consenting parents. The old rule was to baptize no children unless one at least of the parents was a member in full standing in the church. The Council at Saybrook, Conn., in 1708, sanctioned the new practice, and the General Assembly confirmed this order or method in the church, and thereafter if any church held to the old way, they were called a dissenting church. In 1733, when a minister was to be obtained in Derby to supply the place vacated by the death of Mr. Moss, this church took its position avowedly as a "dissenting Presbyterian" church; which, whatever else may have been intended by the expression, meant that no children were to be baptized except one of the parents should be a member of the church in full standing.

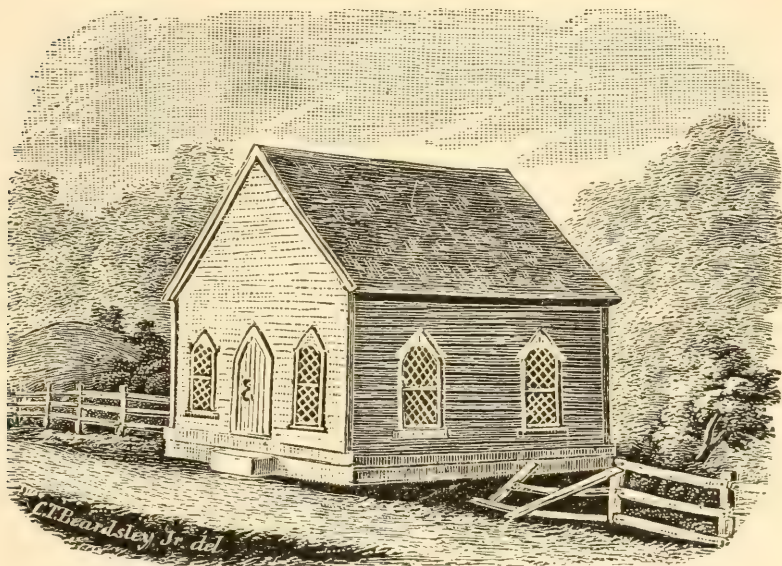
The Episcopal church, or as then called "the Church of England," held views quite to the contrary of this, admitting any children to that ordinance upon the assured watch and instruction in the Christian faith by some one, a member of that church.

Several Episcopal churches had recently, that is, within thirty years, been established in the Colony; the first at Stratford, in 1707, one at Fairfield, and, some years later, another at Newtown, and others, so that there were some five Episcopal parishes in the Colony when Mr. Daniel Humphreys was ordained

at Derby. Mr. Humphreys became quite zealous in upholding the dissenting opinions, and went out of his own parish to preach in so doing, and for which he was complained of as we have seen, by two justices of the peace of New Haven.

It was soon after this that the movement began which eventuated in the organization of the Episcopal church in Derby.

Just after the erection of the house of worship by the Church of England, the people of Derby passed the following vote, greatly to their honor, showing that the spirit of oppression was not in their hearts, whatever their views of church order may have been :



THE FIRST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN DERBY, ERECTED IN 1738.

“Again the town made choice of Mr. Abiram Canfield and Mr. Samuel Botsford to cast Derby list for the year 1739, exclusive of the rates of Churchmen and what was granted to farmers (the north farmers,) to find what sum on the pound on said list will make one hundred and forty pounds which is granted to Mr. Humphreys. Voted and passed, Dec. 10, 1739.”

Here the Churchmen, in the beginning of their enterprise, were exempted from paying to the support of the Congrega-

tional minister. The further history of this church is faithfully given by Dr. A. Beardsley.

The cut gives a fair representation of the architecture of the first Episcopal Church built in Derby. A small band of Episcopalians in the year of our Lord 1737, composed of Capt. John Holbrook and seven others, commenced "to fell the trees and hew the timbers" preparatory to erecting this humble house of worship. It was located in the old churchyard, about six rods from the highway and almost directly in front of the residence of Rev. Daniel Humphreys, in later times known as the Capt. Vose place; as indicated by the following deed:

"This indenture made this seventh day of Nov., in the Twelfth year of the Reign of our sovereign Lord, George the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France & Ireland, King Defender of the faith &c. and in the year of our Lord 1738 Between John Holbrook of Derby in the county of New Haven, . . with Abigail Holbrook his wife of the one part, and the Rev^d Jonathan Arnold of New Haven afores^d Missionary from the Honorable Society in England for the propagating the gospel in foreign parts, and Rector of the Church at Derby aforesaid, of the other part, whereas the said John Holbrook and Abigail Holbrook his wife, are seized in fee simple . . of one quarter of an acre and two rods of ground, situate . . in Derby afores^d butting, on the highway eastwardly, on land belonging to Mr. Humphries southwardly on land belonging to and in the improvement of John Holbrook afores^d; westwardly and northwardly; and whereas the said John Holbrook and Abigail Holbrook his wife, out of their piety towards God and out of their zeal for the Protestant Religion. and the Church of England as by law established, have of their own free will resolved to give and grant the said premises to the said Jonathan Arnold and his successors in the ministry in trust; nevertheless for the building and erecting a church (or finishing the house already raised thereupon,) for the worship and service of Almighty God according to the practice of the Church of England, and the rest of the land to be used as a Church yard for the burial of the dead; Now this indenture witnesseth that the said John Holbrook and Abigail his wife upon the consideration aforesaid and of five shillings of lawful money to them in hand paid by the s^d Jonathan Arnold before the erecting hereof, . . and that the said Jonathan Arnold, or the incumbent for the time being or the Church Wardens for the time being, for the enclosing the above bargained premises, do faithfully make & maintain the fence forever;

have given granted, . . . to the said Jonathan Arnold as minister of the Church of England & his successors in that place and in that order forever to the use interests or purposes herein before recited & mentioned concerning the same ; and to no other use, interest or purpose whatsoever.

John Holbrook.

Abigail Holbrook."

The entire expense of this edifice was borne by eight men, but it must have been constructed by piecemeals as it does not appear to have been completed until about the year 1746. The first "Meeting House" having been built in 1682, from that time until about 1737, Presbyterianism or Congregationalism was the dominant religion of the town, supported by taxation. An incident is here worth relating that shows how the first disciple of Episcopacy in Derby was made. During the labors of the celebrated Rev. George Whitefield in this country he visited in Derby and preached in a private house now standing Up Town. Quite a religious stir and an exciting revival took place in Derby, about that time. A Mrs. Plum living near Plum Brook became so much excited concerning her spiritual welfare, that she hastened on foot to Milford to see and consult with her mother upon the subject. While there she had an interview with a colored woman who had been brought up and instructed in the Church of England. The colored Churchwoman talked feelingly to Mrs. Plum and gave her several books, (some of which are still preserved,) on the doctrines and worship of the English church. She read them prayerfully and thus became the first open and known Episcopalian in the town. The religious awakening caused by Whitefield's preaching, provoked much inquiry and warm discussion as to the qualifications of church members, but *his* converts by no means were the only ones benefited by his labors. John Holbrook and his companions became more interested in serious matters, and chose to worship God after the manner and discipline of their mother church. Episcopal gatherings became frequent in the neighborhood and from house to house, in the largest room of some dwelling, church services were held, and the seed sown a century and a half ago in this way has borne abundant fruit. A central place of worship had become most desirable. There was a rude park "where three roads meet" near (now 1879)

Joseph H. Reemer's residence, called the Commons. The few who dissented from the "Meeting-house" on Riggs Hill, resolved to locate their house of worship on one corner of the Commons, which was then the court end of the town, but they were unexpectedly met with opposition, for a town meeting was called and a vote passed against the right of any one to build a house of worship on the Commons. Capt. Holbrook, more earnest than ever in a good cause, then donated the lot in front of Mr. Humphreys's residence, for a burying ground and a church. From that day to this it has been called "the Episcopal grave yard," and many a departed one from a long distance has been brought here to be placed in his narrow cell by the side of his endeared ancestors. With slender means the church as above stated was completed in 1746. It was called Christ's Church, a designation not uncommon at that period in the Colony, for Episcopal churches that could have no fixed name and consecration by a Bishop. It belongs to the office of a bishop to consecrate churches, and there were none in this country before the Revolution. Here in this little barn-like structure, with its raftered walls, the godly shepherd Mansfield was married, and here the worshipers for half a century went in and out to their morning and evening devotions, loving the church as the apple of their eye. The "Sabbaday House" as it was called, in which resided a mother in Israel, Mrs. Johnson, stood near by the little church. When suffering from cold or tired of a dull, prosy sermon, the people often sallied out and congregated here to warm themselves and partake of refreshments from their scanty bags or baskets. In those days the luxury of heat from stoves or furnaces was unknown to church-going people. On one occasion the slowest and most uninteresting of preachers found his congregation almost wholly retired into the "Sabbaday House," which obliged him to omit the "tenthly and lastly" part of his sermon. The first stated services held in Derby by an Episcopal minister were those of Rev. Jonathan Arnold, an itinerant missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and formerly a Congregational minister at West Haven. He declared for the Church of England in 1734, and afterwards went to England to receive Holy Orders. His residence was in West Haven, and the chief

places beyond it where he most frequently officiated were Derby and Waterbury.⁷ He was succeeded by the Rev. Theophilus Morris, a second missionary from England, who preached about these parts and the neighboring towns nearly three years, when Rev. James Lyons, a third missionary, followed, whose labors ceased in Derby soon after the church edifice was completed. Dr. Mansfield was the fourth missionary of the society ; a particular account of whom will be found in his biographical sketch.

Two parcels of land were deeded by Samuel Hull, William Clark and Mordecai Marks, April 13, 1747, "in consideration of the sum of four hundred and fifteen pounds current money . . paid by John Holbrook, Jonas Smith, Thomas Wooster, Abel Gunn and sundry other persons who are professors of the Church of England . . do by these presents with the advice and concurrence of the best of our neighbors therein concerned, all professors of the Church of England ; do hereby give and grant the following pieces of land hereafter expressed intending the same for the first glebe lands to endow a certain parish church in the township of said Derby now erected and carrying on called Christ's Church by us the said Hull, Clark, Mordecai Marks and the rest of our neighbors concerned therein ; For the better accomplishing the endeavors aforesaid in great reverence and regard to the Church of England as established by law, and her excellent doctrine, service, piety and order, preferable to any other upon earth ; for the honor of God, the surest peace and comfort of ourselves, neighbors and posterity ; have founded the parish church aforesaid for the use aforesaid, and for the endowment thereof do by these presents freely give, grant, convey and confirm unto the society for the propagating the gospel in foreign parts, two certain parcels of land, within the township of Derby lying near the meeting-house ; one of said parcels of land contains by estimation three acres be it more or less, with an orchard and barn thereon standing, . . the other containing six acres lying near the other . . being part swamp and part upland with a house and orchard thereon standing ; . . to said society and their successors forever, but in trust and for the special interest and purpose hereafter mentioned, to say as soon as there shall be a rector

⁷ Beardsley's History of the Church, Conn. vol. I, p. 3.

according to the order of the Church of England by law established, instituted and inducted, the premises shall be and inure to the use of such rector incumbent and his successors for the glebe lands of the said church in fee simple forever. In witness etc.

Samuel Hull.

William Clark.

Mordecai Marks."

This was the home of the Rev. Richard Mansfield as long as he lived.

The growth of Episcopacy in Derby from 1737 to 1797, called for a more commodious house of worship. The enterprise and even the population which had centered "Up Town" seemed now to be centering towards the Narrows, which in 1797 commercially and in other respects, was in the height of its prosperity. The parish with great unanimity, voted to remove the church edifice half a mile down towards the Narrows, then called New Boston and located it on the beautiful knoll overlooking the Naugatuck, and in front of the house now (1879) owned by Mr. P. McEnerney, but formerly long the residence of the Rev. Calvin White. This edifice, spacious in dimensions and in keeping with the style of churches then built, was commenced in 1796, and its corner stone laid the following year. After its completion, the members of the parish voted to change the name of Christ's to that of St. James's Church, and in 1799 it was consecrated with this name by Bishop Jarvis.

The parish continued to flourish under the rectorship of Mansfield, Jewett and others, but after a period of forty-two years, the question of again changing the location of the church was agitated. Birmingham then was growing rapidly as a manufacturing village, and the worshiping members of the languishing parish were drifting away from the old edifice. Rev. Joseph Scott, then rector, importuned by his parishioners, made a report to a parish meeting, May 5, 1841, setting forth "the bad condition of the old church with regard to its location, and advancing reasons in support of its immediate removal to a more central part of the parish as being vitally connected with its prosperity and permanent welfare."⁸ At this meeting, a com-

⁸Parish Record.

mittee of three was appointed, viz. : E. N. Shelton, Birmingham, Benjamin Hodge, Up Town, and Levi Hotchkiss for the Narrows, to take a look at the situation and report progress. The removal was not opposed by *any* but approved by *all*, yet the new location was not so easily settled. Some favored the Narrows opposite the Congregational church, but here a suitable lot could not be obtained. The good and pious Leman Stone, a tottering pillar in the parish, favored the Causeway and urged the building of a mound raised above all freshets, whereon to locate the church, while a large majority was for Birmingham. A census of the families of the parish was taken, and the committee, May 26, 1841, reported strongly in favor of Birmingham. An additional incentive was, that a spacious lot in front of the public park would be donated by Smith and Phelps for church purposes. The parish at the same meeting voted unanimously to build their new edifice at that place, provided the money could be raised by subscription for that purpose. A liberal spirit was awakened and the money raised. A stone church was decided upon, its corner stone laid by Rev. Stephen Jewett in 1842, and a historical discourse was delivered on the occasion, by Rev. Dr. Coit of Bridgeport. April 11, 1843, it was consecrated St. James's Church, by Bishop Brownell "in the twenty-fourth year of his consecration."

At the regular Easter meeting, April 17, 1843, the parish in full vote, passed the following resolution. "That the regular services of St. James's Church shall be held in the new church edifice at Birmingham, and that the bell, organ and other fixtures belonging to said church or parish, be removed into the same,"⁹ which was done.

Naturally tenacious of precious and long cherished associations, some of the church people up town felt aggrieved that their candle-stick had been removed, and at once withdrew from "their first love" and formed a nucleus which resulted in a "new parish which was admitted June, 1844, into the diocese as such by the name of Christ's Church, Derby,"¹⁰ the history of which will be found in its proper place.

The rectors connected with this parish, are Mansfield,

⁹Parish Record.

¹⁰See Church Journal, 1844.

White, (assistant,) Blakeslee, Jewett, Bradley, (assistant,) Scott, Ashley, Guion, Flag, Coxe, Fuller, Brainard, Chamberlain and Baldwin,—only six now living. Keeping within the record, it will thus be seen that St. James's parish with its long roll of worthy and devoted rectors, through all its vicissitudes, has come down unbroken from its origin in 1737, to the present time.

In the division of lands at various times, various tracts were left, which at the time it was thought unwise or inconvenient to divide, or no one desired to settle on them. Such a tract was held at Great Hill consisting of something over one hundred acres. This division was made on the 20th of March, 1756, to the *proprietors*, which meant all who had paid toward the original purchases of the Indians, and none others except by a special vote of the town. Hence *rights* are named to the original settlers who had been deceased many years; and hence there are many deeds recorded, signed by the heirs of such original proprietors. Others had sold their rights to all lands in the town, whatever they might be, to new settlers, or persons resident out of the town. The division was made mostly to the original owners, and then the new owners must prove their right to possession. Hence this list of names brings up nearly all the persons, familiar in the history of the town one hundred years. This land it is said belonged to the fourth division, and was parceled in lots of about one and a half acres to each, to the rights of:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Jonathan Miles, | 17. Samuel Clark, |
| 2. Joseph Hawkins, | 18. Samuel Bassett, |
| 3. Ephraim Smith, | 19. Samuel Brinsmaid, |
| 4. Edward Riggs, | 20. Samuel Hull, |
| 5. John Smith, | 21. John Smith, |
| 6. Samuel Nichols, | 22. John Chatfield, |
| 7. Thomas Wooster, | 23. Samuel Bowers, |
| 8. Samuel Russell, | 24. Samuel Gunn, |
| 9. Gideon Johnson, | 25. Abraham Pierson, |
| 10. Joseph Nichols, | 26. John Prindle, Jun., |
| 11. Ebenezer Riggs, | 27. Ebenezer Johnson, Jun., |
| 12. Nathaniel Bowers, | 28. Heirs of David Wooster, |
| 13. John Weed, | 29. Moses Wooster, |
| 14. John Townner, | 30. Andrew Smith, |
| 15. Stephen Pierson, | 31. Ebenézer Harger, |
| 16. Capt. Joseph Hull, | 32. Joseph Johnson, |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 33. John Hull, | 59. Heirs of Sylvester Wooster, |
| 34. Samuel Harger, | 60. James Humphrey, |
| 35. Bridget Bowers, | 61. Wm. Tomlinson, |
| 36. John Twitchell, | 62. Francis French, |
| 37. Heirs of Samuel Bryan, | 63. Samuel Moss, |
| 38. John Davis, | 64. John Johnson, |
| 39. John Tibballs, | 65. John Riggs, |
| 40. Peter Johnson, | 66. Israel Moss, |
| 41. Wm. and Abigail Moss, | 67. George Black, |
| 42. Martha Beaman, | 68. Col. Ebenezer Johnson, |
| 43. Wm. Woolcott and wife, | 69. Timothy Russell, |
| 44. Stephen Pierson, | 70. John Holbrook, |
| 45. John Munson, | 71. Jonathan Hill, |
| 46. Samuel Washborn, | 72. Eliphalet Gillett, |
| 47. Samuel Tomlinson, | 73. Abel Holbrook, |
| 48. Micah Denman, | 74. Barnabas Baldwin, |
| 49. John and Elizabeth Durand, | 75. John Prindle, |
| 50. Samuel Riggs, | 76. Isaac Tomlinson, |
| 51. Joseph Summers, | 77. Jabez Harger, |
| 52. Abraham Tomlinson, | 78. Abel Gunn, |
| 53. Joseph Moss, | 79. John Bowers, |
| 54. Joseph Smith, | 80. Benjamin Stiles, |
| 55. Timothy Wooster, | 81. Jonathan Lumm, |
| 56. Jeremiah Johnson, | 82. Nathan Smith, |
| 57. John Tomlinson, | 83. William Washborn. |
| 58. Abiram Canfield, | |

Another effort was made for the erection of a town house in 1767, and the place designated by a Court committee, the report not being seen, the location is unknown, but it was probably on Meeting-house hill; now known as Academy hill, at Ansonia, but at Derby and Birmingham as Up Town. The committee to build this house was Capt. Joseph Riggs, Dea. Eliphalet Hotchkiss and Ens. Nathan Smith. Here is the old builder, Eliphalet Hotchkiss, who has been found on two other occasions at the same business; but he has become deacon and therefore, as a matter of certainty, must be a far better workman than before, making money all the faster; for whoever knew a deacon that was not rich?

A town house had been built some years before according to the following town action:

"Dec. 23, 1745. Voted that the place for building a town house for the use of the town of Derby shall be at a place called Cankwood Plain, and that said house may be improved for a

school-house for the use of schooling for the inhabitants of the said town."

This house was built, since a record was made in 1747, of fifty pounds paid towards the cost of it.

The late William R. Lewis of Huntington, a native of Derby, had left the following valuable information of

LAND SLIDES.

"Mr. J. W. Barber in giving publicity to the land slide that occurred in 1764, a few rods south of Mr. Edward N. Shelon's residence, leaves the impression that something like a volcanic eruption occurred at that place. I wish to remove that impression. There have been three land slides in Derby of which this was the first. The second was on the Baldwin lot, so called in former times, in the prolongation of the road leading up the hill, passing the school-house in the Narrows, some six or eight rods beyond the angle where the road turns to the right. This was about 1790, and some remains of it may be seen yet. Another since came into the road between the house of Col. Gates, formerly Jesse Beach's and that of Wyllis Hotchkiss. These land slides are common in all mountainous, temperate and arctic countries, and take place during a warm rain after a long, severe frost has compacted a mass of earth, sometimes strengthened by intertwining roots. Frost expands the mass with great power. If the surface is curved a little upward or other things favoring, the mass of earth rising a little, leaves a vacancy under it, into which water insinuates itself, and having entered higher up the acclivity through a crack, an animal's burrough, a spot protected from frost by snow or other cause, creates an upward pressure, proportioned to the difference in the altitude of the water where it enters the ground, and where its descent is arrested, and it exerts a force, the amount of which may be appreciated by reference to hydro-mechanical law as displayed in the hydrostatic press used to lift ships out of water, and as used to place the tube of the Victoria bridge on its piers at Montreal in 1859, when ten thousand tons of iron was raised from floats and placed on the piers with ease and safety. This upheaval detaches the mass from its surroundings and then gravitation sends it thundering down the hill.

“The Birmingham land slide was on a declivity lying at an angle of about forty-five degrees from the horizon in a geological drift formation destitute of adhesiveness,—no rock *in situ*,—and below the frozen mass the earth was easily washed away by running water. The lightnings, the sulphur and the subterranean winds as represented to Mr. Barber, were ‘of imagination all compact.’ The land slides of the White hills of New Hampshire are similar, and with which all are familiar. That of 1826, at the Notch, overwhelming the Willy family of nine persons was similar to this only incomparably larger and moving about two miles.”

This natural science of Mr. Lewis is well, but the fact still remains that this was a peculiar land slide; for Mr. Lewis Hotchkiss, who assisted in removing a part of this land slide some forty years since, informs that a large heap of earth, some rods in length was thrown out from the hill some six or eight rods, leaving the level plane over which the earth passed. Allowing that the interval between the hill and the heap of earth may have filled in during fifty years, although there was no appearance of such process, still the distance of such a mass of earth from the bank is scarcely explained by an ordinary land slide.

Some considerable idea of the inhabitants of the town as settled within its territory, just before the Revolution, may be obtained from the laying out of the school districts. A committee for this purpose was appointed and made their report in 1766. “The first district is on the east side of Naugatuck river and shall be bound westerly on the Great river and Naugatuck river, southerly and easterly on Milford line, northerly the line shall begin half-way between the Rev. Mr. Daniel Humphreys’s dwelling house and Mr. Oliver Curtiss’s dwelling house and so a west line to Naugatuck river and so run northeastward forty rods, northwesterly of Mr. Joseph Loveland’s dwelling house and thence an east line to Milford line,—forty-seven families.

“The second district is on the east side of Naugatuck river, and is bounded southerly with the north line of the first district, and westerly on Naugatuck river, easterly on Milford line, and northerly from Milford line to the head of Riggs’s swamp west ten degrees north to Naugatuck river,—twenty-nine families.

"The third district is on the east side of Naugatuck river, and is bounded southerly on the north line of the second district, easterly on Milford line, northerly on Waterbury line, and westerly on Naugatuck river, as low as the mouth of the Little river as far as the little brook that runs into said river out of Mr. Jonathan Miles's swamp meadow, and thence with the highway to the great bridge below the falls,—twenty-two families.

"The fourth district is bounded southerly with the Little river, easterly with the Naugatuck river, northerly with Waterbury line as far west as to the east side of Mr. Jonathan Miles's farm, and westerly with the highway that runs the east side of said Miles's farm down to the Little river, taking Lieut. John Wooster and Mr. Abraham Bassett into the said district,—fourteen families.

"The fifth district is bounded with the line of the fourth, as high north as to the south part of Mr. Jonathan Miles's farm, and then runs westerly two rods north of Thomas Wooster's dwelling house, and then a straight line to the south end of John Bassett's meadow to the Little river, and thence to Israel Trowbridge's barn, and thence to the Little river at the north end of Wooster park and so to the highway where the fourth district is bounded,—twenty-one families.

"The sixth district is bounded southerly with the fifth, east with the fourth, north with Waterbury and Woodbury line to the Little river, and westerly with the Little river down to the corner of said Bassett's meadow,—fourteen families.

"The seventh district is bounded north with Woodbury line, west with the Great river down to the mouth of the Five-mile brook, south with the Five-mile brook to Woodbury road, and thence to Israel Trowbridge's barn, and east with the fifth and sixth districts, thirty-two families.

"The eighth district is bounded north with the seventh, west with the Great river down to the south end of Paul's plain, and thence the south line runs eastward twenty rods south of Noah Tomlinson's dwelling-house, and thence to the Rock spring, and thence to the mouth of the great brook that runs into Naugatuck river, and easterly with Naugatuck river and the third district and the Little river,—forty families."

"The ninth district is bounded north with the eighth district,

west with the Great river to the mouth of the Naugatuck, and east with the Naugatuck,—thirty-seven families.

These two hundred and fifty-six families, if averaging five to a family, which is the usual method of numbering, gives twelve hundred and eighty persons, or possibly thirteen hundred persons in the town.¹¹

In 1779, some change was made and a new district was formed out of the fourth and fifth, including the following families, west of Tobie's rock.

Joseph Davis,
Abraham Bassett,
Samuel Smith, jun.,
David Pierson,
John Davis,
John Church,

Isaac Beecher,
Abraham Beecher,
Ebenezer Riggs,
John Riggs,
Bradford Steele.

In the same year another district was formed, taking a "part of the north district, a part of Great hill district and a part of Rimmon district, including the following families:"

Bradford Steele,
Ashbel Steele,
Hezekiah Wooden,
Reuben Perkins,
Ranford Whitney,
Lois Riggs,
John Wooster,
Eunice Pritchard,
James Pritchard, jun.,
Samuel Wooster,

William Gordon,
John Botsford,
Edward Harger,
Josiah Washborn,
Abraham Wooster,
Daniel Davis,
Benjamin Davis,
Ebenezer Keeney,
Theophilus Miles,
Jonathan Miles.

In 1781, liberty was granted "Capt. Ebenezer Gracey and the rest of the inhabitants of the district for schooling, to build a school-house on the new highway that leads from Stevens's ferry (the Narrows), down to Milford."

The second district had had a school-house since 1711, but no others are mentioned before the Revolution, except one on Great hill, spoken of in 1777, after that a thorough changing of boundaries west of the Naugatuck river was perfected.

There had been schools kept in various parts of the town from 1708-9 up to this time, but they were kept in private

¹¹Derby contained in 1756, 1,000 inhabitants; in 1774, 1,889; in 1790, 2,994.

houses, except at the village, Derby, now Academy hill, at Cank wood town house, and for a short time previously at Great hill.

DERBY LANDING.

Among the first records of the town the *Fishing Place* is mentioned, and in 1666 a highway was made by Edward Wooster, through the *Long Lot* to the Fishing Place, which place it appears, was at or near Derby Landing, or possibly a little above it, at first. At that time there was no river on the east side of the meadow land; nothing but a little brook. The History of Seymour says there were no islands or meadow below the causeway between Birmingham and Derby, and that there was deep water where the meadow now is, but it seems almost impossible to have filled up in so short a time, two hundred years; besides, the first records mention several islands as then existing, namely, "Two-mile island," below the Narrows, "Walnut tree island," at the junction of the rivers, owned some time by Stephen Pierson, the "Fish island" or fishing place, and the island lying in the Ousatonic, south of Lieut. Thomas Wheeler's house on Birmingham point, and which Mr. Wheeler bought of the Indians, and still later the westernmost island in the Ousatonic is purchased of the Indian chief. There were then three islands at this place, at the first settlement, besides Two-mile island. After a few years from the making of the highway to the Fishing Place, a landing was constructed at that place for shipping produce. This highway through the Long lot was the only road up and down the river at the time, except Milford road that went over the hill by the Swift place, and no road from the Narrows east.

All commodities brought to the Landing were carted up this highway to the old village, Up Town. There was a landing all this time at Birmingham point on the Ousatonic. At first, and for a few years this was on the east side of the point, but afterwards went to the west side. Sometime before 1700, there was a house built at the Fishing place, that was called the fish house, but which served, doubtless, somewhat as a warehouse, for some years. A little after 1700, the principal shipping place

was at Joseph Hawkins's warehouse on the west side of Birmingham point, and continued there nearly fifty years.

In 1745, the old road through the Long lot was given up, or nearly so, and a new highway made from the Narrows on the bank up to Old Town, and in 1772, this road was changed somewhat and improved, being about where it now is. A little before 1781, the first highway was made from the Landing out south-east towards Milford. In laying the highway on the bank, from the Narrows, in 1745, although a full description of its boundaries is given, no dwellings or buildings are mentioned, and hence it is probable none were there at that time, except possibly the old fish house at the Landing.

In Barber's History it is said that Capt. Ithiel Keeney was the first white child born at the Landing; the date of his birth being March 17, 1755. This information Mr. Barber obtained from Mr. Keeney himself, and is no doubt correct, as Mr. Keeney was one of the most reliable men ever in the town. The fact that for more than thirty years he was the treasurer of the town, is sufficient proof of this statement. Ebenezer Keeney, the father of Ithiel, came into the town a young man and married Betsey Davis in 1738, and resided on the road a little way south-east from Old Town until he built his house at the Landing in 1754, for Ithiel's sister Abigail was born in 1753, yet Ithiel was the first born at the Landing. It is, therefore, very probable, that the Keeney house was the first at the Landing.

Stephen Whitney bought a piece of land at New Boston, adjoining Mr. Keeney's, in 1762, and another in 1764, and built on this land a store, and continued in business as a merchant until he delivered it to "James Juancy, Samuel Broome and Company, with all that were the said Whitney's creditors in New York, on the 16th day of September, 1768, and Abraham Demill of Stratford, . . . which said store house stands on the bank of the river, with some land west side of the store house called store-house square."

The next movement for building this place, then called New Boston, is recorded in town meeting as follows: "December 18, 1769, voted that Capt. Ebenezer Gracey (spelled also Grasse) have liberty to build a wharf adjoining the landing place at New

Boston, beginning at the basswood tree northward of Stevens's ferry, and to extend northward sixty feet, and also to build a warehouse on said wharf, and to build three feet into the bank with this reserve, that all the inhabitants in this town that freight upon said Gracey's vessel, shall have liberty to store any goods or grain in said warehouse so long as they shall stand in need, store free, provided the said Gracey build the same within three years from this date."

The next year, Capt. Gracey bought ninety-one feet front on the river, of Joseph Wheeler, "bounded northerly on Betty Keeney, and southerly on the land of Samuel Broome of New York, and company."

"Dec., 1770. Voted that the town of Derby thinks that it will be a public advantage to have a ferry started on Derby side of the river at the Narrows, and that Mr. Joseph Wheeler's wharf is the most convenient place, and that the town desires the Hon. General Assembly to start a ferry there on said Wheeler." This indicates that Stevens's ferry which had been running one year certain and probably longer, from the then Stratford side of the river, but Derby people proposed to have one on Derby side. The amount of generosity toward Mr. Stevens, who had been at the expense of starting a ferry, is not spoken of; probably they thought it not "enough to speak of."

A ferry was continued, at least until 1833, when a proposition was made in town meeting to give it up, but just when it did stop is not ascertained.

From 1770, onward for some years, there was much speculation in lots of land at Derby Narrows, the people supposing that really a New Boston was to arise to be a great city, if not to eclipse any other city of that name.

CHAPTER VI.

DERBY IN THE REVOLUTION.

1774—1783.



THE history of the American Revolution is yet to be written, and when such a work shall be completed it will have been gathered as well from local history as the more public prints and archives. It is also within the narrow scope of local history, giving particulars for which the general historian cannot find room, that we may gain some of the most definite views of those hardships which were a part of the *great sum* by which our fathers obtained their freedom, and in order to know the full force of such an event on the local community it is necessary to understand the relations of such local town to the state and of the state and nation to the causes of such an event. And, as it is the practice at the present day to give a distorted or perverted meaning to the actual relations and principles which caused the Revolution, it is important to repeat and delineate those causes, in order that those who are disposed may have a just understanding of those principles.

The policy of England with reference to the American Colonies had long been of a nature to produce uneasiness and resistance in the minds of the more intelligent classes. The English who came hither were from the first unwilling to be considered as having lost any rights they had possessed at home, and boasted themselves as loyal subjects to the ruler whoever it might be of the parent country in almost every written transaction and deed of land executed in the country. One of the principles concerning which they were most tenacious, was that of taking part in framing the laws by which they were to be governed. It was held at an early day that no law of England ought to be binding upon the people of the Colonies without their own consent, and as they were not allowed a representation in the English Parliament they claimed that all enactments of Parliament for the Colonies were without force until

assented to by the Colonial Assemblies ; and this idea had been instituted and cherished under the idea of Constitutional Government as maintained by a large proportion of the people of the mother country. Had England at that time possessed statesman of no extraordinary ability, instead of arbitrary dictators there would have been no Revolution in the Colonies. This claim was especially insisted upon in regard to measures for their taxation, whether direct or by way of import duties.

Little account, however, was made in England of the pretended rights of the colonists as subjects of the crown, although they had in part sanctioned these claims for many years, both in their parliamentary legislation and the grants of the crown. It became necessary to increase the revenue of the kingdom, and the British ministry determined to do this by means of a tax on the people of America.

There was the religious element, also, that came into consideration. It was well known that after the restoration of Charles II. there was a strong purpose in the government and a large party, to make the Church of England the ruling church in America, and it was in regard to this idea that much controversy had been indulged among the leading men of the Colonies for more than fifty years previous to the Revolution. The starting point to the re-establishment of church authority was to subjugate the Colonies politically or by governmental authority and hence they maintained that the power of Great Britain to tax them without their consent, must be asserted and maintained at all costs, and to this end many efforts had been planned but failed to be effective.

The French war had left the Colonies greatly reduced and some of them heavily burdened. In 1762, the public debt of New York was £300,000 and the population of that province was taxed £40,000 per annum to discharge it ; yet the Assembly granted a new appropriation demanded by England for the support of the army. Connecticut had been issuing bills, during the war against Spain from 1740 to 1750, and again to support the war against France from 1755 to 1763, until the mother country ordered the Colony to stop, (about 1760,) at which time it took eight dollars of paper to buy one of silver, or thereabouts, and suddenly they came to *flat* hard times. Then in

March, 1765, Parliament passed the Stamp Act. This law, which provided for the raising of a revenue in the Colonies by requiring the use of paper bearing a government stamp for every legal or commercial instrument in writing, produced so much disturbance, and awakened so much opposition both in England and in America, that it was repealed the next year. But the determination to tax the Americans was by no means abandoned. In 1767, a bill was passed imposing duties upon tea and certain other articles imported from Great Britain into the colonies. This law, more directly than any other measure, led to the conflict which resulted in the Revolution. A passive resistance was at first offered throughout the country, to the designs of the government, by an agreement of the people not to import the articles upon which this tax had been laid. The first meeting held for the purpose of entering into such an agreement took place in Boston, October 28, 1767, and was followed by similar meetings in the towns of Connecticut and New York. The firmness and self-denial with which these resolutions were very generally carried out, tended greatly to increase a spirit of self-reliance and independence in the popular mind.

Other measures of the British government excited the colonists to more violent resistance. The Stamp Act, which was received with riotous demonstrations in various places, had been accompanied by another bill quite as offensive, which remained in force when the former was repealed. This bill obliged the several Assemblies of the provinces to provide quarters for the British troops maintained in America, and to furnish them with sundry supplies, at the expense of each province. New York refused to make any appropriation for this purpose; and Parliament to punish the refractory colonists, passed a law depriving that province of all powers of legislation until its orders should have been complied with. This was an infringement of their liberties which greatly alarmed the colonists. About the same time, their irritation was increased by the stringent measures taken with a view to the enforcement of the revenue laws. Under the oppressive and arbitrary system of duties which had been established, smuggling had come to be considered as a matter of course. The colonists, denied of all participation in making of laws which affected their interests, thought it no

wrong to evade those which were manifestly unreasonable and injurious. The attempt at this moment to enforce them led to repeated disturbances, especially in Boston and New York. These various acts of the British government tended to one result, which every deed of violence and bloodshed hastened, namely, the union of the Colonies in a pronounced opposition to the control of the mother country.

It may be imagined with what interest the news of public events at this period must have been received by the inhabitants of Derby. The doings of Parliament; the meetings of the Colonial Congress; the proceedings of the "sons of liberty;" the outrages of the British soldiery; the risings of the exasperated people; these and other tidings came from week to week to this quiet neighborhood, in the columns of the small gazettes, whose dingy pages wear such an old-fashioned look at present, but which to them were so full of fresh and lively import.

The course of events was watched with various feelings, for there were warm partisans of the British cause at Derby, as well as a large number who earnestly espoused the side of resistance, which they regarded religiously as well as civilly a righteous thing in the sight of the Lord. The prevailing mood was one of uncertainty. As yet none had any thought of the matter reaching any state except resistance to these special acts of Parliament.

The first recorded action of the town of Derby took place at a legal town meeting, November 29, 1774. It was after the closing of the port of Boston, in consequence of the famous tea-party which occurred in Boston on the 16th of December, 1773, and in punishment the government declared the port of Boston closed. Upon this, public meetings were held throughout the Colonies, renewing the agreement against the use of tea and expressing sympathy with the people of Boston. At the meeting in Derby, "Daniel Holbrook, Esq., was chosen moderator of the meeting.

"At said meeting the extracts of the doings of the respectable Continental Congress held at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, were considered, and the same appearing to us to be a wise and judicious plan, and most likely to effect the much to be desired union between Great Britain and the American Colonies; there-

fore, we do resolve that we will faithfully adhere to and abide by the association entered into by said Congress.

"Again, voted that the gentlemen hereafter named be a committee to see the same carried into execution, viz. :

Capt. John Holbrook,
Mr. Henry Tomlinson,
Major Jabez Thompson,
Mr. Joseph Pickett,
Capt. Thomas Clark,
Mr. Abraham Smith,
Mr. Thomas Gale,

Capt. John Coe,
Capt. Nathan Smith,
Lieut. John Bassett,
Capt. Henry Whiting,
Capt. Joseph Riggs,
Lieut. Bradford Steele,
Lieut. Ebenezer Buckingham.

"Again, voted that in case a county Congress should be agreed upon in this county, then the aforesaid committee shall choose and appoint two of their number to attend such Congress.

"Again, the town have taken into their consideration the needy and distressed circumstances of the poor of the town of Boston, by the operation of a late act of Parliament blocking their harbor, the town is of opinion it is necessary and their duty to contribute for their relief."

Here it may be seen that they declare it to be their opinion that this movement was the "most likely to effect the much to be desired union between Great Britain and the American Colonies," as though the idea of a permanent separation had scarcely entered their minds, and much less was it entertained as a probable event, showing that nothing but persevering violations of their rights by Parliament ever drove them to revolution. This was the case throughout the country wherever action was taken at this period. Dr. Franklin, just before the fight at Lexington, told the Parliament committee that he had more than once traveled almost from one end of the continent to the other, and kept a variety of company, eating, drinking, and conversing with them freely, and never had heard in any conversation, from any person, drunk or sober, the least expression of a wish for a separation, or a hint that such a thing would be advantageous to America." John Adams said afterwards: "There was not a moment during the Revolution when I would not have given everything I possessed for a restoration to the state of things before the contest began, provided we could have had a sufficient security for its continuance."

As confirming this sentiment and showing the public sentiment of the people at the time, a quotation is given from the records of the town of Rye, N. Y., a near neighbor to Derby in associations at the time, expressed at a public meeting, held July 6, 1774:¹

"This meeting being greatly alarmed at the late proceedings of the British Parliament, in order to raise a revenue in America, and considering their late most cruel, unjust and unwarrantable act for blockading the port of Boston, having a direct tendency to deprive a free people of their most valuable rights and privileges, an introduction to subjugate the inhabitants of the English Colonies, and render them vassals to the British House of Commons.

"*Resolved First:* that they think it their greatest happiness to live under the illustrious House of Hanover, and that they will steadfastly and uniformly bear true and faithful allegiance to his Majesty, King George the Third, under the enjoyments of their constitutional rights and privileges, as fellow subjects with those in England.

"*Second,* That we conceive it a fundamental part of the British Constitution, that no man shall be taxed but by his own consent or that of his representative in Parliament; and as we are by no means represented, we consider all Acts of Parliament imposing taxes on the Colonies, an undue exertion of power, and subversive of one of the most valuable privileges of the English Constitution."

The fourth resolution of that meeting in Rye, reveals the object for which the colonists were seeking at that time, and is the same as intimated in the resolution of the people of Derby, a little later in the same year: viz.: "That the unity and firmness of measures in the colonies, are the most effectual means to secure the invaded rights and privileges of America, and to avoid the impending ruin which now threatens this once happy country."²

The fifth resolution of that meeting, expressed the purpose

¹Many like resolutions were passed in public meetings throughout the state of Connecticut at that time. See Hinman's War of the Revolution.

²Many like resolutions were passed in the towns in Connecticut at that time. See Hinman's Hist. of the Revolution.

to support the counsels and doings of the General Congress, as was expressed with marvelous unanimity throughout the country. Many extracts like these might be made, but are unnecessary, as the oneness of the people at that time, in the general, is a conceded matter.

But what were the rights and privileges that the people of the Colonies claimed, or were striving to maintain? Certainly not those of *universal* liberty and freedom, as entertained in the United States since the Revolution. No *such* liberty was then dreamed of. The statement of Dr. Benjamin Trumbull in the commencement of his History of Connecticut, that, "The settlement of New England, purely for the purposes of religion, and the propagation of civil and religious liberty, is an event which has no parallel in the history of modern ages," is clearly true in a limited sense, but the extent and broadness of religious and civil liberty as developed by the American Revolution was no part of the plan of the first settlers, nor of the claims of the people of New England up to the battle of Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775. When Patrick Henry said "Give me liberty or give me death," he made the key that unlocked the mind and heart of man, to the grand idea of *Human Liberty*. Since *that* day it has been very easy to declaim about freedom, but before that it was but *certain*, or particular rights and privileges that were claimed by anybody, anywhere in Christendom. These particulars as claimed by the Colonists were, first to order their churches as they had done from the first, as they judged the Bible directed, without being governed by the English, or any other church; and second, the civil privileges guaranteed, as they believed were guaranteed, and as they had enjoyed by and under the British Constitution. These are the historical facts, according to hundreds of sermons and public documents of those times. The Rev. Alexander Gillet, one of the most learned young men of the period, preached a sermon of two hours and a half in length, in Wolcott, Conn., on Fast day, 1774, in which these definite points and claims are stated, and this is corroborated by hundreds of other sermons of that time, as well as by the declaration of rights by the Colonial Congress in September, 1774, and the *Declaration of Independence*.

If then the fathers before the Revolution are found acting upon principles not in accordance with universal freedom, it should be no mystery; for they knew of nothing of the kind, and professed nothing of the kind. If any be so unfamiliar with history as to ask whether the fathers propagated a larger *degree* of liberty in these Colonies than they could and would have enjoyed in the mother country, it would be easy to answer in the affirmative, by a mass of historical testimony sufficient to convince any but the willful. Obedience to the majority vote of the persons interested, was a principle not allowed in England, but practiced here by extending the application, from the first. The Rev. John Beach of Newtown, in writing to England in 1767, said;³ "It is some satisfaction to me to observe that in this town, of late, our elections, the church people make the major vote, which is the *first* instance of that kind in this Colony, if not in all New England." How strange such an expression. The people of Derby, an adjoining town to Mr. Beach, had practiced on that principle from 1681, nearly one hundred years, in all their church business. Mr. Beech could have learned the fact if he had been disposed to look at the records of the town, at any time. Mr. Beech also says in the same communication, "And I am full in the opinion, that if those great men, upon whose pleasure it depends to grant us such a blessing, [a bishop] did but know as we do that the church people here are the only fast friends to our subjection to, or connection with England, as hath lately appeared, they would, even upon political reasons, grant us the favor which we have so long wished and prayed for." What was the significance of the £45,000 raised in Connecticut, to aid England in the war against Spain, in 1740, and the equipping and sending the soldiers who with Massachusetts captured Louisburg, where several millions of dollars worth of war material were captured, and not a dollar's worth allowed to those who did the work; and the fitting a vessel, *The Defence*, on which were sent in 1741, two hundred soldiers, to Cuba in this same Spanish war? What meant the immense taxes levied in Connecticut, and soldiers sent in the French war of 1755 to 1763, in which Connecticut had but little to gain and much to lose, if it did not mean loy-

³Beardsley's History of The Church in Connecticut, vol. 1, 251.

alty to, "and connection with" England? Connecticut raised about 5,000 soldiers during the first three years of the French war, for the several campaigns against Crown Point; and the whole expenses of that war, to Connecticut, must have exceeded £500,000; a sum immense for the number and circumstances of the people. What is loyalty, if this is not?

At a meeting of the General Assembly in April, 1775, a law was passed to raise one-fourth of the militia for the special defense of the Colony, formed into companies of one hundred men each, and into six regiments. A major general, two brigadier generals and six colonels were appointed. This force was sent to Boston immediately after the fighting at Lexington. Major Jabez Thompson, Captain Nathaniel Johnson and their thirty-two men from Derby were among the companies sent, and afterwards drew ten pounds and four shillings as part pay of the expenses of that journey. Therefore Derby had a part in the first rally in the great struggle for freedom.

The officers from Derby at this time were: David Wooster, Esq., major general; Jabez Thompson, 1st major of the 1st regiment, and captain of the 2d company; Bradford Steele, 1st lieutenant in the same company; Nathan Pierson, ensign, and Nathaniel Johnson, captain, of another company.

This company was probably in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.

On the first day of the next July, the Connecticut Assembly ordered two more regiments, the seventh and eighth, to be fitted at once and sent forward to the army at Boston. William Hull of Derby was appointed first lieutenant in the second company of the seventh regiment.⁴ While the Derby troops were on this expedition to Boston, one of the most brilliant exploits of the Revolution, the capture of Ticonderoga, was planned, principally by General David Wooster, a Derby citizen, in consultation with some of his associates in the Legislature, and the expedition started on its war mission; the accomplishment of which surprised both the Old and the New World. General Wooster and some others became responsible for the expenses of this expedition, but they were afterwards relieved from them by the Colony.

⁴Royal R. Hinman's War of the Revolution—Connecticut.

The fall of Ticonderoga alone gave to Congress, aside from the importance of the place, about one hundred and twenty iron cannon, fifty swivels, two mortars, one howitzer, one coehorn, ten tons of musket balls, three cart loads of flints, thirty new carriages, a large quantity of shells, one hundred stands of arms, ten barrels of powder, two brass cannon, to say nothing of materials for ship building, pork, flour, beans, peas and other valuables.

In August of the same year, Giles Hall was appointed captain of the brig *Minerva*, and Thomas Horsey of Derby first lieutenant on the same vessel.

In the summer of 1775, General Wooster in command of a regiment nearly full of Connecticut troops, in which were some from Derby, was sent to New York for the defense of that place. A correspondent of those times has given the following pleasant notice of these soldiers :

“Our people now begin to see something of the pomp and circumstance of war. June 12, 1775, the Connecticut forces encamped near Greenwich are reviewed by General Wooster. A great number of gentlemen and ladies and a prodigious concourse of the inhabitants of the surrounding country have gathered to witness the review. The troops are an exceeding fine body of men and perform their exercises and evolutions with spirit and exactness, much to the satisfaction of their officers and to the spectators also. On the 27th instant, these troops, or a portion of them, pass through Rye on their way to New York, and they are to encamp a short distance from the city. General Wooster with seven companies of his regiment, and Col. Waterbury with his regiment complete, constitute the force. They appear to be a healthy, hearty body of men, about 1,800 in number, and some of them at least were destined to become well acquainted with Rye, for General Wooster afterwards had his head-quarters here for a considerable length of time.”⁵

After the battle of Bunker Hill it became very evident that a heavy struggle of war was at hand, and the hope of a friendly settlement seemed to have departed forever. The courage of the Americans was high, for, although defeated at Bunker Hill, that defeat was in effect equal to a victory, from the fact that

⁵ History of Rye, N. Y., 224.

a few militia soldiers had resisted so successfully for some hours the regular army of England. The colonists now began to act with great vigor in putting the country in a state of defense. The long line of sea coast, without a navy to protect it, demanded and received as far as possible, particular attention, especially that of Connecticut, which was greatly exposed to the enemy. Some considerable division of sentiment existed as to the propriety and right of engaging in a war of resistance to the mother country. This made it necessary to watch the movements of all persons throughout the country, lest enemies at home might do more harm than any abroad; and therefore it became necessary to appoint in each town a *Committee of Inspection*, as the following for Derby, appointed Dec. 11, 1775 :

Capt. John Holbrook,
Mr. Henry Tomlinson,
Col. Jabez Thompson,
Mr. Joseph Pickett,
Capt. Thomas Clark,
Mr. Abraham Smith,
Mr. Thomas Yale,
Mr. John Coe,
Capt. Nathan Smith,
Lieut. John Bassett,
Capt. Joseph Riggs,
Lieut. Bradford Steele,
Capt. Ebenezer Buckingham,
Charles French, Esq.,
John Davis, Esq.,
Eliphalet Hotchkiss, Esq.,

Capt. John Tomlinson,
Daniel Holbrook, Esq.,
Capt. Zechariah Hawkins,
Sheldon Clark,
Mr. Noah Tomlinson,
Capt. Nathaniel Johnson,
Capt. Timothy Baldwin,
Mr. John Howd,
Mr. John Humphrey,
Mr. John Riggs, jun.,
Mr. Ebenezer Keeney,
Capt. Ebenezer Gracey,
James Beard, Esq.,
Mr. Agar Tomlinson,
Mr. Benjamin Tomlinson,
Samuel Wheeler, jun.

It should not be supposed that all the captains above titled were military men, unless all the men, women and children of Derby were soldiers, but some two or three of them may have been captains of vessels, yet having as much honor, or more than the military captains.

It is worthy of notice that this list contains a very large proportion of the men who had been prominent in the town during the twenty-five years preceding; prominent in offices and as citizens, and in paying taxes and sustaining England in her wars against Spain and France. Capt. John Holbrook, whose name heads the list, was the man who with his wife, Abigail, had given the land for the site of the first Episcopal church and bury-

ing-ground thirty-seven years before, but who, on the breaking out of the war, withdrew from that church and returned to the Congregational church and supported the war vigorously to the end. Some of them had been engaged many years in exporting produce and importing all kinds of merchandise, until Derby was as well known in foreign parts as any town in the Colonies, and especially so in the West Indies.⁶ Whatever, therefore, affected the Colonies, affected Derby, and the people understood the fact and prepared themselves accordingly. No locality took its position of resistance more coolly, yet decidedly, boldly and manfully, than Derby. David Wooster, although born in Stratford, removing with his father into the town when about ten years of age, retaining it as his residence fifteen or more years, had distinguished himself in the Spanish and French wars, becoming quite celebrated, now took his stand for the rights of his native land, with great decision and firmness, although his old Tory friends of Stratford said if he "turned against his king he ought to be shot." William Hull, a liberally educated young lawyer, accepted the appointment of his native town as captain for the Derby company, with manly decision to serve during the war. His father, Joseph, a sea captain as well as a military, went at the first call to New York, doing noble service. Captain Jabez Thompson, of high standing, went out at the first call to Boston with several other officers of the town, and returned in a few months entitled colonel. And back of these stood this first committee of inspection of thirty-two first-class men. One company of thirty-two or more had been to Boston in the first campaign. The whole military company had been to New York with General Wooster in the summer of 1775. Truly, Derby's flag need not trail in the dust the first year of the Revolution; and what is said by Hinman⁷ may be appropriately said of Derby. "At this critical juncture of the war, no Colony was more deeply interested in the result than Connecticut, and none better prepared for the emergency. The people of this Colony had for more than a century, enjoyed one of the most beneficent colonial governments that

⁶Produce was at that time carted from New Haven to Derby to be shipped to foreign parts.

⁷Connecticut in the Revolution, Royal R. Hinman, p. 79.

ever fell to the lot of the subjects of a monarchical government. They had literally governed themselves, although nominally subject to the crown of Great Britain. Notwithstanding their extraordinary privileges, no colony stepped forth with more alacrity to the aid of the oppressed people of Massachusetts, than Connecticut ; and none exhibited more sympathy, or poured forth its blood and treasure more freely in the onset. In the campaign of 1775, she sent forth her thousands to the aid of Massachusetts ; and not only this, but she was the first to commence operations against Great Britain. Her citizens, unaided by any other colony, had conquered the forts on Lake Champlain, captured the garrisons, and brought the prisoners and munitions into Connecticut. She had also been the first to rally in sustaining the cause of the Revolution in the commercial city of New York, where she had sent her militia, under General Wooster, in the summer of 1775. Again in the autumn of the same year, her citizens had destroyed one of the most offensive royal presses in the colonies ; and finally, by the advice of General Washington, Connecticut had raised a force, which, commanded by General Lee, had wrested New York from the royal authority early in 1776." In all these movements except the printing press, Derby had an honorable, and in some of them, a conspicuous part.

In the summer of 1776, one-third of Washington's army in New York were from Connecticut, including from nine to ten thousand militia ; all the remainder of the militia of the state were ordered to Long Island, except two regiments. It is very probable, that all the soldiers or militia of Derby were at New York, and this too just at harvest time. In this year also, a company was enlisted at Derby ; William Clark, captain ; Edward Howd, lieutenant ; Jabez Pritchard, ensign.

Joseph Hull, brother of General William, was appointed lieutenant of artillery, and went to New York where he was taken prisoner and detained two years. (See his Biog.)

The real spirit of self-sacrifice and true loyalty of the Derby people to freedom is seen in the self-sacrifice of the following votes. It is easy to be patriotic when it costs nothing, but these votes were at the expense of every man that had provisions to sell.

"February 10, 1777. Whereas the General Assembly of this state at their session at Middletown on the 18th of December last, by an act did regulate the prices of a number of articles in said act enumerated: and whereas it appears to this town that it is of the utmost consequence to the community in general, and to this town in particular, that said act shall be immediately carried into effect :

"Voted, therefore, that the town will by every legal means endeavor to have the directions of said act strictly complied with; this town being fully sensible that it is the duty of every friend of his country, to sell and dispose of the articles enumerated in the act of Assembly fixing the price of labor, provisions etc., at the prices at which they are therein stated; therefore :

"Voted, that those of us who have any of them beyond what we want for our own consumption, will readily and cheerfully sell them, either for money or produce at the prices in said act stated; and that we will esteem all persons who shall not do the same, enemies to their country, and treat them accordingly, provided such person is properly convicted thereof before the committee of inspection of this town, whom we empower to take cognizance of such offenses.

"Voted, that this town do recommend the civil authority, selectmen, committee of inspection, constables and grand jurors, to proportion the several prices of the articles not enumerated in the act of Assembly and make the same public, that we may all know the same."

In 1777, they first appoint a committee to take care of the families of the soldiers in the army, consisting of John Coe, David De Forest, Capt. Thomas Clark.

In the autumn of 1778, the following committee to take care of the soldiers' clothing—that is, to invite and aid persons in making and forwarding such clothing and to see that the town received pay or credit, to balance for taxes to a certain extent,—were appointed.

Samuel Hull,
David De Forest,
Abraham Beecher,
Capt. John Tomlinson,

Capt. Joseph Riggs,
Isaac Smith,
Reuben Tucker,
Ebenezer Gracey,

Capt. Timothy Baldwin,
 Nathan Buckingham,
 Capt. John Riggs,
 Lieut. Samuel Wheeler,
 Samuel Bassett,
 Daniel Holbrook, jun.,
 Capt. John Holbrook,

Capt. Nathaniel Johnson,
 Joseph Russell,
 Capt. Hotchkiss, Esq.,
 Noah Tomlinson,
 Thomas Clark, Esq.,
 John Howd,

"The town by their vote give to each soldier in the continental army that counts for the town of Derby, ten pounds money each, in lieu of the linen overalls, linen shirts and shoes that were voted to them last year as a bounty."

The following rate, fixed the same year, was the lowest imposed at any one year during the war. "The town grants a rate of one shilling and ninepence on the pound lawful money on the grand list to pay the bounty granted to the soldiers and to defray town charges." In 1775, the rate was one-half penny. And it was not in consequence of depreciated currency that the rate was so high now, for they had just accepted the prices fixed by the Assembly, which made wheat six shillings per bushel, rye three shillings and sixpence, and all other things proportionate. The list for Derby stood a little less than twenty thousand pounds in 1775. The amount of tax would nearly equal one-tenth of the list; or one-tenth of the valuation on the assessors' list. This indicates somewhat the burden sustained in that war.

The following rates of tax were fixed by town vote in the year as indicated. There may have been other additional rates in some of the years named:

1775, one and one-half penny on the pound. Eleazer Hawkins, collector.

1776, two and one-half pence on the pound. David De Forest, collector.

1777, threepence on the pound.

1778, one shilling and ninepence on the pound for bounty and town expenses.

1779, six shillings lawful money on the pound. Mr. Ebenezer Keeney, collector.

1780, two shillings on the pound, lawful money. Mr. Ebenezer Keeney, collector.

1780, an extra rate of sixpence on the pound to pay soldiers'

bounties ; and a committee of Capt. John Riggs, Capt. Daniel Holbrook, Capt. Bradford Steele, to enlist continental soldiers and pay them their bounty.

GRAND LIST OF THE COLONY IN 1775.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Ashford,	17,273	11	3	New Haven,	73,210	6	2
Bolton,	10,526	1	0	New Milford,	28,169	18	3
Branford,	23,472	8	1	New Hartford,	8,837	18	6
Coventry,	20,856	14	0	New London,	35,528	17	6
Canterbury,	20,730	0	0	Norwich,	66,678	19	2
Canaan,	15,212	3	0	Norwalk	41,955	18	1
Chatham,	22,881	8	0	New Fairfield,	12,273	3	6
Cornwall,	9,358	14	6	Newtown,	23,737	11	11
Colchester,	34,763	6	0	Plainfield,	14,216	16	0
Durham,	12,205	7	6	Preston,	25,272	14	11
Danbury,	28,501	10	8	Pomfret,	27,711	12	4
Derby,	19,313	19	7	Redding,	14,263	4	4
East Haddam,	26,674	18	0	Ridgefield,	17,491	8	6
East Windsor,	27,409	15	6	Stonington,	38,213	5	10
Enfield,	12,478	15	0	Simsbury,	30,631	8	0
Fairfield,	51,278	15	6	Suffield,	19,140	9	0
Farmington,	66,577	3	10	Salisbury,	17,087	16	0
Greenwich,	24,632	7	11	Stratford,	52,611	16	7
Groton,	26,902	6	3	Stafford,	10,412	10	0
Glasterbury,	18,752	15	7	Saybrook,	26,304	8	0
Guilford,	36,406	14	5	Stamford,	34,078	2	9
Goshen,	11,348	18	0	Sharon,	17,325	16	0
Hartford,	48,120	10	0	Somers,	9,153	19	0
Hebron,	23,815	10	0	Tolland,	1,432	8	0
Haddam,	16,591	4	7	Torrington,	5,816	15	0
Harwinton,	8,023	18	0	Voluntown,	13,801	4	0
Killingly,	27,907	12	4	Windham,	32,222	10	7
Killingworth,	20,221	1	5	Wethersfield,	32,674	0	3
Kent,	16,971	9	6	Waterbury,	37,064	3	3
Lebanon,	41,632	7	8	Wallingford,	51,504	2	9
Litchfield,	23,396	13	0	Windsor,	24,095	2	11
Lyme,	28,570	16	2	Woodstock,	20,800	0	0
Milford,	29,181	11	5	Willington,	8,660	7	1
Middletown,	42,567	12	9	Woodbury,	56,495	14	10
Mansfield,	22,077	18	3				

The committees for the soldiers' families and clothing for the soldiers were continued from year to year. Sometimes the state was required to furnish a certain amount of clothing, and this was proportioned to the counties and then to the towns,

and the town committee were required to see that the cloth was obtained and the clothes made by the inhabitants of the town.

In the midst of privations and heavy taxes ; the departure of soldiers, and the returning of the sick, or more dreaded news than sickness, there was the terrible fear of the raids of the enemy all along the shore of Long Island Sound, Derby escaped any very serious visitation, although General Tryon made them one call as described by Doct. A. Beardsley, as follows :

PORK HOLLOW.

During the dark days of the Revolution, Derby, in common with many other towns of the colony, suffered from the red coats of King George. Some weeks prior to the burning of Danbury, when the gallant Brigadier General David Wooster was mortally wounded, the tory Governor of New York, General Tryon, with his two thousand men, learned that valuable military stores were secreted in Derby, which was then a seaport town in advance of New Haven, carrying on a brisk trade with the West Indies. The stores consisting mostly of pork, were packed in the old building located on the Ousatonic, on land now owned and occupied by Messrs. A. H. and C. B. Alling, a few rods east of the rear of L. L. Lomer's brick block recently erected on Main street in Birmingham. In architectural beauty and finish this structure would contrast oddly with the custom houses of to-day. The lower story, its wall, three feet thick, was built of rough stone, exteriorly resembling a coarse stone wall ; the upper story was of heavy wood work, roofed over with rent clapboards, many of our older citizens, including the writer, well remember its antique appearance, though demolished fifty years ago.

General Tryon, whose barbarous footprints polluted the soil of Connecticut among its first invaders, sent a detachment to New Haven to annoy the people of Derby, and as this old tory was ever bent on plunder, but when this could not be accomplished, he delighted in applying the torch of destruction to houses, churches, barns and other buildings, scattering in wild confusion defenseless women and children into narrow lanes and public streets, he determined to visit Derby. When his

forces arrived at New Haven, Capt. John Tomlinson, who then lived at Derby Neck, in the old mansion now owned by Truman Piper, happened to be in that city, and, mistrusting the object of their mission, quickly mounted his horse, and spurred him on in hot haste over the hills until he reached the peaceful hamlet of Derby Narrows, when he shouted at the top of his voice "The British are in New Haven; look out for your pork, look out for your pork!"

Now this Captain Tomlinson was a reliable man, a convert to the Whitefield doctrine, and it is said he did more praying and exhorting than half the town. He labored for the good of his fellow men. He lived to be ninety years old. In his last sickness a neighbor was called in to watch with him who was not particularly a religious man; and who had on a short coat, but he was soon relieved of his expected night's work. When he entered the sick chamber Mr. Tomlinson greeted him with the salutation, "Be gone, thou enemy of all righteousness, the Devil never looked worse than when in a short coat."

When Tomlinson brought the news to Derby Narrows concerning the British, the day was far spent and the shades of evening were closing thick and fast, but in those times Yankee Doodle, ever on the alert, ready to fight for country and fireside, was equal to the emergency. Alarmed at the near approach of the enemy, men, women, and even boys sallied out, and soon the work of removal to a place of safety commenced. Among others, a tall, slender lad aged sixteen years, named Isaac Smith, whose son in his old age still resides on the shores of the Ousatonic, was singled out to assist in taking care of the military stores. His father, by the same name, was then an officer in the militia company from Derby stationed at Danbury, and we may here mention that the old slave, Quash, father of Governor Roswell Quash [colored] who died about two years ago, was his body guard. Young Smith full of patriotic fire, yoked his father's oxen, hitched them to his cart, and soon the work of hauling the pork from the old building was in lively operation. Load after load was conveyed up the lonely cart and cow paths, zigzag here and there among the shrub oaks, guided only by the glittering stars, and dumped into the famous hollow about a quarter of a mile below the almshouse on the right of

the main road as you now go to Seymour in West Ansonia. This hollow was dense with low shrub oaks, furnishing a capital hiding place. Yet some have attempted to establish the hollow a little to the east of the one named, but this is of little consequence since each is in close proximity to the other.

It is said that the British appeared on the east hill near the old Col. Jackson place, but the tory sentinels of the town, few in number, from some cause failed to connect with their allies, and thus General Tryon was cheated out of his coveted game. It has been believed by some that the hiding of pork in Derby from the tories in the Revolution was more of romance than reality, but reliable testimony obtained through patient researches establishes its authenticity beyond a question. Pork Hollow should live in our memories.

More than a hundred years have rolled away ; the shrub oaks are gone, and the farmers ploughshare has made smooth and even the rough places in this deep, deep hollow, yet the passer by as he lingers around this revolutionary spot, may drink in admiration for the noble efforts of our rude forefathers, who helped to lay deep and broad the foundations of the government under which we now live. Here the selfish patriots of to-day may learn that neither inglorious love of money, nor the rewards of ambition, were the incentives to defeat, in his madness, General Tryon, that remorseless and implacable foe to the interests of the American Colonists.

The committees appointed, and the objects for which they were appointed, constitute a large proportion of the town records of the Revolution. If the town treasurer's book for that time could be found, the amount of work and expense would more fully appear, but diligent search does not secure so valuable a prize, although the book with accounts beginning just after the war is well preserved ; when one is starved to death of what value then is abundance of food ?

1779. Committee to procure soldiers' clothing, etc. :

Benjamin Bassett,
Isaac Smith,
Capt. Timothy Baldwin,
Joseph Chatfield,
Amos Bassett,

Joseph Wheeler,
Capt. Bradford Steele,
James Pritchard,
Samuel Hull,
Capt. Daniel Holbrook,

Agar Tomlinson,
 Capt. John Tomlinson,
 Eli Hawkins,
 Abiel Fairchild, jun.,
 Robert Wheeler,
 Jonathan Lumm, jun.,
 Samuel Bassett,
 Moses Wheeler,

Noah Tomlinson,
 John Coe,
 Nathan Buckingham,
 Isaac Beecher,
 Abraham Bassett,
 Capt. John Riggs,
 Joseph Russell.

Early in March, 1780, another committee, unnamed before, appears, as inspectors of provisions :

Capt. John Tomlinson,
 Capt. Daniel Holbrook,
 Reuben Baldwin,
 Capt. Bradford Steele,
 Capt. Nathan Pierson,
 Lieut. Joseph Riggs,
 Josiah Smith,
 Terrell Whitmore,
 Gideon Johnson,
 Capt. Henry Whitney,
 Lieut. Abraham Smith,

Agar Tomlinson,
 Lieut. John Basset,
 Webb Tomlinson,
 Abiel Fairchild, jun.,
 Samuel Bassett,
 Capt. Daniel Chatfield,
 Capt. John Riggs,
 Lieut. Levi Hotchkiss,
 Ithiel Perkins.
 David Tomlinson.

ELEGY⁸, BY GENERAL DAVID HUMPHREYS, ON THE BURNING OF
 FAIRFIELD, IN CONNECTICUT.

Ye smoking ruins, marks of hostile ire,
 Ye ashes warm, which drink the tears that flow,
 Ye desolated plain, my voice inspire,
 And give soft music to the song of woe.

How pleasant, Fairfield, on th' enraptur'd sight
 Rose thy tall spires, and op'd thy social halls !
 How oft my bosom beat with pure delight,
 At yonder spot where stand the darken'd walls !

But there the voice of mirth resounds no more,
 A silent sadness through the streets prevails :
 The distant main alone is heard to roar,
 And hollow chimneys hum with sullen gales—

Save where scorch'd elms th' untimely foliage shed,
 Which, rustling, hovers round the faded green—
 Save where, at twilight, mourners frequent tread,
 'Mid recent graves o'er desolation's scene.

⁸ Written in 1779, on the spot where that town stood.

How chang'd the blissful prospect, when compar'd,
 These glooms funereal, with thy former bloom,
 Thy hospitable rights when Tryon shar'd,
 Long ere he seal'd thy melancholy doom !

That impious wretch, with coward voice decreed
 Defenseless dooms and hallow'd fanes to dust ;
 Beheld, with sneering smile, the wounded bleed,
 And spurr'd his bands to rapine, blood and lust.

Vain was the widow's, vain the orphan's cry,
 To touch his feelings, or to soothe his rage—
 Vain the fair drop that roll'd from beauty's eye,
 Vain the dumb grief of supplicating age.

Could Tryon hope to quench the patriot flame,
 Or make his deeds survive in glory's page ?
 Could Britons seek of savages the fame,
 Or deem it conquest, thus the war to wage ?

Yes, Britons ! scorn the councils of the skies,
 Extend wide havoc, spurn th' insulted foes ;
 Th' insulted foes to tenfold vengeance rise,
 Resistance growing as the danger grows.

Red in their wounds, and pointing to the plain,
 The visionary shapes before me stand—
 The thunder bursts, the battle burns again,
 And kindling fires encrimson all the strand.

Long dusky wreaths of smoke, reluctant driven,
 In black'ning volumes o'er the landscape bend :
 Here the broad splendor blazes high to heav'n,
 There umber'd streams in purple pomp ascend.

In fiery eddies, round the tott'ring walls,
 Emitting sparks, the lighter fragments fly ;
 With frightful crash the burning mansion falls,
 The works of years in glowing embers lie.

Tryon, behold thy sanguine flames aspire,
 Clouds ting'd with dyes intolerable bright ;
 Behold, well pleas'd, the village wrapt in fire ;
 Let one wide ruin glut thy ravished sight !

Ere fades the grateful scene, indulge thine eye,
 See age and sickness, tremulously slow,
 Creep from the flames—see babes in torture die,
 And mothers swoon in agonies of woe.

Go gaze, enraptur'd with the mother's tear,
 The infant's terror, and the captive's pain,
 Where no bold bands can check thy curst career;
 Mix fire with blood on each unguarded plain !

These be thy triumphs ! this thy boasted fame !
 Daughters of mem'r'y, raise the deathless songs !
 Repeat through endless years his hated name,
 Embalm his crimes, and teach the world our wrongs.

In 1777, Congress provided that in order to pledged fidelity to the United States, persons should take an oath of fidelity in addition to the freeman's oath to the state. It was this oath of fidelity that was accepted by the following persons ; and in it Derby showed a noble list of loyalty to the new nation. During several years thereafter two oaths were administered, the freeman's oath and the oath of fidelity.

“Derby, Sept. 16, 1777. The persons hereafter named, had the oath provided by law for freemen administered to them in open freemen's meeting, viz. :

Rev. Mr. Daniel Humphrey,
 Rev. Mr. David Bronson,
 Charles French, Esq.,
 John Davis, Esq.,
 Eliphalet Hotchkiss, Esq.,
 James Beard, Esq.,
 Thomas Clark, Esq.,
 Capt. John Holbrook,
 Agar Tomlinson,
 Joseph Durand,
 Benjamin Tomlinson,
 Capt. Joseph Riggs,
 Abraham Bassett,
 David DeForest,
 Philo Johnson,
 John Coe,
 Daniel Chatfield,
 Reuben Baldwin,
 Gideon Johnson,
 Nathan Mansfield,
 Joseph Pickett,
 Bradford Steele,
 E. Turrel Whitmore,
 Henry Whitney,
 Abraham Beecher,

John Howd,
 David Johnson,
 John Riggs, jun.,
 Noah Tomlinson,
 Thomas Yale,
 Deacon Daniel Holbrook, jun.,
 Capt. Nathaniel Johnson,
 Abraham Hawkins,
 Isaac Smith,
 Capt. John Tomlinson,
 Capt. Nathan Pierson,
 Daniel Todd,
 Levi Thompson,
 Peter Johnson,
 Webb Tomlinson,
 Isaac Tomlinson,
 Doctor Edward Craft,
 Eleazer Hawkins,
 Capt. William Clark,
 Capt. Timothy Baldwin,
 Amos Bassett,
 Samuel Wheeler, jun.,
 Joseph Davis, jun.,
 Jeremiah Johnson,
 John Botsford,

Enos Bradley,
Jonathan Hitchcock,
Noah French,
Daniel Todd,
Joseph Pierson,
Ebenezer Gracey,
Nathaniel French,
David Pierson,
Samuel French,
Joseph Chatfield,

Joseph Riggs, jun.,
Samuel Allen,
Ashbel Loveland,
Timothy Baldwin, jun.,
Benjamin Bassett,
John Adey,
Elijah Hotchkiss,
Asahel Johnson,
Abraham Downs,
Samuel Johnson, jun.

April 13, 1778.

Capt. Joseph Lumm,
William Hine,
Joseph Loveland,
Lemuel Lumm,
Eleazer Lewis,
Enoch Smith,
Ebenezer Bassett,
John Crawford,
John Humphrey,
Ranford Whitney,
Isaac Durand,
Jehiel Spencer,
Capt. Nathan Smith,
Thaddeus Hine,
Ebenezer Johnson,
Gold Bartholomew,
Samuel Russell,
Joseph Tomlinson,
Nathan Buckingham,
Zechariah Fairchild,
Nathan Mansfield,
Freegift Hawkins,
Edward Howd,
Lieut. Oliver Curtiss,
Samuel Smith,
Nathan Davis, jun.,
Micah Pool,
Jehiel Spencer,
Joseph Canfield,
Ithiel Perkins,
John Roe,
Israel French, jun.,
Hezekiah Johnson,
Thaddeus Baldwin,
Joseph Wheeler,
Ebenezer Hitchcock,
Samuel Botsford, jun.,
Eleazer Lewis,

Eben Hinman,
Joseph Sherwood,
Nehemiah Botsford,
Samuel Hull, jun.,
David Hitchcock,
Noah French,
Jonathan Lumm, jun.,
Elijah Davis,
David Bassett,
Reuben Perkins,
Thomas Horsey,
Joseph Canfield,
Doctor Silas Baldwin,
Abijah Hull,
Andrew Smith,
James Humphrey,
Lewis Hubbell,
Nathaniel Johnson,
Moses Riggs,
Samuel Wheeler,
Robert Wheeler,
Andrew Smith,
Beman Hall,
Philo Holbrook,
Isaac Johnson,
Noah Durand, jun.,
James Pritchard, jun.,
Benjamin Carpenter,
Richard Smith,
Elisha Griffin,
William Burrett,
Freegift Hawkins,
Capt. Jeremiah Gillett,
Joseph Smith,
Joseph Johnson,
Joseph Hawkins,
Ebenezer Bassett,
Daniel Davis,

Enoch Smith,
Ebenezer Heeney,
Ebenezer Durand,
Thomas Yale,
Henry Tomlinson,
Joseph Bassett,
Eleazer Hawkins,
Eli Hawkins,
Levi Hotchkiss,
Dan Tomlinson,
David Tomlinson,

Joseph Russell,
Nathaniel French,
John Prindle,
Abel Pierson,
Francis French,
Zephaniah Tucker,
Robert Pope,
Beeman Hall,
Moses Clark,
Moses Wheeler,

April 8, 1782.

Charles Whittlesey,
Jonathan Lyman,
Samuel Pierson,
William Grinnell,
Nehemiah Candee,
Eleazer Wooster,

John Churchel,
Edmond Clark,
Abraham Smith, jun.,
Jonah Tomlinson,
James Bassett,

Several of these last names were new-comers in the town, or young persons.

March 9, 1780. Voted, that Abraham Hawkins, James Beard, Esq., John Humphrey, Capt. Nathan Pierson, Noah Tomlinson, Major Nathan Smith, David Tomlinson, Lieut. Levi Hotchkiss, Walter Wooster and Ebenezer Warner, be a committee to assist the officers of the several companies in the town of Derby in raising their quota of men that shall be requested in this town for the continental and state service at the expense of the town, with discretionary orders to give such premiums as said committee in their wisdom shall judge reasonable.

Although the prospect of the final success of the Colonies began to look more hopeful, yet the heaviest burdens of the war came during this year and the one following; the great difficulty in obtaining soldiers, made it necessary to offer high premiums; and to supply the soldiers with equipments, food and clothing, cost a very great effort, and after all that was done there was much suffering for want of these things, by the soldiers. The following efforts put forth during the year 1780 will show that the town of Derby was not indifferent to the soldiers' comfort nor slow to support the effort of the colonies for freedom.

"July 3, 1780. Voted, that the town will give each man that shall enlist as a soldier into the continental army during the

war, as a bounty, the sum of £20, to be paid in bills of credit of this state at the time they pass the muster, and £20 at the commencement of the second year of their service, and £20 at the commencement of the third year of their service; and all such as enlist for three years into the continental army, shall receive in bills of credit of this state, £20 at the time of passing muster, and £15, at the commencement of the second year, and £10, at the commencement of the third year of their service; and also all such persons as have, or shall enlist into the continental service for one year and seven months from the date of these presents, shall receive £10, at passing muster, and £5, at the commencement of the second campaign, including what shall have already been given by the town."

The following vote passed at the same time shows the restrictions, perils and difficulties through which the inhabitants passed to secure home necessities while they worked to provide and maintain the soldiers required of them :

"Whereas the inhabitants of the town, viewing themselves imposed upon by the eastern boatmen trading up our river, and said town having resolved not to trade with them unless they trade at a more moderate rate; and considering salt a necessary article; whereupon the town by their vote request the civil authority and selectmen to petition his excellency the Governor of this state to grant a permit to some meet person of this town to carry provisions from this town to other parts of this state or the neighboring states to purchase salt necessary for the use of said town, and said persons and provisions to be under the civil authority and selectmen of said town."

Derby being a seaport town where centered the products of a large region of country, it was looked to by the Assembly for great assistance in extremities; and hence special commissions were sent to be executed in behalf of the state in addition to the town's proportion of war support. Not only so, but Derby had become celebrated through its officers and men in the army for efficiency and success in business transactions, so that much confidence was placed in it in the time of special need.

"Nov. 13, 1780. The town appointed Eliphalet Hotchkiss, Esq., to receive the state salt and to receive and put up the provisions for the army agreeable to a late act of the Assembly.

“The town by their vote direct the selectmen to draw out of the town treasury a sufficiency of money to defray the charges of purchasing barrels, and receiving and putting up the above-said provisions.

“Voted, to grant a rate of sixpence half penny on the pound in good pork, beef and wheat flour, on the list of 1779; beef of the best quality to be computed at fivepence per pound, and that of an inferior quality, being good and merchantable, at four and a half pence per pound; the pork not exceeding five score pounds per hog, at fivepence per pound; and between five and eight score, at five and a half pence per pound; and that above eight score, at sixpence per pound; and the flour at twenty-four shillings per hundred gross weight; the beef to be paid by the fifteenth of December next, and the pork and flour by the fifteenth of January next; and if not paid by the time above set, then each person so neglecting, to pay double the value of said provisions agreeable to a late act of the Assembly entitled an act for collecting and storing a quantity of provisions.

“Again, voted, that Mr. Jonathan Hitchcock, Capt. Thomas Clark, Capt. Micah Pool, Mr. John Howd, Capt. John Tomlinson, Mr. Jonathan Lumm, jun., and Lieut. John Bassett, class the people agreeable to a late act of the Assembly for filling up and completing the state’s quota of the continental army.

“Again, voted, that the committee for purchasing clothing be directed as soon as possible to collect two shirts, two pairs of stockings, one pair of shoes, and one pair of mittens for each continental soldier whose time does not expire before the first day of March next, and send said clothing to them taking a receipt therefor.” Hence the whole town were set to work knitting stockings, and mittens, and making clothing, just as they had done considerably already for four years, but now more systematically than before, and also by the requirement of law.

At this time also a large committee was appointed to take care of the soldiers’ families, since that class was fast increasing in the town. Think of the number there must have been to require seventeen committee men to look after them and see that they received and did not waste the appropriations made to them! and these families too, who had never before known what real want meant!

"Dec. 25, 1780, voted, that the following persons be collectors to collect the rate and assessment in each class to raise recruits for the continental army, viz.: for the first class, David Hitchcock; second class, Gold Bartholomew; third class, John Howd; fourth class, Levi Tomlinson; fifth class, Dan Tomlinson; sixth class, Bradford Steele; seventh class, Webb Tomlinson; eighth class, Jonathan Lumm, jun.; ninth class, Abraham Downs; tenth class, Ebenezer Plant; eleventh class, Ebenezer Buckingham; twelfth class, Naboth Candee.

"Voted, that the town will raise recruits for state guards by classifying agreeable to a late act of the Assembly.

Jan. 15, 1781, voted, that the town will classify the inhabitants into forty-one classes on the list of 1780, to procure clothing for the soldiers, and Eliphalet Hotchkiss is appointed to classify accordingly."

It is probable that each class was required to furnish the material and make the clothes, since the classes were to be arranged by, or according to the grand list, as is indicated in another vote; or if the cloth was furnished by the general committee, still they must have appointed certain persons to the spinning and weaving of the same before they could furnish it to the makers of the clothes. There were no large manufacturers then to take contracts, and make large sums of money for themselves and turn off shoddy clothing for the soldiers to freeze in.

The whole town of Derby became a manufacturing shop with twelve apartments, each with its regularly appointed overseer; and the general overseer of all these apartments or different portions of the town was Deacon Eliphalet Hotchkiss, the master house builder of the town. This turning Derby into one great manufacturing shop was almost prophetic of what it should become in less than one hundred years, and what it now is; only the variety of productions is greatly enlarged. If Eliphalet Hotchkiss, the general "Boss" of 1781, could have gone through the various departments of manufacturing in his old town in 1876, one hundred years after the Declaration of Independence, how astonished and amazed and bewildered he would have been. And then also would he have known what Freedom *meant*; and what the incalculable value of the struggle, work and sufferings

of the people in the American Revolution. But he could not live a hundred years to see the results which were destined to follow that great conflict. He was the general at home in private life, while William Hull was general in the army, winning laurels in the sight of men. What was the contrast of life experienced by the two? The Deacon passed on in the even tenor of his way, to a quiet, peaceful, but victorious end; while General Hull was betrayed by public officials, disgraced and dishonored and forsaken of his own countrymen, of whom he deserved better things, but they knew it not, but finally history vindicated him and restored him to higher honor still, when in the satisfaction of his righteously earned vindication he departed to the sleep of his fathers.

The following indicates the consequences of not performing the work of making clothes as assigned:

"Dec. 25, 1780. Voted, that each class or any individual of said class be notified of such persons as are classed for the purpose aforesaid in their class and the number of clothing and when notified they are to furnish the full complement of clothing required of them by the 30th day of March next and in case any class or any individual of either class shall neglect or refuse to procure said clothing by the time aforesaid they shall be emersed or doomed to pay double the value thereof in gold or silver on the list of the year 1780, which forfeiture from each neglecting class shall be delivered to Mr. John Howd, treasurer of this rate, who is hereby empowered to collect such clothing as is wanting and when any individual shall neglect or refuse as aforesaid the forfeiture shall be paid to such of said class as shall procure the said clothing."

This indicates the extremity of the government, and of the soldiers in the field, and the wonderful, marvelous spirit of consecration to the cause of freedom, or independency from the oppressive and tyrannical acts of the British government professed by the American people; and it is no wonder that that spirit has become the criterion for the judgment of all parties and nations, as to heroic endurance, from that day to the present, for liberty.

Well done, ye first-born sons and daughters of *liberty*!

The year 1781 opened with a call for more soldiers, and

Derby proceeded to meet the claims on her in the following manner :

“Jan. 15, 1781. Voted, that the authority and selectmen be empowered and directed to give certificates to Capt. Daniel Holbrook and Capt. John Wooster, to free and emancipate their servants, negro men, on the condition that the said negro men enlist into the state regiment to be raised for the defense of the state, for the term of one year.”

These two captains did well in freeing their slave men, even on such conditions, but there was another man who did better apparently, some years before, as indicated by the following deed of freedom without any conditions :

“Derby, Sept. 16, 1777. This may certify all persons, that I, Ebenezer Johnson of Derby, do hereby free my negro man named Roger from my service forever, and give him his time to deal and act for himself, as witness my hand.

“EBENEZER JOHNSON.”

This was the grandson of Colonel Ebenezer Johnson, who freed Tobie sixty years before, and was an act worthy of the grandson of such a colonel. This slave Roger when made free may have enlisted and received a good bounty with which to begin the world for himself, but the deed did not require it, but says he was to “deal and act for himself forever.”

“Jan. 15, 1781. Voted, that Charles French, Thomas Clark, Esq., and Capt. Micah Pool, be appointed a committee with full power to doom such inhabitants that have not paid the full of the six and a half pence tax in provision due by act of Assembly, double the value thereof, and take out warrants for said collector who is to collect the same and dispose thereof according to law in whole or in part, and the committee aforesaid to abate such of the inhabitants which they shall judge to be unable to pay the said provisions or an equivalent in value, agreeable to the provision made by this town for the relief of the needy and indigent inhabitants of said town.”

“April 2, 1781. Voted, that the four soldiers ordered to be raised for the state service in addition to what has already been raised, be raised by classifying the town into four classes.

“Voted, that the four classes heretofore ordered to raise one

man from each of said classes for the post of Horse Neck, be directed to raise one man in each of said classes in addition to the former.

"Voted, that the selectmen be empowered and directed to procure the horsemen and horses and the accouterments for the said service ordered from this town."

THE LAST DRAFT.

"Feb. 25, 1782. Voted, that the town be classified into seven classes to raise seven men to be state guards for the post of Horse Neck, and that Eliphalet Hotchkiss, Esq., be appointed to classify the town for the purpose of raising the seven guards."

No words are necessary, even if they could add any force to the impression made by this long record of struggle, sacrifice, suffering and mighty effort to obtain justice, righteousness and freedom. The record itself, viewed in all its parts and with all the attendant circumstances, is simply amazing and bewildering.

A somewhat erroneous impression has been accepted by public writers in regard to the position of the members of the Episcopal churches in Connecticut towards the Revolution and those who supported it. It is maintained that a large proportion of the communicants of that church were loyalists or tories through the war, and that there were no tories except Episcopalians. Both of these suppositions are quite erroneous. There were many tories who had no particular sympathy with the Episcopal church. There were numbers of Episcopalians who were strong patriots, and supported valiantly the American cause. The following language is recorded in regard to Derby people:

"The Rev. Mr. Mansfield of Derby, the guileless pastor, who thought he must do his duty to his country in every emergency, undertook, as soon as 'the sparks of civil dissension appeared,' to inculcate upon them, both from the pulpit and in private conversation, a peaceful submission to the King and to the parent state; and so successful were his efforts and his influence, that out of one hundred and thirty families which attended divine service in his two churches, he reported (December 29, 1775,) one hundred and ten to be 'firm, steadfast friends of the govern-

ment,' having no sympathy with the popular measures, and detesting the 'unnatural rebellion.' Five or six persons, professors of the Church of England, plunged themselves into it, guided, as he thought, by the influence of Captain John Holbrook, who for many years past had entertained a disgust against him and his brethren of the church, and seemed to have meditated revenge, merely because they did not gratify some private views he had about the place on which to build the Oxford church."⁹

This Captain John Holbrook was the one who with his wife gave the land for the site of the first Episcopal church and graveyard, who left that church at the opening of the war and united with the old church and stood among the foremost supporters of his country. It was an imputation of a very small spirit to suppose that Capt. Holbrook would leave all he had done for the Episcopal church, under such pretenses, to gratify "some private views" about the location of Oxford church.

In December, 1774, the whole town was loyal as is indicated by their vote, as seen on page 168, and in December, 1775, many people besides Episcopalians were still unwilling to entertain the thought of a full separation politically from the old country, but when the Declaration of Independence was passed and the question became one of loyalty to England or America, there *was* a great change in favor of their native homes. This was true not only in Derby, but elsewhere. Captain Holbrook left the church and all he had done for it, but many others remained in the church and at the same time supported the Revolution. It would have been morally impossible for the whole town of Derby, then including Oxford, to have sustained the war as she did if one hundred families had remained loyal to the king; and it would have been very difficult if half that number of important families had so continued.

William Clark's family were Episcopalians, but his son Sheldon, a merchant, was a prominent man on committees for the support of the war.

Samuel Hull, junior, was the son of one of the first Episcopal families, but he sustained the war by being on the committees.

When the list of those who took the oath of loyalty in 1777-8

⁹Beardsley's History of the Church in Conn., p. 308.

is examined closely, it will be seen to contain so large a proportion of the men of the town as to make the idea of one hundred remaining tories quite ridiculous. Dr. Mansfield's son Nathan was among the first to record his name in that honorable list. That list received seventy names at the first meeting, December, 1777, an "open Freeman's meeting." In the next April, ninety-nine more were added, and the war was not half through at that time.

In 1766, when the whole town was laid into school districts, the number of families was reported to be 256, which number may have been increased twenty families, to the year 1775. This would give the Episcopalians in 1775, [according to Doctor Mansfield] one hundred and ten families, and the Congregationalists one hundred and sixty-six, or only fifty-six over half of the families in town who gave their support cheerfully to the American cause. That such was the state of the matter during the Revolution is opposed by all tradition and all records. When the true feeling of the English government toward the colonies became manifest in 1777, it is not probable that in the whole town of Derby including as it did, the parish of Oxford, there were over thirty families that definitely assumed the tory platform. It is quite certain that quite a number of the most influential Episcopal families were true patriots to their native country.

At first (1774) the whole town was loyal to the king, and entertained no thought but reconciliation; in December, 1775, a large majority were strongly in favor of supporting the war; in 1777, a little over one year after the Declaration of Independence, only a fraction—not to exceed one-eighth was found in the tory ranks.

It is true also, that in other places the Episcopalians, in large proportion supported the war. We are told¹⁰ that "as early as 1774, not a man in Stratford was ready to dissent from revolutionary measures, and from the movements in various places, expressive of sympathy for those who suffered from the oppressive acts of the British government. Undoubtedly, the influence of Johnson, the patriot and statesman, [son of the first

¹⁰Beardsley's Hist. of the Church, 310.

Episcopal pastor] was felt in shaping the popular sentiment of his native town, and in guiding the course of churchmen there to a quiet, inoffensive neutrality." [If none "dissented from revolutionary movements," it was scarcely an "inoffensive neutrality."]

As to the church at Hartford it is said: "A permit was granted James's Church at Hartford, to send to Providence by water three hundred bushels of wheat to be ground for the army at Boston, which was done with great doubt of its expediency, lest it might fall into the hands of the British. Aug. 24, 1775."¹¹

In the years 1776 and 1777, there were other special permits to this church, for the execution of like efforts in the support of the war.

It should be remembered also, that at the time of the Revolution it was supposed by Episcopalians as well as others, that as the king was the head of the Church of England, that church could have no existence except where the king held political reign, and hence that, if the colonies should become independent of the king, the Episcopal church could not maintain its existence here, from the very nature of the relations of the church to the government. If it had been supposed that the church of England could have existed as it now does in America, without the king at the head, there is but little doubt but that the support of the war by the Episcopalians would have been more general and earnest than it was. Under this view they challenge our respect and honor, for all that a true Christian hath will he lose, if need be, for his church.

It is more evident that this was the belief of many in the Episcopal church, from the fact that at the close of the war quite many removed from the jurisdiction of the United States into British dominions, not only to live under that government but to enjoy the services of that church. Mordecai Marks, with some others, removed to St. Johns, New Brunswick, although all ties of kindred feeling were confined to Derby.

The following anecdote is furnished by Doct. A. Beardsley from most authentic sources :

¹¹Hinman's Hist. of Conn. in the Revolution.

During our Revolutionary struggle the commerce of Derby, in rather a clandestine manner furnished aid and comfort to the enemy. While the British were stationed on Long Island, Capt.¹² Joseph Hull, eldest brother of General William Hull, though true to the interests of the American Colonies tried a dangerous experiment by acting as a sort of spy and at the same time extorting money from the British.

He had command of some boats on the river and the sound. Poultry, fish, and especially salt shad caught in the Ousatonic were tempting to the palates of His Majesty's subjects. Hull with a gang of picked men in the night season left Derby in a small boat laden with chickens, turkeys, salt shad, and the like, and sailed for the nearest point on Long Island where lay encamped a detachment of the British army. The experiment proved a success and gave encouragement for future trials. On his second adventure Hull became intimate with a British officer, who invited him to play a game of cards. He accepted the invitation and being an adept in that line, after playing until morning, the officer found himself pretty well drained of "the one thing needful." A little exasperated over his loss, he accused Hull of cheating. He denied the charge, when after some warm words the officer challenged Hull to fight a duel. Whereupon Hull said "I am your man." "Choose your weapons," replied the officer. "Kings arms and two balls." "State your distance," said the officer. "Eight paces—face to face—then at the word fire." The officer was dumfounded, and seeing the Yankee pluck in the flashing eye of Derby's hero, replied, "Well I guess we won't fight."

In "Lambert's History of Milford" the following is found :¹³

"A company of twelve cow boys was captured in 1780, on an island in the Ousatonic, against Turkey Hill." This was Two-mile Island, and was coming very near Derby. The cow boys were men, who received their name in Westchester county, from their stealing and driving off cows and cattle and selling them to the British, while in occupation of New York. They, or persons of this description, were feared on Long Island as well as in Westchester and Connecticut.

12. He was a sea captain, but lieutenant in the army.

13. Lambert, 135.

It is a matter of particular honor to Derby that in the great event which was virtually the closing of the Revolutionary war, General David Humphreys had a conspicuous part. In the battle of Yorktown, which was concluded by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, General Humphreys particularly distinguished himself, and, "As a mark of the approbation of General Washington, Colonel Humphreys was dispatched to Congress with copies of the returns of prisoners, artillery, arms, ordnance, etc., which had been surrendered, and twenty-five stands of colors." General Washington in his letter to the President of Congress, says, "These returns and colors have been committed to the care of Colonel Humphreys, one of my aids-de-camp, whom, for his attention, fidelity and good services, I beg leave to recommend to Congress and to your excellency."



GENERAL HUMPHREYS DELIVERING THE FLAGS TAKEN AT YORKTOWN.

The above engraving represents Colonel Humphreys delivering the standards surrendered under the capitulation of Yorktown, at Congress Hall, in Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1761. It is

from a painting in the Trumbull Gallery in New Haven, which was executed under Colonel Humphreys's direction, in Spain by a Spanish artist.

Thus closed the war of the Revolution. No event in the history of the world has had the effect of liberation of thought and hence of action, on the mind of the whole world as the American Revolution, and next to that event, for the same effect, was the sustaining the authority of the National Government in the late rebellion. The list of Revolutionary soldiers, so far as obtained will be found in the appendix to this volume.

CHAPTER VII.

AFTER THE REVOLUTION.

1784-1800.



THE war of the Revolution had reduced the Colonies to extremity in almost everything but courage. The simple and only fact of freedom and independency, filled the country with rejoicings and celebrations. The day dawn of freedom, such as they had not at first dreamed of, had come with its high promises of future greatness and shining glory for the whole world. From the north to the south and from the east to the far west, even to the depths of the wilderness, and to the shores of far off lands ran the thrilling joy of a nation's birth; a nation of *Freemen*! While the tears of affection ran down the faces of the people like floods in nearly every household in the land, for the dear ones who would come no more to greet them, as in other days, the thrill of freedom sent up a shout, long and high, of victory and triumph, and the past seemed only as a dreary night now gone, and the morning bright and clear, filled with hope and promise, come.

At the very dawn of promise, Derby began to stretch her arms for progress and improvements, and nothing daunted her courage but the extremity to which she, as all other towns, was reduced, because the war had eaten up everything but the houses and lands and the devastated inhabitants.

During the wars which had fallen upon them the preceding forty years, with only short intervals, the most that was done as a plantation, was to maintain the stage of acquirements to which they had arrived before the war race began.

The condition of the town in this respect is quite clearly revealed in a preamble and a vote which was recorded December 23, 1782, when they had resort to

A LOTTERY.

"Again, considering the great expense this town has been at in building and supporting two large bridges across the Nauga-

tuck river, and said bridges now want to be rebuilt ; also a highway from Woodbury to Derby by the Ousatonic river, all which as computed will amount to five hundred pounds ; this in addition to other burdens lying on said town in supporting highways and other public burdens, the town feel themselves very unable to bear, therefore voted, that Capt. Thomas Clark and Capt. Daniel Holbrook be appointed and directed to petition the General Assembly for liberty to set up a lottery for the sum of five hundred pounds, for the purpose of building said bridges and making said highways ; said lottery to be at the risk of said town."

At an adjourned meeting two months later, they appointed the managers of the lottery, which the Assembly had granted, which consisted of the following persons : Mr. Samuel Hull, Capt. Daniel Holbrook, Mr. David De Forest, Mr. John Humphrey and Lieut. Joseph Riggs. These persons were put under oath and required to give sufficient bonds to secure the money which might be placed in their hands. They also directed that after a certain time all tickets unsold should be called in and deposited in the hands of the selectmen before drawing the tickets that might have been purchased. On the first day of March, 1784, they voted to draw the lottery tickets on the 21st day of April next ; but two days before that time arrived the town was called together, and they voted to postpone the drawing in consequence of so few tickets having been sold ; and then petitioned the General Assembly to extend the time allowed for the drawing.

In February, 1783, as soon as the privilege of the lottery was granted, the town appointed Ashbel Loveland "to oversee and build a bridge over Naugatuck river below the falls," and Mr. Samuel Hull to build a bridge over Naugatuck river "where the old bridge now stands, called the lower bridge, and Capt. Zechariah Hawkins to oversee and make a new highway from Woodbury to Derby by the Ousatonic river." In the next March the town's committee were directed to lay out a highway through Wesquantuck or Rock House hill purchase, by the Great river, and make returns of their doings." They seem to have no doubt but that the lottery would bring the money and proceeded in that faith, and it is probable that the work was all

done sometime before the lottery reported its net proceeds. All that is recorded of the results is that in February, 1785, they voted that the managers be directed to draw the lottery; and at the same time voted that the "selectmen be enabled when the lottery is drawn, to tax the town to raise money to secure the managers and pay the necessary expenses that shall arise thereon." After this there are no more lotteries talked of in the town records. From all the records say, it seems probable that some considerable number of tickets were sold, possibly to half the amount desired, out of which the costs must be taken, and the result would not warrant another trial. And there has not been a time since then when so great need of foreign aid existed, or when the town has been driven to such extremities to raise money for necessary repairs and expenses. At the present day a large majority of the better classes of community judge all lotteries, great and small, to be immoral, dishonest, and that they ought to be discountenanced by all true Christians.

An old book is still preserved having been made for the purpose of keeping the account in building one of these bridges, for the payment of which the lottery was granted. It explains itself.

"An account book kept by Ashbel Loveland who was appointed a manager or a committee by the town of Derby to build a bridge across Naugatuck river, near Rimmon Falls, containing the costs which said town of Derby has been at to build said bridge.

"Posted alphabetically. The bridge cost £144 11s. 9d."

This book shows eighty-eight tickets bought by thirty-three persons at twelve shillings a ticket, and most of them paid for by work done on the bridge and material furnished.

The work began in March, 1783.

	tickets.		tickets.
Joel Chatfield,	3	Levi Hotchkiss,	3
John Crawford,	2	Moses Hotchkiss	3
James Baldwin,	1-3	Joel Hine,	5
Abiel Canfield,	1	Amos Hine,	2 1-3
Daniel Davis,	2	Hiel Hine,	2
Ebenezer Dayton,	3	Gideon Johnson, jun.,	1
Enoch French,	6	Asahel Johnson,	2
Isaac Foot,	1	Hezekiah Johnson,	3

	tickets.		tickets.
Levi Johnson,	1	David Parsons,	1
Joseph Johnson, jun.,	4	Polycarp Smith,	1-3
Gideon Johnson, sen.,	1	Samuel Smith,	1
Ebenezer Keeney,	1	Benjamin Twitchell,	2
William Keeney,	2	Benjamin Tomlinson,	6 1-2
Ashbel Loveland, tickets		Ebenezer Warner,	1-3
sold,	17	Hezekiah Wooden,	3
Peter Nostrand,	2	John Wooster,	2
Elisha Pritchard,	1	Turrel Whittemore,	2

After the Revolution the school districts were re-arranged, and for some years much attention was devoted to education ; first, to meet the requirements of the new laws made in regard thereto, and also, a spirit of emulation and ambition in regard to education seems to have come upon the whole people as the consequence of freedom, and they moved harmoniously to the inspiration. In 1785, a proposition to build a new school-house at the then village of Derby (Old Town) resulted in the end in an academy. Apparently, a number of persons agreed to unite in certain proportions to furnish the money to build a new school-house at this place, the lower story of which should be used for the common school, and the upper story for a higher branch of education. The building was put up in the winter or early spring of 1786, and finished that summer. When the building was completed, the items of cost were collected and the amount divided according to the agreement. By an agreeable fortune the paper containing this account is preserved, but bears no date.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE COMPANY.

The whole amount of the bill is £240 1s. 3 1-2d.

The proprietors Dr. for their several shares as follows, viz. :

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Samuel Hull,	25	5	5	Richard Mansfield,	12	12	8 1-2
John Humphreys,	25	5	5	Jabez Thompson,	12	12	8 1-2
Daniel Holbrook,	25	5	5	John Howd,	12	12	8 1-2
Joseph Riggs, jun.,	25	5	5	David Hitchcock,	12	12	8 1-2
Sheldon Clark,	25	5	5	Edward Craft,	12	12	8 1-2
James Beard,	12	12	8 1-2	Joseph Hull,	12	12	8 1-2
Levi Tomlinson,	12	12	8 1-2	David Tucker,	12	12	8 1-2

One bill is preserved and shows something of the material used and the cost of such items at that time.

March, 1786, School House Company, Dr. to Joseph Riggs, jun.,	£	s.	d.
To one load of timber,	0	3	6
To studs and plank for turret rafters,	0	9	6
To two days getting window frame timbers,	0	8	0
To timber for the window frames,	0	12	0
To carting three load of window frame timber,	0	10	0
To one day carting sand and slacking lime,	0	3	6
To 3,800 brick delivered at the school house a 3 per C.,	5	14	0
Jan., 1787. To cash paid Mr. Hull, 6s.,	0	6	0
To 1,000 feet of white oak floor boards delivered at the school-house from Oxford, a 6s. pr. C.,	3	0	0
June 9, 1789, To 512 feet of boards a 5s.,	1	5	6
To 900 feet of white wood clapboard from Isaac Wooster, a 6s. pr. C.,	2	14	0
To 3,000 shingles, a 18s.,	2	14	0
	18	0	6

Joseph Riggs, jun."

Although some of the items of this bill are of a later date, yet it is probable the house was completed in 1786, and thereafter for a time the upper part was devoted to accademic studies, but after some years the whole building was devoted to such studies and called the academy.

THE ACADEMY BELL.

The further account of the academy and the academy bell is very graphically given by Doct. A. Beardsley:

The old oblong house with its two chimneys now standing midway between Merritt Clark's and Patrick McEnerney's was long known and somewhat celebrated as the Derby Academy, located on elevated ground, commanding a fine view, the building was an imposing structure when first built. Within its walls many an aspiring youth, then experiencing that the root of learning was bitter while its fruit was sweet, studied Sallust and Virgil, conquered his Greek, and fitted for venerable Yale. The people of the town evinced a lively interest in the institution, for to them it was a pride and boast. Among other features showing the good will of the people towards the academy was the supplying it with a bell purchased jointly by the Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches, then located in Up Town, and for a long time it was the only bell in Derby which on the Sabbath day rang out its merry notes, calling the pious to the house of prayer. Those who were to join in the long supplication of the

Pilgrims' faith or the solemnity of the Church, alike pressed their footsteps, hastened by the academy bell.

The academy fell into financial embarrassment and was discontinued, but its bell, like Noah's dove was given to unrest, for in process of time it became a bone of contention and finally fell a victim of dishonor among its friends.

We must not forget to mention, that old Todd was its ringer, and on the advent of a death or a funeral he was always on hand. On one occasion he came near ringing the bell for his own departure. The bell was so constructed as to require the going into the belfry to ring it. One morning he ascended the belfry to toll the bell, and slipping his foot-hold, tumbled out on the roof and fell a distance of thirty-five or forty feet, but, fortunately he was caught in a peach tree standing close to the academy and escaped serious injury. A few years after this he slept over night in the old town house, and from a loft fell a distance only of seven feet, and was instantly killed.

Being poor he now and then obtained a little loose change for his services at the bell. One night at high twelve he was asked by a man ripe for fun at the old tavern at the Narrows, if he was the Derby bell ringer. "I am," said he; "got a job?" "Yes," was the reply. "My name is Gillett, from Hell Lane (now Seymour) and I want to get out of the town. My horse travels best with music. If you will ring the bell till I get over the line I will give you this silver dollar." "Agreed," said the bell-ringer, and he was soon tugging at the bell, when Gillett mounted his horse and galloped away. The neighborhood, quiet as a graveyard, was startled from its midnight slumbers, and among others, Samuel Hull rushed out in his night-clothes, hurried up to the academy and brawled out, "You crazy man, what are you doing with that bell this time of night?" Old Todd answered from the belfry, "I am ringing a man out of Derby into Hell Lane, on contract."

From long and constant use this bell became cracked, the academy boys palsied its tongue, and for a time its music was silent upon the hill. It had the misfortune of having many owners, and they one by one lost interest in its care and keeping. It was said the Presbyterians owned the largest share, but it was difficult to divide the stock, and so some of the wise

heads down in the Narrows attempted to make a corner, and if possible to steal the bell from the Up Towners. A plan was concocted and the program arranged. A few boys, and some of older growth, on a certain night, armed with some good old Jamaica, ventured up to the academy, ascended the belfry and rolled off the bell. For safe keeping and to elude the search of the aggrieved, they lowered it into a secret place about the premises, there to remain until the excitement and noise over its loss should die away. Every one of these nocturnal thieves was sworn to keep the secret and some have done so even to this very day. Next morning, the honest people of Up Town found out that the old academy bell was missing, and soon the whole neighborhood was in uproar, and filled with indignation. Detectives from all parts were sent out to seek diligently for the lost treasure. Day after day and week after week, the inquiry was anxious as to the stolen metal, but all was a mystery. . . . After a while, in the dead of night, some who participated in the first movement went up and hauled from its hiding place the bell, put it upon a stone drag and conveyed it to the Narrows, where they dumped it into a certain cellar near what was then called Swift's Corner. A roguish boy who held the candle on the occasion started the story some days afterwards, that he "guessed Capt. Kinney knew where the bell was, but before search could be made it was buried out of sight. The boy was closely examined and cross-examined, which led to the belief that he had not far deviated from the truth. Suspicion at once rested upon one young Downs as the ring-leader, who has long since in good faith been gathered to his fathers. Downs was even approached by the sheriff with a view to intimidation, but one Mr. Harvey, the shrewdest man of the neighborhood, publicly declared that he had plenty of money and would defend the accused to the last dollar. "A halt between two opinions" delayed matters for a while, but believing they were on the right track, the Up Towners now threatened the Narrows people in a body with a lawsuit, if the stolen property was not forthwith returned and the matter settled up. Much was said upon both sides, men and women entering into the discussion. Capt. Thomas Vose, who was a sort of moral regulator in the town and who had a holy horror of wrong doing, argued that as the bell was owned

by two religious bodies and others outside of the church, it was sacred property, and to use his own words he "fancied that state's prison would follow conviction of the guilty parties," and entreated and begged for the peace of the town, that the bell might be returned and no questions asked, for he was "afraid the affair would make more noise in the future than it had done in the past."

But the missing bell could not be found, while the Up Town people wondered and grew sorely vexed. During the painful suspense, a similar bell was landed one evening at the Derby dock opposite Col. R. Gates's store, which stood near the present Naugatuck depot. This bell was designed for the back country and it was in charge of Col. Gates. A splendid opportunity now offered itself to get up "a good sell" on the Up Towners. The keeper of this bell, brim full of fun, sanctioned any proceeding, provided the "up country bell was returned safe and sound on his wharf next morning." So the lovers of sport made all due preparation. The right men were selected and this bell in the stillness of night was hauled up near the academy and quietly hung in a tree with a long rope attached stretching over a stone wall where a boy was stationed and ordered to ring it at a certain signal, when its *ding dong* awoke the sleepers who exclaimed in ecstasies, "Oh! our bell has come back—our bell has come back!" a victory surely had now been gained. Peace for a moment breathed upon the troubled waters, and the perversity of human nature was ready to make full atonement for offenses committed. The advice of Capt. Vose had been heeded. Some rushed out to examine the premises, but alas! all was silent and nothing to be seen. They returned to their homes in wonder, when again the bell sounded. They were now doubly sure and went to their repose, fully satisfied, but in the morning no bell was to be found for it had quietly been returned to the Derby dock where it belonged. A warm dispute now arose among the people, whether a bell really had been heard or not on the night in question, many declaring it was all an empty dream of the Up Towners. Some were positive, others very doubtful, no one could satisfactorily unfold the mystery; but finally, honest Capt. Tucker, who had heard much music on the battle fields of the Revolution and who

believed in ghosts and witches settled the question, for he declared that he "heard it a mile in the distance and if there was no bell, he believed that there was either some witchcraft about it or the spirit of old Todd had returned, and it was high time that Derby people were honest and without trifling in matters so serious."

After a long silence the bell, undiscovered, was returned to the arches of the old academy and Mr. Coe, who settled up its fallen fortunes, turned it over to the Up Town school district where it rested for years without creating further dissensions. Good nature had scarcely outlived the moss of ill feeling, however, when the once olive branch of peace again stirred up the passions of men, for as it was the first bell of the town, in time it became the first church bell in Birmingham. Laying idle without notoriety, a well meaning church member very adroitly obtained possession of it without valuable consideration and it was soon rigged, new tongued and hung in the steeple of the Methodist church, by Lewis Hotchkiss, in the then infant village of Birmingham; when its first notes were heard Up Town its sound was familiar to old Capt. Curtis, who vehemently exclaimed, "There goes our old academy bell! another trick on us! They'll steal in Birmingham as bad as they used to in the Narrows."

Capt. Curtis full of indignation set himself about ferreting out the offenders, declaring the bell should come back as he was still one of its owners, and the Methodists, unwilling to be sacrilegious or provoke any discord in the town, forthwith returned it and its sound was again silent.

About this time in the good providence of God the members of St. James's parish voted unanimously to change the location of their church edifice from Up Town to Birmingham. This contemplated an entire and final change in the full services of the church. After a hard struggle the new edifice was completed and consecrated in 1842, and then the church bell, organ, etc., were at once removed to Birmingham. Very naturally this created much warm and ill feeling among the good people Up Town, for nothing sublunary did they love and cherish with more veneration than this their mother church. Long had they lived and flourished under the very droppings of the old sanctu-

ary. Honest differences of opinion, however, led to a swift decision and the disaffected resolved on separate services simultaneously in the old parish. Without a church they could occupy, the little district school-house was selected for religious services, a belfry forthwith erected upon its roof, and again the old academy bell was brought out from its obscurity and once more devoted to a sacred purpose. The first Sunday morning that the deep mellow tones of the Episcopal bell in Birmingham sounded the old academy bell responded up the valley, and soon the pious and devoted, in hope and trust, with the spirit of forgiveness and charity, were assembling in their respective abodes of worship. Thus among its last services did this instrument of varied musical discords, ring out the nucleus of a new church organization which now flourishes with great harmony in Ansonia.

Once again this pet of the town fell into disuse, and a few years ago the school district committee sold it to the Birmingham Iron Foundry for old metal. If its tongue had been gifted with speech what "a tale could it unfold." In its ancient vicissitudes it is said the old men planned while the boys executed. Its early friends have mostly gone to their rest, while its history with all its lessons in human nature still lives in the recollections of the past.

The academy of which much might be said was built in 1786, and was made a sort of joint stock corporation. Through the long years of its existence it was favored with only seven different teachers. viz.: — Kerkson, — Whittlesey, Dr. Pearl Crafts, Shelden Curtis, Josiah Holbrook, Truman Coe and John D. Smith. Whittlesey distinguished himself for his novel mode of punishment. When a boy disobeyed the rules of the academy he punished him by sandwiching him between two colored scholars seated on a bench in one corner of the school room. This mode of discipline worked well until Whittlesey lost one of his best pupils from New York, rather high toned, when the practice was abandoned. Trueman Coe for many years was a most acceptable teacher and established the reputation of the school as a successful classical academy. Many young men were here fitted for college, and the institution was a credit to the town, but it fell into disrepute from a want of sufficient

patronage and was finally merged into the district school and the old academy building passed into other hands for private use.

AN AGRICULTURAL SEMINARY AT DERBY.

The following account of this institution was furnished by one of its pupils, and is taken from a published memoir of Mr. Josiah Holbrook :

"You ask me what I remember about the academy of Messrs. Josiah Holbrook and Truman Coe. It was established in the town of Derby, in this state, in the spring of the year 1824, and was, I believe, discontinued after one or two years. The prospectus published in the newspapers of that day gives an outline of the course of study and the plan of operations. It is as follows :

"The exercises designed are the study of the Latin, Greek, French and English languages, Rhetoric, Elocution, Geography and History ; the mathematics, as Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration and Fluxions ; Natural Philosophy in its various branches ; Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany and Zoology. No efforts will be spared to render these sciences practical and fitted to common life. With that view, particular attention will be given to Composition, Declamation with extempore debates, the uses of the higher branches of Mathematics in common business, Practical Surveying, the application of Natural Philosophy to various kinds of machinery and agricultural instruments ; testing the principles of chemical science in mixing and preparing soils, farming manures, making cider, beer, spirit and various other articles of agriculture and domestic economy, agricultural, geological and botanical excursions into various parts of the country, examining and analyzing soils, and practical agriculture.

"One prominent object of the school is to qualify teachers. The most approved methods of instruction will be introduced, and lectures will be given on most of the Physical Sciences, attended with demonstrations and illustrations sufficiently plain and familiar to admit of their being introduced into common education. Courses on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Botany will commence at the opening of the seminary. Ladies will be admitted to the lectures, and there will

be a department connected with the institution where females can pursue any branch of education they may desire.'

"The number of scholars of both sexes during the summer of 1824, was perhaps fifty or sixty; among whom were five boys from New Haven, about as many from New York, and some from other places, near and remote. The school was certainly an attractive and pleasant one, and those who were so disposed made good progress in useful learning. Several of the boys were intrusted with surveying and leveling instruments, and used them frequently and successfully. Mr. Coe gave special attention to the mathematical studies, and Mr. Holbrook gave lectures and instruction in natural history and allied subjects. The boys rambled extensively over the hills of that region, did some work in hoeing and digging potatoes and in making hay, and once made a pedestrian excursion for minerals to Lane's mine in Monroe.

"The working of the school was harmonious; a spirit of study generally prevailing among the pupils, and the supply of outdoor exercise and sports was ample."

If Mr. Josiah Holbrook could step into one of the agricultural colleges or universities of the present day he would find his little seminary grown to robust manhood, but not quite to perfection.

It is customary at the present day to represent the people as having become more dishonest, unreliable and unworthy to be trusted than the people were one hundred years ago. It is represented that public officers make all the expense they can and waste the property of the people. It is represented that public expenses were so small in old times that the people could lay up money and become independent. Two selections of illustrations will show the error of these statements, and also that officers of old sometimes made larger bills than were ever paid.

When there were comparatively few fences and vast tracts of land over which cattle, horses and sheep roamed or would roam if once strayed, it frequently occurred that a strayed horse or other animal was found and put into the pound. After a certain time they were advertised, and if no owner appeared to prove property, they were sold at public auction. The following shows how such proceedings frequently resulted:

"Derby, Dec. 12, 1794. A bill of expenses on one colt taken

and impounded by Henry Wooster of said Derby, and the said colt was put into my care as one of the constables of said town on the 23d day of August, 1794, and the said colt was sold at the sign-post in said Derby town at public vendue, on the 12th day of September, for the payment of expenses and damages as follows, by me, Joseph Riggs, constable of Derby.

	£.	s.	d.
Aug. 29, 1794. To advertising and pasturing,	0	4	11
To looking for pasture and driving the colt,	0	4	0
To paying pasturing bill,	0	6	0
To do. for damage and expense to Henry Wooster,	1	19	6
To attendance and expense on vendue,	0	8	6
To poundage and baiting,	0	0	11
To recording, cash paid town clerk,	0	1	6
	<hr/>		
Credit. By sale of the colt,	3	5	4
	2	11	0
	<hr/>		
There remains expenses and damages not paid,	0	14	4

About the same time four sheep were taken up, advertised and sold, and "there remained five shillings not paid, or the sheep sold for five shillings less than the charges brought against them. In only one case observed did the receipts surpass the expenses connected with the sale, and therefore the times and the people have not so materially degenerated within one hundred years, in respect to such transaction. These are but small items in themselves, but are just what occurred over and over during more than one hundred years.

The first mercantile enterprise started at Derby Narrows failed in six years, and an assignment was made to New York and Stratford creditors. We know not the cause of this failure, but know that the events of those times were very much like the present, with the exception that ghosts and witches were believed in and feared, but this can scarcely be said of the present age. The reason, we apprehend, is because so many ghosts have been found to be mundane animals rather than of a higher or lower sphere, that knowledge banishes fear. This was the case in a story related by Doctor A. Beardsley, which is far too good to be lost, and hence is here recorded.

Many are the stories, true or false, which our mothers and grandmothers used to tell the children, to excite their curiosity

and increase their bump of veneration, now and then loading the memory with some moral and useful lesson. If any, with old Dr. Johnson are inclined to "listen with incredulity to the whispers of fancy, or pursue with eagerness the phantoms" of witchcraft demonology, ghosts, hobgoblins or modern spirit rappings, we commend to their perusal the following adventure, which is not only founded on fact, but in the language of the novelist, actually and circumstantially true.

Though of no political reminiscence, our story dates back nearly to our national epoch of 1776. An inhabitant wearied with a day's journey, was returning from one of our northern villages up the valley, at midnight, by an unfrequented route to his home not a thousand miles from Derby. His path though "straight and narrow," carried him across a secluded burial ground, which he could not in the darkness of a starless night very well avoid. Perhaps some, in the degeneracy of these modern times, may be surprised at the courage which would prefer a shorter walk through a grave-yard, to a longer and more circuitous one in another direction, especially in the night season. But such was the resolution of our traveler, and he entered boldly, "at high twelve" and without mental reservation, the dwelling-place of the ancient dead. He paused; but, solitary and alone, his line of safety impelled him forward. He had scarcely passed the silent enclosure when, as is usual on such occasions, he saw a figure in white moving slowly and conspicuously at some distance. Unused to pray, our trembling hero raised his eyes toward heaven, but before he had time to recover from the shock of his vision, he was suddenly raised from the ground by some invisible agency, carried a few rods and as unceremoniously deposited again on *terra firma*. The figure in white in his Jim Crow movements, brought to his imagination a thousand frightful and solemn fancies of the sleeping dead.

Can the legends of witchcraft furnish anything more terrific or a situation more dreadful? Many a heart which at Lexington and Bunker Hill, at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, stood unmoved in front of the hottest battle, and quailed not when the dead and the dying lay thick around them, would have trembled and begged for mercy in that dark and trying hour, for it was not a dream but a reality.

But we hasten to the denouement that relieved our traveling "Hervey in his meditations among the tombs." A black colt sent forth a shrill cry a few moments after depositing his unwelcome and involuntary rider who had unconsciously stepped astride him, and was answered by his white mother at the other end of the graveyard.

From that hour until the day of his death, our adventurer would never believe in the ghost and fairy stories so common among the good people of olden times.

The leading men of Derby, including ministers of the gospel, held slaves and thought it no sin, while Connecticut was a slave state, but from an early day they were required by law to learn their slaves to read. The slave trade was carried on in Derby both for shipping purposes as well as the home market. Nicholas Moss, it is said, bought and sold, and now and then sent a slave to the West Indies. He was engaged in this business as shown by the following bill of sale:

"Know all men by these presents, that I, William Cogswell of New Milford in Litchfield county, do sell and convey unto Nicholas Moss of Derby in New Haven county, one certain negro girl named Dorcas, about eighteen years of age, which girl I sell to the said Nicholas Moss during her natural life, and I have good right to sell the same, and do bind myself and my heirs to warrant her to him and his heirs, for forty-five pounds lawful money, from all other claims and demands whatever.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of July, Anno Domini, 1773.

In presence of us,

Daniel Moss,

Ephraim Keeney.

William Cogswell."

Slaves were owned in Derby nominally as late as 1840, they not having accepted their freedom, their owners being obliged to maintain them in their old age. Bennet Lumm, Esq., and Joseph H. Riggs, both of Derby, were the last to care for slaves in this town.

"NEW HAVEN COUNTY, February 7, 1791.

"Personally appeared Mr. Agar Tomlinson and made oath that he has in his possession a negro boy named Peter, belonging to the heir of David Tomlinson, deceased, aged five years and three months wanting one day.

"Entered per John Humphreys, town clerk.

"Before me, John Humphreys, justice of the peace.

"On April 21, 1791, Mr. Daniel Wooster made oath that he was possessed of a mulatto boy called Peter, aged one year and four months and two days.

"On March 22, 1792, Capt. Timothy Baldwin made oath that he was possessed of a negro girl aged four years, eight months wanting five days.

"In December, 1792, Mr. Agar Tomlinson made oath to the possession of a negro boy named Timothy, aged one year and twenty-five days.

"On April 20, 1795. Mr. Agar Tomlinson made oath that he was possessed of a negro girl named Olive, aged eight months the first day of May, 1795.

"April 4, 1797. Personally appeared before me Mrs. Anna Humphreys and made solemn oath that she is possessed of a negro girl named Twinet, aged one year and nine months wanting seven days.

"Before me, John Humphreys, justice of the peace."

GREAT HILL.

The tract of land including Great Hill was purchased of the Indians in 1670, and was bounded "with Potatoke river on the west side, and with a little brook and the English purchase on the south side (extending south nearly to the old Bassett place), and with a brook that runs from Naugatuck river to a brook called Four-mile brook, the which Four-mile brook is the bounds northerly, and Naugatuck river is the east bounds of the above said tract of land." This purchase was made by Alexander Bryan of Milford, to whom the Indian deed was given, the consideration being seventeen pounds, and it was by him, for the same consideration, turned over to John Brinsmade, sen., Henry Tomlinson and Joseph Hawley, all of Stratford, on the third of December, 1670. This purchase was included with another on the south side of it in the difficulty which arose, and was placed in litigation between Mr. Joseph Hawley and the town of Derby, and which was finally settled by a committee from the General Court, ten or eleven years later. It was a part of this land that Sergt. Robert Bassett of Stratford bought of Mr. Hawley and gave to his son Samuel Bassett, the first settler of this name in Derby, in 1716, soon after which

this Samuel Bassett settled on this land, making his residence at the foot of Great Hill.

Soon after 1700, lots began to be laid on Great Hill, and the work continued some years before all who had a right to land in that purchase were accommodated. In 1711, quite a number of lots were surveyed and assigned to different parties of the former settlers. On pages 156 and 157 of this book are recorded the names of those who held rights to this land.

This locality is well named Great Hill, being nearly the highest elevation in the town, and extending from north to south on the Woodbury road about three miles, and from east to west about two miles. From it most charming views may be had in every direction, especially on Long Island Sound.

Several old houses remain, indicating quite satisfactorily the antiquity of their existence, but others are in good repair, and present the comfort, quietude and success of a farmer's home.

GREAT HILL ECCLESIASTICAL SOCIETY.

In 1775, Timothy Russell and others, inhabitants of Derby, some of them residing in Oxford society, petitioned the General Court to release them from paying ministerial taxes to either of those societies in order that they might support preaching and church services among themselves. This memorial was granted, and the limits of the district so exempt confined between Five-mile brook, the Great river, down to the old Bassett place and the Naugatuck river.

In the records of this society the first entry made reads thus: "A book of records of the votes of the inhabitants included in a memorial, part in Derby and part in Oxford, for winter preaching. Nov. 29, 1775." They then appointed Benjamin Tomlinson moderator of the meeting, and Joseph Canfield, Joseph Tomlinson and Noah Tomlinson, the society's committee, John Bassett collector of the one and a half penny rate, and Samuel Russell clerk of the society.

The first meetings of the society and for religious services were held in the school-house, standing then on the site of the present one. This arrangement for winter preaching continued four years, when they sent a memorial to the Assembly to be made a distinct society.

In May, 1779, "Upon another memorial of John Holbrook and others, inhabitants of the south-westerly part of the township of Derby, praying this Assembly to grant and enact that that part of Derby laying within the following bounds, viz.: beginning at the southerly corner of Benjamin Bassett's land by the Great river, running thence a straight line to the mouth of Hasekey meadow brook, where it empties into Naugatuck river, thence up said river to the Great new bridge, thence running north-westerly as the county road runs, to the easterly corner of David Wooster's meadow, thence running to Abner Johnson's dwelling house leaving the same on the north side of said line, from thence to the Five-mile brook, where it crosses Woodbury road leading to Derby, thence down said brook to the Great river, and from thence down said river to the first mentioned boundary, be constituted and made an ecclesiastical society by the name of the Great Hill society, with all the privileges, immunities and advantages that other ecclesiastical societies by law have and enjoy.

"Resolved by the Assembly, That all the inhabitants dwelling in that part of the township of Derby, lying within the above described lines and boundaries, be, and the same are hereby constituted and made an ecclesiastical society by the name of the Great Hill society, with all the privileges, immunities and advantages that all other ecclesiastical societies by law have and enjoy."

After this the first record made by the society, they denominate, "The first society meeting of the third society in Derby, Sept. 20, 1779." After a few years they learned to use their legal name, Great Hill society.

In the above memorial we are introduced to an old acquaintance, Capt. John Holbrook, the same that with his wife, Abigail, gave the land for the site and burying ground for the first Episcopal church of Derby, and who left that church to sustain the Revolution.

It is said he built the Great Hill meeting-house himself, that is, mostly at his own expense. He is said to have been quite wealthy, owning a thousand acres of land, a saw mill and much personal property. He was elected the first deacon of the Great Hill Congregational church, and was to all appear-

ance a grand, noble, generous man, seconded always by that noble woman whose name joined with his in the deed to the Episcopal church.

In April, 1781, they voted not to hire any more preaching for the present except one Sabbath. The next February they voted to "adjourn said meeting to the second Monday in March, 1782, to be holden at the meeting-house." Hence, probably that house was built in the summer of 1781. It stood about half a mile north of Priest Smith's house, which is the gambrel-roofed house on the hill, still standing.

"November, 1783, they voted to hire preaching every other Sabbath until the first of May next.

"Voted, Mr. Abraham Canfield, Nehemiah Candee, Daniel Canfield, Benjamin Bassett, Joseph Bassett, Isaac Bassett, choristers of said Society

"Voted, Capt. John Holbrook, Benjamin Bassett, Jonathan Lumm, jun., to appoint a burying place in the Society." Four weeks later they voted to have "a burying place east of John Holbrook, jun.'s land," part of it being of the highway, and a part belonged to Capt. John Holbrook. John Holbrook, jun., Enoch Smith and Benjamin English, were appointed to dig the graves for the society."

The choristers thus appointed began a system of vocal cultivation that made the place celebrated in this respect for many years, the fame of which is still spoken of with great delight, although the singers are all passed on to the new life.

December 3, 1782, they voted to hire Mr. Birdsey to preach until the first of the next May, which is the first minister's name mentioned in the records.

They continued thus to hire preaching for certain specified terms of a few weeks or a few months, until Dec. 28, 1786, when they voted that the society committee should confer with Mr. Abner Smith to preach four Sabbaths from the first of January, 1787.

On the 21st of Dec., 1787, they voted to give Mr. Abner Smith a call, with a settlement of one hundred pounds, a salary of seventy pounds, and his fire-wood.

Mr. Smith's letter of acceptance of this call, dated March 8, 1787, is still preserved, and is a most beautifully written letter.

The penmanship is elegant, and the whole production is very honorable to him. That he was a man of no pretentiousness is very apparent, but a man sincere, intelligent and devoted. He was ordained and settled soon after, but no records of the services, nor of any doings of the church, or marriages, deaths, and baptisms, have been seen, nor is it known that there are any records of these events.

In the first starting of raising rates, or taxes, for the support of the gospel, they say the rates are to be paid in silver, or gold, or Connecticut money, which is a record very seldom seen.

About 1790, a law was passed that those desiring to be released from paying rates to the minister, should present a writing that he belonged to some other denomination, and that thereupon he should be exempt.

"Derby, August 24, 1801. This may certify that Richard Holbrook, of Derby, has this day subscribed his name to the clerk's book belonging to the Episcopal Union society, and considers himself holden to pay taxes to said society.

Test, Samuel Sanford, clerk.

The above certificate received by me, Jonathan Lumm, 4th, clerk of this book."

Rev. Abner Smith, not long after his settlement, bought land, or the society did for him, and he built a good sized gambrel-roofed house on the most picturesque location on Great Hill. The house is still standing, and is said to be about ninety years old. In this house Mr. Smith and family resided until 1829, when he sold this farm and removed west.

After his removal the old meeting-house was converted into a school-house, although meetings were held in it occasionally some years later, both by Congregationalists and Methodists.

After a time it was taken down, very much to the grief of some of the old members of this church. The communion set is still preserved in the care of Mrs. Thomas C. Holbrook, of Great Hill.

GREAT HILL M. E. CHURCH.

It is said that this is one of the oldest Methodist churches in Connecticut, and that from the time the Rev. Jesse Lee

preached in the valley of the Naugatuck, services were held here by his successors.

The first minister sent into the New England states by a Methodist conference, was the Rev. Jesse Lee in 1789. In 1790, the appointments for New England were: Jesse Lee, presiding elder, John Bloodgood at Fairfield, John Lee at New Haven, Nathaniel B. Mills at Hartford, Jesse Lee and Daniel Smith at Boston.¹

If then Methodism began on Great hill, as said, it must have been about the year 1790, but no written dates have been seen confirmatory of this tradition.

Previous to the organization of the Congregational society for winter preaching at this place, the Rev. Dr. Mansfield of Derby had held services some years in Great hill school-house once a month, and the same at Oxford and Quaker's Farm. The Congregationalists held their services in the same school-house six or seven years, until their meeting-house was completed in the autumn of 1781. When, therefore, the Methodists began preaching here, they probably held their services in the school-house, and continued so to do until regular services were given up in the meeting-house after Rev. Abner Smith became feeble in health or after he removed west in 1829 or 1830. After this, by common consent, the Methodists occupied the meeting-house until they dedicated their present church on Wednesday, October 25, 1854. The Great hill society became one of the strongest points on the Derby circuit, which at first extended up the Naugatuck valley as far as Waterbury. The Rev. Elijah Woolsey, circuit preacher here in 1714, gives in his book called "The Lights and Shadows of the Itinerancy," space to incidents of his experience on Great hill, and the Rev. Heman Bangs, who was presiding elder about 1820, said Great hill was his main support.

After the close of the ministerial labors of Rev. Mr. Smith, Congregational services grew more and more infrequent, and the Methodist people occupied the old meeting-house until they built their new one.

Several ministers and laymen are spoken of in connection with this society as specially serviceable to the church. The

¹Stevens's Hist. of Methodism, II. 417, 418.

Rev. George C. Fuller, pastor in 1825-6, is remembered for his eccentricities, earnest and successful labors. Cyrus Botsford, the music teacher, was chorister many years from about 1810. Capt. Isaac Bassett and wife, grand parents of Capt. Elliot Bassett, are said to have been among the first Methodists in this place. The late Judson English was closely identified with this church during half a century.² The "History of Seymour³" tells us that Anson Gillett was the first class leader over sixty-five years ago. If it is intended to indicate by this that the first class leader was appointed sixty-five years ago, it must be a mistake, since preaching began here by Jesse Lee, or his successors, about twenty-four years before that time, and a regular preaching service held by the Methodists of that day twenty-four years without a class and a class leader, is an unheard of thing. Methodists were not of that kind in those days, nor do we know of any such in these latter days. It is said in the same book that "Almost the only preaching on the hill for forty years preceding 1854, had been by the Methodists."⁴ The Rev. Abner Smith was here and services were kept up most of the time until about 1829, and after that Congregational ministers have preached in the place frequently, and are cordially invited and frequently accept the invitation to preach in the present Methodist church.

THE SMALL POX.

The era commonly assigned for the first appearance of small-pox is A. D. 569; it seems then to have begun in Arabia, and the raising of the siege of Mecca by an Abyssinian army is attributed to the ravages made by the small-pox among the troops. Razes, an Arabian physician who practiced at Bagdad about the beginning of the tenth century, is the first medical author whose writings have come down to us who treats expressly of the disease; he however quotes several of his predecessors, one of whom is believed to have flourished about the year of the Hegira, A. D. 622. Inoculation was introduced into civilized Europe from Constantinople through the sense and

²Three or four of these items are taken from the Hist. of Seymour.

³Wm. C. Sharp, 1879.

⁴Hist. of Seymour, 119.

courage of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, but since the discovery of vaccination by Dr. Jenner has been discontinued.

Vaccination (Latin, *vacca*, a cow), inoculation for cow-pox as a protection against small-pox was first practiced by Dr. Jenner, an English physician, in 1796.

Inoculation for small-pox and for cow-pox are very different things as to the disease but the same in preventing small-pox, the latter, however, being a much milder disease and far less dangerous. It was the former of these that was first introduced into this town.

The following petition was presented in town meeting January 7, 1793, "To the inhabitants of Derby in town meeting assembled, sirs: we the subscribers of said Derby, physicians, beg liberty of said town that we may have liberty to set up the inoculation of the small-pox in said town as there are many of the inhabitants that are now going into other towns for said purpose, and the younger people are much exposed to have it the natural way if not inoculated. . . .

Edward Crafts,
Samuel Sanford,
Liberty Kimberly.

"December, 1793, Voted that John Humphreys, Esq., Capt. Joseph Riggs, Mr. Samuel Hull, Col. Daniel Holbrook, be a committee to inspect the inoculation of the small-pox, and make further rules and regulations respecting the small-pox as they shall judge necessary for the inhabitants, and to put a stop to the inoculation if they judge best."

No report of this committee has been observed, but a fair conclusion is that the physicians were allowed under very careful restrictions to make some experiments, which proved successful so that the following risk was ventured four years later.

"December 11, 1797. Liberty is hereby granted to twenty-six persons and no more to receive the small-pox, viz.: Isaac Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Clark Smith, Edward Smith, Joseph Smith, Elizabeth Smith, jun., Susan Smith, Milly Keeney, Sheldon Keeney, Betsey Keeney, Sally Keeney, Isaac Keeney, Linda Keeney, Medad Keeney, Abijah Canfield, Charity Canfield, Sarah Canfield, William Canfield, Joseph Hawkins, Joseph

Hawkins, jun., Enos Smith, jun., Joseph Durand, Samuel P. Sanford, Mamerry Sanford, provided they receive it by the evening of the twelfth instant, and give bonds that they receive it at the dwelling house of Mr. Benjamin Davis in Derby and not depart said house until liberty obtained from the authority and selectmen, and that the physicians who inoculate shall also give bonds not to spread the small-pox, and that the bonds be made payable to the selectmen, and that the selectmen and civil authority or their committee shall set limits to said house and have the superintendency of the physician and patients ; and that those who receive the small-pox shall pay all expenses and save the town harmless."

This last clause is the only surprising one in this whole record ; for if anything like the benefit hoped for should result, the town could well afford to pay all expenses and send nurses if needed, to take the care of the patients while ill. There is no excuse for the penuriousness of public bodies in regard to health, while lavish with money on improvements and ornamentation.

The strictness of the town in the conditions imposed on the physicians and the patients in this matter, may provoke a smile at the present stage of medical knowledge, but at that time it was the only reasonable course to be followed. Such had been the terrible scourge of the small-pox, that every possible precaution was demanded of physicians and all public authorities, and any other course than that pursued would have been justly chargeable with the heaviest penalties if adverse results had befallen the practice, and it was then as at the present day, no pestilence equaled in frightfulness, the small-pox.

THE RESULT.

In December, 1798, a petition signed by thirty-three persons was presented, requesting the town to give liberty to Doctors Sanford and Crafts, to practice inoculation, assuring the town that they were capable in that practice.

The petition was granted, and each physician was required to inoculate in a separate hospital under the restrictions of the authority and selectmen.

THE DEER HUNT.

In the famous deer hunt, which occurred in the western part of this town about seventy-five years ago, while there were no dukes, major-generals nor Spotted Tails such as we read of in the Great West at the present day, joined in the chase, yet there was real fun. A little south of the community known as Quaker Farms, was Wooster's park, an inclosure of between one and two hundred acres, safely surrounded by a high rail-fence. Within this inclosure Jacob Wooster had gathered a large number of valuable deer, and it was a state law at that time, that if any one should kill a deer from this park he should pay a fine not less than eight dollars. During a storm in January, the wind blew down the fence, and the largest deer escaped and wended his way towards the Ousatonic, near Zoar bridge. A posse of men sallied out and made at him several shots, but unharmed at this firing he darted down the river as far as the Red House where he encountered young Leavenworth, familiarly called Uncle Ned. Some eight or ten men under his lead hotly pursued the panting venison and encountered him on a spot near Alling's factory, in Birmingham. "Now," said our young hunter "stand back, boys, and I will fetch him the first fire." After due and careful preparations, he fired but the deer was still master of the situation. There was a great freshet in the rivers, and the meadows far up were covered with water, and tightly packed over with broken ice. Eluding his pursuers, the deer in triumph cut around the point near where the pin factory now stands, crossed over the meadows on the ice, and landed on Parsons Island, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. B. B. Beach. By this time, the quiet denizens east of the Naugatuck became interested in the chase, and soon the whole neighborhood was in a blaze of excitement. Young Johnson, long known as Uncle Andrew, had just entered double blessedness, but forgetting his loving bride, seized his "king's arms," and hastened to the field of conflict. His fire only wounded the affrighted animal in the hind leg, and before he had time to reload Leverett Hotchkiss, the second white male child born in the Narrows, came up, leveled his gun at the deer and shot him dead. The captors then hauled

their booty up to the old blacksmith shop near by and commenced the work of dissection. Before they were through Uncle Ned with his companions arrived, and claimed that as he had fairly bagged the game, he was justly entitled to a share of the venison. A warm dispute arose. Hotchkiss having made the dead shot wanted the whole, but he finally awarded to young Johnson the hide and one hind quarter, but Uncle Ned, less lucky than Alexis, could not get so much as the tail as a trophy for his day's pursuit. Chagrined at this treatment, he stirred up a lawsuit against the parties for violating the majesty of the Connecticut laws. Finding that the deer was from Wooster's park, Uncle Andrew, fearing the law, entered a complaint against Hotchkiss, although he had himself lugged off the hide and one quarter of the deer. The case was tried before Justice Humphreys. After a two days' trial in which the Blackstones of the town exhausted all their wits, the court found a true verdict against Hotchkiss and fined him eight dollars and costs.

The affair created quite a sensation, which lasted a long time, for at a town meeting subsequently held for the purpose, the people sympathizing with the defendant, voted to relieve him by paying from the treasury, at least the costs of the prosecution. So much for that hunt. B.

THE RED HOUSE.

The long red house now standing at Leavenworth Landing, on the west side of the Ousatonic lake, is among our Derby recollections. It was once a favorite stopping place between the two counties, when the place was lively with ship-building, and thousands flocked thither on a day when a vessel was to be launched. After the Leavenworth bridge, which spanned the river a few rods above, became rickety and unsafe for travel, a public ferry was kept up opposite this red house. A blunt, sensible, burly Yankee, familiar in his old age by the name of Uncle Ed., officiated as ferry-man. On one occasion he was aroused from his midnight slumbers by a signal to ferry over a friend from the opposite side. The river was high, the night dark and rainy, and the wind blowing a gale. With great effort, Uncle Ed. reached the Derby shore, when his tallow candle

went out, leaving him in bad humor, and he exclaimed, "Who are you, out this time of night, when honest men should be abed and asleep? It is enough to make a minister swear to turn out for a friend such a time as this!" The traveler said not a word, but carefully placed himself, horse and wagon on board, when he was told, "Now take hold of this rope and pull with all your might, or we shall all go down stream," accompanying his orders with language not polite nor very decorous. The order was rigorously obeyed, while the ferry-man continued his strain of epithets, clothed not in the choicest English. Safely over, Uncle Ed. demanded an extra ninepence if his friend refused to give his name. "Why," said the stranger, "the man toward whom you have been using such abusive language, is your reverend minister from Huntington Center." "Oh! yes, parson, I've heard you preach many times, but I guess I won't take back anything I've said." B.

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CHAPTER VIII.

THE TOWN OF OXFORD.



THE Oxford ecclesiastical society was established in 1741, and in 1742 a burying-ground was laid out, and from that time until 1798 they exercised the rights of such a society, but remained a part of the township of Derby. The effort to make the parish of Oxford a town began in 1789, and was continued with intervals until that object was attained. In 1793 an agreement with Derby was effected and the boundaries fixed by a committee, but the Assembly did not confirm the agreement.

In December, 1796, the parish of Oxford having previously petitioned the General Assembly to be made a town, the town of Derby voted that "We will not oppose the incorporation of Oxford as a separate town on account of representation, but will consent to divide the representation and each district have only one member, and that we will as a town unite with Oxford in a petition for the purpose, and the lines to divide said town shall remain as agreed by a committee of said town about three years ago, and if the inhabitants of the respective districts cannot agree on a division of the burdens of said town, we will submit a division thereof to a disinterested committee who shall adjust and divide said burdens which shall be binding on each party."

In the next April, Capt. John Riggs was appointed to carry the petition to the Assembly and urge the request of the people; but it was not agreeable some way to that body, and another committee was sent in December, 1797. At the same time they appointed a committee to adjust the burdens of the town, who made their final report April 23, 1798, recommending that "Said parish of Oxford, in consequence of the extraordinary burthens and public expense to be incurred by the old town in bridges and roads, etc., in said division lines shall pay as a compensation to said old town one hundred and seventy pounds lawful money in three yearly installments." This report was

accepted and passed in a lawful town meeting, and Oxford was made a town in October, 1798.

The territory now included in the township of Oxford, which was originally included in Derby, was obtained of the Indians by some twelve to fifteen deeds, the principal of which were the Wesquantuck and Rockhouse hill, Camp's mortgage, Moss's purchase, North purchase, Quaker's farm, Tobie's grant, and several others of smaller quantities in the north-eastern part of the township. The first of these, Wesquantuck and Rockhouse hill, was made in 1678, and the last in 1710.

Major Ebenezer Johnson, Ens. Samuel Riggs, Jeremiah Johnson and two or three others purchased small tracts of land at Rock Rimmon, or in the vicinity of what is now Pine's bridge, in 1678 and in 1680, where the first permanent settlement was made within the present township of Oxford. In 1692-3, Thomas Wooster and David Wooster made purchases south of Major Johnson's land on the west side of the Naugatuck, being a little above Seymour, but precisely when they or any of their descendants began to reside on these lands has not been ascertained. In 1708 Ens. Samuel Riggs gave to his son, Ebenezer Riggs, two hundred acres of land with houses and other improvements in this vicinity, and he at that time or soon after made his home here.

The first permanent settler at Quaker's farm was some time after 1707, and it is quite certain there were settlers in the vicinity of Pine's bridge and Rimmon some years before this date.

At the meeting of the Oxford society, October 6, 1741¹, it was voted "to build a meeting-house, and to meet the Assembly in the next session at New Haven, to pray for a commission to appoint, order and fix the place whereon their meeting-house shall be erected and built."

No report of that committee is to be found.

The society meetings were held at private houses until the

¹Much of the following account of Oxford and Oxford people is taken from an historical paper read by Judge N. J. Wilcoxson at the centennial celebration on the fourth of July, 1876, in Oxford. The paper was prepared by considerable research and great carefulness, and is worthy of high commendation. The matter of nearly the whole paper is incorporated in this book.

31st day of March, 1743. The meeting next after that was held at the meeting-house on the 21st of June, 1743.

The next important step after the building of the meeting-house in those days was the settlement of a minister, but in the present day the first move would be to obtain a minister in order to the building of a meeting-house. Mr. Joseph Adams was called to settle, being offered £500 settlement, and a yearly salary of £150 old tenor, which brought to the silver standard meant £145 settlement and £45 salary.² The call was not accepted, and at a society meeting held in June, 1745, it was voted to give to Mr. Jonathan Lyman a call to preach on probation. A committee consisting of Capt. Timothy Russell, Capt. John Lumm and Ensign John Chatfield, was appointed to hire Mr. Lyman on probation for the space of four Sabbaths. At the end of this time, in July, "it was voted to give Jonathan Lyman a call to settle over the parish in the work of the gospel ministry," with a settlement of £500, and a salary of £125, until the settlement should be paid, and then to be raised to £150. Subsequently it was voted to add ten pounds yearly to the salary for five years.

Mr. Lyman accepted the call and was regularly ordained over the parish Wednesday Oct. 4, 1745, and continued in this office with usual success eighteen years, when, as he was riding in the western part of the town on a visit to a sick person, he fell from his horse, and, it is supposed, instantly died.

Mr. Lyman was a brother to General Phineas Lyman, and was baptized at Durham, April 21, 1717; was a graduate of Yale College in 1742; preached in Middlefield, Conn., six Sabbaths in 1745, and ordained as above the first minister of the parish. The following records show somewhat of the esteem in which he was held:

"To all persons to whom these presents shall come, I Samuel Wheeler send greeting. Know ye that I ye said Samuel Wheeler, of Oxford, in Derby, in the county of New Haven and colony of Connecticut in New England, do for, and in consideration of love, good will and respect which I have, and do bear towards the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Lyman, pastor of the church of Oxford, in Derby, in the county and

²New Haven Hist. Papers, 1. 74.

colony aforesaid in New England, have given and granted and by these presents do fully and clearly and absolutely give and grant unto the said Rev. Mr. Jonathan Lyman his heirs and assigns forever a certain parcel of land lying in Derby, parish of Oxford, near the meeting-house . . . Sept. 10, 1746." April 21, 1747, John Lumm gives him a piece of land "For and in consideration of the good will and respect that I have and do bear to the Rev. Jonathan Lyman, for encouragement to him in his settlement, in ye work of the ministry with us, which consideration is to my good and full satisfaction."

The next minister settled in the parish was the Rev. David Bronson, of Milford. The call is dated Monday, March 3, 1764; settlement £200, and a salary of £60, to be increased to £70, after four years. Dea. Ebenezer Riggs, Mr. John Twitchell, Mr. Thomas Clark, Capt. Russell, Capt. Hawkins, Lieut. Wheeler, Joseph Osborn, were the committee for treating with Mr. Bronson regarding his settlement. The 25th of April, 1764, was appointed for the ordination. Mr. Bronson lived to serve the parish until the year 1806, a period of forty years, when he departed to his future reward.

The next settled minister of the parish was the Rev. Nathaniel Freeman. His continuance was from June, 1809, to September, 1814. The society was without a settled minister from Sept., 1814, to the settlement of Rev. Abraham Brown, June 2, 1830. During these sixteen years of vacancy, the people were variously supplied with preaching, principally by Rev. Zephaniah Swift, a man of much personal worth and highly respected. Mr. Brown was dismissed, Oct. 16, 1838.

A call was next extended to Rev. Stephen Topliff, on the 21st day of April, 1841, on a salary of \$500 annually so long as he should continue with the church and society as their minister, which call he accepted and was installed the following September. He served them nearly twenty years and was dismissed in 1860. He was esteemed for his integrity, faithfulness in the discharge of his professional duty, kindness as a neighbor and the wisdom of his actions as a citizen.

Following Mr. Topliff the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Mr. Barton one year; by Rev. Mr. Strong, who was installed, two and a half years; Rev. Mr. Chamberlin two and a half years, and after that by Rev. John Churchill, of Woodbury, seven

years. It is remarked of Mr. Churchill that, faithful to his calling as a preacher he deservedly ranks with the ablest, as a friend the kindest, as a neighbor unselfishly loving, and as a citizen discreet, just and true.

THE NEW MEETING-HOUSE.

Not long before the close of the year 1792, the people began to talk of building a new meeting-house, and on the third day of January, 1793, voted so to build on the meeting-house acre, near the old one, a house 56 feet by 40. Thomas Clark, Esq., Capt. John Riggs and Mr. Josiah Strong, were appointed a committee to apply to the Hon. County Court to establish a place for the site for the same. In the meeting on the 23d day of December, 1793, Mr. Timothy Candee was appointed to build the meeting-house, the same vote agreeing to give him therefor the sum of six hundred and seventy-five pounds. It has been said that the stipulated sum did not pay Mr. Candee the expenses of the building, and to meet which so embarrassed him pecuniarily, that he gave up what of estate he had and removed to Pompey, N. Y., where he spent the remainder of his days. The house then built, the present Congregational church, was raised in the year 1795 as entered upon public records by Dr. Hosea Dutton. The same year the Oxford turnpike, said to have been the second in the state, was chartered.

The same year the hotel building, now styled the Oxford House, was erected by Daniel and Job Candee. It was first and for many years occupied by Daniel Candee as innkeeper. He was succeeded by his nephew, David Candee, who continued in the position a space of forty years.

The first post-office was kept in the same building, Daniel Candee, post-master. David Candee, upon taking the position of landlord, took also that of postmaster, which he held for a great number of years, and then it passed to his son, George N. Candee, by whom it was taken into a merchant store.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This parish was gathered and established by the labors of Rev. Richard Mansfield, D. D., in 1764, who was located at Derby as a minister of the gospel.

The following deed shows that the church was already organized; and although it says, "for a valuable consideration," it is probable that the land was mostly a gift.

"I, Joseph Davis, of Derby, in the parish of Oxford, . . for a valuable consideration of current money, . . received by Abel Gunn and William Bunnell, church wardens of the parish of Oxford, . . do give, grant and confirm unto them, and to others of the parishioners of the Church of England, in said Oxford, one certain tract of land known by the name of Meeting-house Lot, lying near Oxford meeting house, being by estimate five acres, . . to have and to hold to the said Abel Gunn, Benjamin Bunnell, and to all the rest of the professors of the Church of England, in said Oxford." December 22, 1766.

A like deed was executed by John Twitchell, June 21, 1770, for "near eighteen acres of a certain piece of land in the parish of Oxford, lying on Govenror's Hill, so called, lying near the church."

Information of the regular succession of ministers in this St. Peter's Church has not been obtained. The Rev. Chauncey Prindle, a native born citizen of Oxford, a graduate of Yale College, after a twelve years ministerial service at Watertown, Conn., was pastor at St. Peter's for several years. He was noted for a sound and forcible intellect and stern integrity, and was orthodox and firm in principles. He was a useful minister. His last residence for many years was on a farm in the northern part of Oxford, where he died at a great age about the year 1832.

After Mr. Prindle, the Rev. Aaron Humphreys was pastor, but how long he continued is not ascertained, possibly ten years or more. The Rev. W. A. Curtiss, a native of Coventry, Conn., came here in April, 1829, from New York. His pastorate continued a little more than two years, being a preacher of considerable ability, but such was his imprudence and indiscretion that he was ever upsetting his own dish. After him, Rev.

Ashbel Baldwin, Rev. Dr. Burhans, Revs. Messrs. Todd, Sanford, Marvin, Nichols, Eastman, Loop, Gray, Smith, Clark, Pierce, Anketel, and Burk, were in turn in charge of the parish and church.

The church first erected stood on the hill adjacent to the cemetery. It was taken down and removed, and the one now standing on the green was erected in the year 1834, and was dedicated by Bishop Brownell in the year following, the Rev. Charles Smith then being the minister.

OXFORD CENTER AND GREEN.

“To the year 1798, Oxford was part and parcel of the town of Derby. About the year 1791, the people aspired to become a town, and year after year to the seventh they presented their petition, when on the seventh they were successful, and Oxford was incorporated a town. But this was not obtained without extra effort, for the people at last resorted to strategy, and thereby succeeded. The election of the town at Derby was at hand. The town-meeting was warned to be held at nine o'clock in the forenoon, but the custom was not to open it until one o'clock in the afternoon. The people of Oxford agreed to go together in a body, ready to open the meeting at nine o'clock. The hour of meeting in Oxford was known to every voter, and prompt at the time they were all assembled and formed in procession on the main street, and at a given signal the procession moved in stately order toward its destination, the town house of Derby. It was so much the custom then to open the town meeting with prayer, that such proceedings without prayer were hardly regarded as legitimate, and therefore to save trouble in that direction the Rev. William Bronson, the minister at Oxford, was taken along to offer the opening prayer. It was not the first time nor the last that religion has been called in to help carry out mischief, but this seems to have been that kind of mischief over which it is legitimate to pray. The procession reached the place of meeting; it was nine o'clock; they set about the business of the hour with a diligence that told what was meant. The Derby people were in consternation, and started out, running their horses in various directions, calling on persons to hasten to the meeting; but before enough of the

voters had reached the place to outnumber the Oxford voters, Nathan Stiles, who resided in what is now Seymour, was chosen town clerk, and they had voted that the town-meetings should be held one-half the time in Oxford. It is said that from that day, Derby no longer opposed the effort of Oxford to become a town. It is certain, however, that Derby consented to Oxford becoming a town some three or four years before the General Assembly made the grant. But the above account is doubtless true as to matter of fact, and was given by Capt. David McEwin, a prominent citizen, one every way competent to remember such an occurrence, a man of laudable character, active in public enterprise, a farmer by vocation, and when in the prime of life was one of the most thorough, flourishing and successful operators. He is said to have been marshal of the day in that grand Oxford descent upon old Derby, leading the procession to complete triumph, being assisted by the parson.

In and by the act of incorporation, it was ordered that the first town meeting should be held on the third Tuesday of November, 1798, that Thomas Clark, Esq., should warn the meeting, and that John Riggs, Esq., should serve the meeting as moderator, and in accordance with these arrangements the meeting was held. It was a very stormy day; the snow fell deeper than is often seen, yet the meeting was fully attended and the organization completed.

THE PUBLIC GREEN.

This is made up of what is called the "meeting-house acre land" given by a Mr. Chatfield, for a site for a meeting-house, and of land thrown out by proprietors along down on the eastern side until it ends upon the turnpike road. This constitutes what is called Upper Green. It was agreed at that time, that anything of rubbish or whatever could encumber the ground, if thrown out and left thereon, should after thirty days become a forfeiture to the owner. The Lower Green is proprietors' land and laid by a committee for a public common and a military parade ground. The honor of making the suggestion for thus laying out the lower end of the green belongs to Esq. Charles Bunnell, an unselfish, public spirited, worthy and respected citizen; and held a prominent place in the confidence of the

people. His residence was that of the late Harry Sutton. He died in March, 1838, aged 80 years.

The land thus given being a thickly grown bramble the people turned out under the lead of a committee, three military officers of the day and time, Capt. John Davis (afterwards colonel) Lieut. Samuel A. Buckingham and Ensign Ebenezer Fairchild. They cleared the land of rubbish and brought it to its present desirable condition by a large expense of time and money. The whole public common, both upper and lower, were laid out and improved under the leading of the same committee.

Before the laying and constructing of the turnpike, public travel was not as now, but passed easterly by the school-house in the center to and down what we now call Back street. The dwelling house now occupied by Michael Flynn was the hotel kept by Mr. Gideon Tucker.³

QUAKER'S FARM⁴ IN OXFORD.

Quaker's Farm is a small village in the western part of Oxford, originally in the north-western part of Derby, lying in the valley on the east side of Eight-mile brook. The first Indian deed given which seems to have included this territory was dated August 6, 1687, but Mr. Joseph Hawley, of Stratford, proposed in 1683 to have his grant in Derby, then agreed upon, laid at Quaker's Farm, and therefore he may have purchased it of the Indians before that date, and when it was transferred to the town a new Indian deed may have been given dated in 1687, as was the case in regard to several other tracts of land.

A tract of land containing 170 acres was laid to Ebenezer Johnson in 1688, "at the place or near to it commonly called the Quaker's Farm, bounded east with the common road about a mile of the place called Quaker's Farm."

On the 17th of February, 1691-2, Ebenezer Johnson deeded to "John Butler, yeoman," then resident of Stratford, "a tract of land commonly called Quaker's Farm, being one hundred and fifty acres, and another piece of land to the north side thereof."

This one hundred and fifty acres was the Quaker's Farm

³Judge Wilcoxon's historical paper.

⁴The town records always say, Quaker's Farm, not Farms.

itself; and was such when sold to John Butler, who is in the deed of sale of this land said to be a doctor. Therefore John Butler was not the Quaker by whom the name became established upon the locality. Who this Quaker was, where he came from, or where he went and when, has not been ascertained. The name was here as early as 1683, and the Quaker apparently was gone.

The administrators of "Dr. John Butler, late of Stratford, deceased," sold this land in 1707, and it was purchased by Mr. William Rawlinson of Stratford.

Soon after this, or about this time, lots were laid to a number of the inhabitants of Derby, but the following record was made January 8, 1711, "Whereas there is found that many of the lots laid out at Quaker's Farm purchase were not recorded," therefore the town appointed another committee to lay out all the lots and "draw notes of every man's lot as they were formerly pitched, and the recorder may record them at each man's charge."

Soon after this, it is probable that the settlers began to make their homes in this locality, but before this, aside from the Quaker, and Dr. Butler, who resided here a number of years, there were probably no residents in this place.

Abraham Wooster, father of General David Wooster, bought land here in September, 1722, and may have inherited through the right of his father, Edward, the first settler in Derby, a grant of considerable value. At this time he is said to be of Derby, but had been residing in Stratford since about 1706 until a short time previous to this date. That he resided here is very certain, for in 1733 he sold his "mansion house near Munson's Corners in Quaker's Farm," and a farm with a saw-mill to Samuel Wooster, jun., and if the first white child was born here in 1725, as we shall see, then Abraham Wooster was among the first settlers at this place.

It was the earliest settled of any part of Oxford except along the Naugatuck river above Seymour. Next to Quaker's Farm, a neighborhood in the northern part of the town, bordering on what is now called Middlebury, once called Bristol Town, was settled in advance of the central part of the town.

Quaker's Farm is a region of valuable land, and it is not sur-

prising that it was early sought as a farming community. The first English person born at Quaker's Farm was Lieut. John Griffin, born at this place in 1725, who died in 1821, aged 96 years. He was distinguished as a soldier of the French war; was lieutenant in the army, spending his summers in campaign service, returning home and remaining during the winter and returning to duty in the spring for three successive campaigns, and at last participating in the victory under Wolfe upon the plains of Abraham before Quebec. These facts were handed down by the lieutenant's son-in-law, William Morris. The first, second and third births in Oxford occurred at Quaker's Farm. The third was Dr. Joseph Perry of Woodbury. Perry was a prominent name with the first inhabitants of Quaker's Farm; so also was Wooster, Hawkins, Hyde and Nichols. Of the name Perry, there were numerous representatives, but only one, Capt. H. A. Perry, remains.

Capt. Zechariah Hawkins was a farmer, and his house stood on the site of the Meigs dwelling-house. He was a substantial man, of sound judgment and a valuable citizen. Silas and Charles Hawkins, his grandsons, and Lewis, John and Samuel Hawkins, his great grandsons, represent the name.

Of the Wooster name there were many, and were mostly farmers. Nathan, a son of Arthur Wooster, was a graduate from Yale College. He was educated with the intention of being a clergyman of the Church of England, but lived and died on his farm at Quaker's Farm. Joseph Wooster located on Good hill, was an enterprising farmer, and sixteen was the number of his sons and daughters. Rev. Henry Wooster, minister of the Baptist church at Deep River, was a son of Joseph Wooster, jun., and was a man of culture, popular standing, and well approved as a useful minister. He is deceased.

Col. William B. Wooster of Birmingham, a popular politician and a well-known, influential lawyer, is a son of Russell Wooster and grandson of Joseph Wooster. He took an active and valorous part as a loyalist, contesting against the secessionists in the late civil war. Capt. Nathaniel Wooster was a noteworthy citizen, and by trade a blacksmith. He died at a great age, being but little short of ninety years.

Capt. Ira Hyde and Marcus, his son, represent the Hyde name.

Hon. Benjamin Nichols, alone represents the Nichols name.

The name of Tomlinson is of a little later date at this place. David Tomlinson was in his day a distinguished citizen. He came from Woodbury to Quaker's Farm when about twenty years of age, and took charge of land owned by his father, and engaged in business as a merchant. Having married a daughter of Jabez Bacon of Woodbury, he began in a small way and enlarged gradually ; occupying a room in the chamber of his dwelling as a salesroom, and from that removed to more commodious quarters when his business demanded it. He was remarkably successful as a merchant, extending his trade many miles, and he was not less known in his operations as an agriculturist. His acres numbered 1,500, and he manifested great wisdom in applying fertilizers as the varieties of soil required, and seldom allowed his land to lie idle for want of application. Possessed of a keen discernment, he knew at once what seed to plant or sow upon the land as soon as he looked at it. The late Judge Phelps of Woodbury said of him, that he was the best specimen of a patroon there was in Connecticut. When he had become largely successful, he entered upon trade in foreign ports, chartering vessels and fitting them in some cases, and sending them with cargoes to different ports. One of his vessels and cargo was taken by French privateers, which loss with others finally somewhat embarrassed his estate. He was eleven times sent to the House of Representatives, was also a member of the state senate, and when he died, which occurred March, 1822, he was only sixty years of age. His eldest son, Charles, lived to be over ninety years of age. Mr. Samuel Meigs married into his family, was a merchant in Mr. Tomlinson's store some years, but spent his last days as a farmer, and died at Quaker's Farm. He represented Oxford several times in the Assembly ; was a judge of the county court, and many years a justice of the peace. His two sons, David T. and Charles A. Meigs, are merchants, occupying what was the stand of their grandfather.

The Quaker Farms [as this name is now written] Episcopal church was erected about 1814, and was for a time a chapel, but after some years was dedicated under the name of Christ Church. (See further account in the appendix).

During the Revolution, Oxford was a part of Derby, and whatever glory Derby has, falls alike on Oxford in that great struggle for freedom. At the beginning of the present century, or a little later, Oxford had the honor of the following pensioners as citizens: Capt. Samuel Candee, Capt. Job Candee, David Peck, Edward Bassett, Isaac Chatfield, Timothy Johnson, Phineas Johnson, Jeremiah M. Kelly.

The following story is given upon the authority of this Timothy Johnson, and corresponds to the items already written in public print concerning the taking of Stony Point, one of the most brilliant exploits of the American Revolution, and shows also that in that grand achievement, Derby had several soldiers besides the brave General William Hull. The corps of which Mr. Johnson was one was on the bank of the Hudson under General Wayne and in the presence of Washington. Wayne besought Washington for a permit to lay siege to the British fortress on the bank of the Hudson, called Stony Point. Wayne was refused permission. He besought a second time. Washington said the undertaking was too hazardous, it could not be successful, and refused permission, believing it would be but a sacrifice of life.

Wayne nothing daunted applied a third time to the commander-in-chief for his permit; told his plan and expressed his confidence of success in an earnest and decided manner. Permission was granted. He was allowed to pick his men. Timothy Johnson, the narrator, was one, and his brother Phineas another. The march began, Washington reviewed the men as they passed; he looked very sober and feared they would all be killed. They were marched near to the enemy's picket and halted. They were fed. Wayne came along with a piece of bread and meat in his hand, saying: "Blood may run in rivers; any one who desires may leave the ranks and not be branded with cowardice." Not one left. Wayne then went through the line and took the flints from every gun, that there might not be a gun fired to give light for the enemy's aim. The night was very dark, and when all was ready for the march, Wayne said: "Death to the man that attempts to leave, or falters in his duty." Onward they marched and soon came upon the enemy's picket. The picket hailed, but no answer, and he fired

and ran. Wayne and his force ran after. The fortress was encircled with the limbs of the apple trees piled thick and high, the twigs of which were sharpened so that it would seem impossible to climb over or press through. "But," said Johnson, "we were so close on the picket that he could not fill the gap left him. We ran through the same and so entered the inclosure. The enemy in the meantime continued a brisk fire, but not a man was hit. They reached the walls of the fort and began scaling them. The man first over the walls was killed, the only one lost of the detachment. The contest was sharp and severe, but short. The British surrendered. Wayne received a severe wound with a cutlass over the eye, which caused the eyelid to fall. He bled like a butcher. Wayne said he would ever be proud in carrying the scar of that wound."

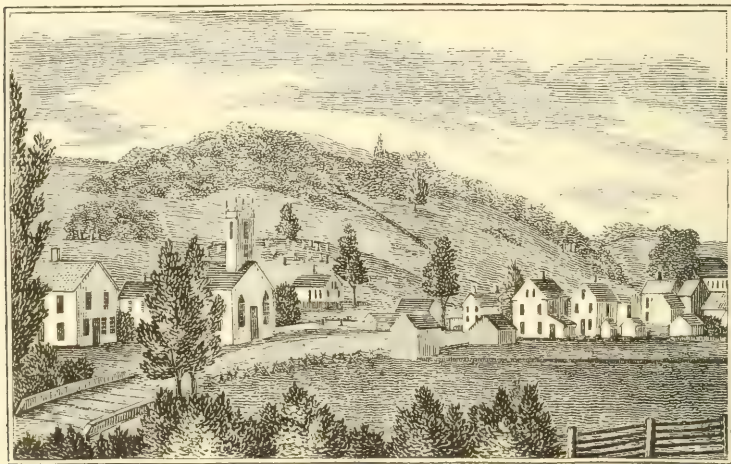
This account, save a few items, such as Wayne's taking the flints from every gun, is very correct. With pleasure and pride the bravery of Oxford's sons, as well as others then of Derby, in so daring a contest, may be recorded.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

In 1861, at the breaking out of the civil war, Oxford's sons proved themselves true to the old flag and the support of the authority of the nation. Cheerfully they joined the marching ranks and moved to the front until victory was won. No fewer than seventy-five men entered the loyal army by enlistment, of which but few, probably not more than five, disgraced themselves by desertion. Mainly they stood manfully at their posts and bravely fought the battles of their country, and suffered the hardships of war, and so continued until victory gave honor and perpetuity to their nation. Thanks, and more than thanks—an undying gratitude is due to them.

In the year 1798, the school society of Oxford, which included the whole of the town, was divided into school districts, but school-houses were built and schools supported long before that. Within the last fifty years, select schools have been kept in different parts of the town many terms, by which many were qualified for teaching, some of whom have reached considerable celebrity. Eight or more of Oxford's sons have been graduated at colleges.

The occupation of the people of the town has been chiefly agricultural, yet about fifty years since there were a number of mechanical and manufacturing enterprises conducted with considerable success. A hat shop conducted by a Mr. Crosby employed at one time seventy-five men. There was also a shop for the manufacture of edge tools by a Mr. Turner. There were coopers not less than four, producing casks for the West India trade; blacksmiths, tailors and shoe-makers, all in and about the central part of the town, except what was done in these lines at Quaker's Farm.



OXFORD IN 1836.

The above engraving is a view of the central part of Oxford from the south-east, and is a very perfect representation of the place at the time. Mr. J. W. Barber, in his "Connecticut Historical Collections,"⁵ makes the following record in regard to the picture and the place:

"The building with a Gothic tower is the Episcopal church; a part of the Congregational church is seen on the extreme right. The elevation seen in the background is called Governor's hill, so named, it is said, from its being principally owned, many years since, by a Mr. Bunnell, who was considered by his neighbors as a lordly kind of personage, having had con-

⁵ Conn. Hist. Col. 248.

siderable to do with the law, and being engaged in many law-suits for the support of his real or imaginary rights.

"About one mile south of the central part of the town is a remarkable mineral spring called *The Pool*, from the circumstance of its waters being efficacious, and much used for the cure of salt rheum and other complaints. 'Once in a month a yellowish scum will collect upon the surface of the water, which in a few days runs off and leaves the pool perfectly clear. In the coldest weather this spring never freezes, and in the dryest season it is as full as at other times.'

"The length of the township from north-east to south-west is about eight miles, and its breadth nearly five miles. The surface of the township is uneven, being diversified with hills and valleys. The prevailing soil is a gravelly loam; the eastern and western parts of the town are generally fertile and productive. There are in the town three satinet factories, and an extensive hat manufactory owned by Messrs. Hunt & Crosby. A number of extensive manufacturing establishments are about being erected on Naugatuck river."

Oxford has changed in fifty years; changed as to inhabitants. Then, the Candee families were many, now, but two. Caleb, the first of the name, came from West Haven, and resided where John Candee now does. He raised nine sons, who were remarkable for longevity; John and Sterne Candee are great-grandsons.

Lieutenant Samuel Wheeler, an early settler from Stratford, was prominent as a business operator. Robert Wheeler, his great-grandson, occupies his place. Of the Wheeler name, that of Abel stands as prominently as any other, being a man in whom the people placed the utmost confidence and trust. He was sent to the legislature ten terms. As a justice of the peace, he was a dispenser of justice and equity. He was judge of the county court, and a state senator. He died in 1830, aged sixty-five years.

Of the Riggs families who were once numerous, there remains but one, the grandson of Capt. Ebenezer Riggs, a valuable citizen in his day. Esquire John Riggs, a public spirited and respected citizen, a leader and servant of the people, raised a family of ten, five sons and five daughters. He built

and settled his sons in a row of houses with his own, and there being so many, the locality was named Riggs street, which it still retains ; but not one of the name remains in that street.

John Davis was eminent in the military lines, reaching the position of colonel, commanding the second regiment of the Connecticut militia. He retained his faculties remarkably well until his death, which occurred when ninety-five years of age. Dr. Hosea Dutton, a physician from Southington, was an early settler, and spent his life in the practice of his profession, and died September, 1826, aged seventy-two years. He was a man remarkable for application, a useful physician, an influential politician, not only at home, but as a writer.

Dr. Noah Stone, from Guilford, settled in Oxford about the year 1810, and was a valued practitioner, exemplary in life, correct in deportment, a fair model for imitation. He died March, 1851, aged sixty-nine years. Rev. A. L. Stone of San Francisco, and David M. Stone, editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, were his sons. Mrs. Martha Hubbell, authoress of "Shady Side," was his daughter. How great is the change in Oxford in fifty years !

CHAPTER IX.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES.



THE first ax that sounded on Derby territory was struck for the establishment of commercial relations between the English and the Indians, in the first trading house, erected on Birmingham Point in 1642. In 1646 this enterprise was attracting the attention of zealous parties in New York, and therefore must have been of considerable importance. This trading post was commenced by New Haven men, and continued until 1653 or 1654, when they sold their interests, including a tract of land, to a company of ten men of Milford, the principal leader being Richard Baldwin. In 1657, Lieut. Thomas Wheeler of Stratford bought about forty acres of land on Birmingham point, and engaged in building sailing vessels, most probably in partnership with Alexander Bryan of Milford. The number of men employed by Mr. Wheeler, with the three or four families living in Derby, were supplied with what trading was necessary through Mr. Wheeler, whose vessels necessarily must have passed frequently between Milford and Derby for these purposes, in addition to any trade with the Indians. Mr. Wheeler sold his interests at this place in 1664, to Mr. Bryan, who continued to conduct some kind of mercantile business here in connection with the building of vessels, as in later years when land was appropriated to Mr. Joseph Hawkins, a provision was made that highways should not be obstructed to hinder Mr. Alexander Bryan. In 1682, Richard Bryan, son of Alexander, made arrangements to settle in Derby, and was probably then engaged here in building vessels and keeping some kind of a trading house or store.

In 1676, a highway was constructed through the long lot to a point called the fishing place; that is from the first settlement at Old Town, down the meadow to a location on the east side of the valley below the present bridge, where was built, a few years later, a landing from which to ship produce. And this was the object of the road built in 1676. Before 1700,

there was put up here a building called the fish-house, and referred to as such in the records.

In 1709, a business place is spoken of on the Ousatonic river, the first mention of anything of the kind on the west side of Birmingham Point.

"Dec. 15, 1709; Voted, That the town will raise forty-five pounds in pay, that is to say in grain and flax at these following prices: wheat at six shillings per bushel, Indian corn at three shillings sixpence per bushel, flax at ninepence per pound; and said forty-five pounds shall be delivered by the collector of town rates, or town's men, to Mr. Joseph Moss, or his order, at the warehouse of Joseph Hawkins in Derby, at or before the first day of March next; and thereupon the said Joseph Moss is to pay to the town's men of Derby for the use of the town, the sum of thirty pounds current silver money of fifteen penny-weight, at or before the said first of March, always provided that if any man will pay his part of said forty-five pounds in money, it shall be taken at two-thirds."

Here was the warehouse of Joseph Hawkins, who was the son of Joseph the first permanent settler on the Birmingham neck, and who probably built this warehouse some years before 1700, or bought it of Mr. Bryan. The probabilities are that a warehouse store was kept continuously at that place from 1660 to the time this warehouse is mentioned in 1709.

In 1702, William Tomlinson was chosen leather sealer for the town, which shows that leather was made in the town, and was inspected and stamped or sealed according to law before being placed in the market.

In 1703, a sealer of weights and measures was appointed to see that all weights and measures were according to the standard of justice which the law required. Before 1690, re-packers were appointed to re-pack meats, or to see that meats were put up according to law to be exported. The sale of beef and cattle became one of the first important items for foreign trade.

Fish were quite an item of mercantile profit from the first organization of the town. In 1677, the town made a penalty of twenty shillings per barrel for any one to come into the town and fish without liberty, and soon after this they required three-pence per barrel to be paid for catching fish in the town, and

under this rule Mr. Joseph Hawkins reported in one season that Fairfield men took eighty-two barrels and Milford men thirty-nine barrels.

In 1680, "the town, at the desire of Joseph Hawkins, in behalf of Milford men hath granted to the said men, namely, Mr. Benjamin Fenn, Daniel Baldwin, and their partners, liberty to fish anywhere in Derby bounds, provided they damnify no man's corn or grass, and also that they pay threepence per pound and so proportionably for all they catch and carry away."

The mercantile operations aside from fishing seem to have been conducted at Birmingham Point and Old Town, although the highway down the valley, from the long lot to the fish-house, received special attention in 1704, as though there was considerable of landing of produce at the fish-house, or something of the kind. It is probable that some of the shipping from Hull's mills was effected at this fish-house in time of low water, for some years.

It is uncertain when the first store or shop was set up at Derby, or what was afterwards called Up Town, for the purpose of selling goods. The first record seen that indicates anything of the kind was made in 1712 by Edward Pierson, who styles himself merchant in a paper by which, in view of contemplated marriage with a lady of Stratford, he deeded his property, in keeping for himself and wife, to the ministers of Derby and Stratford. Two years afterwards, he was a merchant at Stratford. How many years he had been a merchant here is not stated, but as he had considerable property, and at this time changed his location to Stratford, it is probable that he had been thus engaged some years.

William Clark, who resided at this Old Town village, is called in a deed, merchant, in 1742, and shop keeper in 1748, both probably being the same business. He apparently continued here as merchant, initiating his sons to the same work, until his death, after which, during the Revolution, or just before, his son Sheldon removed his store or started a new one at the Landing.

In 1755, when considerable of the trading was transacted at the Old Town, the highway was transferred from the meadow to the side of the hill, near where it now is. About 1754,

Ebenezer Keeney built the first dwelling at the Landing, and in 1762, Stephen Whitney bought a piece of land of James Wheeler at this place, built a store and continued to trade as a merchant until 1768, when he surrendered his store to "James Juancy, Samuel Broome and company, with all who were his creditors in New York, and Stephen Demill of Stratford." Hence the first mercantile effort at the Landing was a failure.

In 1769, Captain Gracey (spelled also Grasse) bought land here and built a store on the wharf, and in 1763, he entered partnership with Joseph Hull, and continued his store some years. From this time onward the Landing was the center of mercantile operations, not only for Derby, but for many adjoining towns. During the Revolution, a large amount of state provisions for the army were bought and packed and shipped at Derby.

About 1790, the celebrated Leman Stone commenced here his energetic and, for some years, prosperous career as a merchant. In the language of the old proverb, "he left no stone unturned" which he thought might bring success to himself or the place. He was a man of untiring energy, determined purpose, and for some years was successful in nearly everything he attempted as a business man. He came from the town of Litchfield, Conn., which may account somewhat for his great energy for there is not a town in the whole state more celebrated for producing great men than *Old Litchfield*. And at the present day there is no man to whom reference is so frequently made in the prosperous times of Derby Narrows as Leman Stone.

The following very just remarks were written not long since by Dr. A. Beardsley :

A few years prior to 1800, Mr. Leman Stone and others settled in Derby, and for a long time carried on an extensive commercial trade with New York, Boston, and the West Indies. At one time Derby Narrows was nearly blockaded with carts and wagons loaded with all sorts of produce from Waterbury, Woodbury and other towns. Sometimes a string half a mile long would throng our highways, and teamsters would have to wait half a day, or over night for their turn to unload for shipping. Importation was also large. A truthful veteran informed

us that he had counted at one time no less than sixty hogsheads of rum landed on the dock in a day. We would not have our readers suppose for a moment, that this quantity was all consumed in Derby. It was carted to various parts of the country whence the produce came. In the height and glow of his commercial prosperity, Mr. Stone entered into the project of the turnpike from Derby to New Haven with a view to draw the business of the latter to this place. The petition was presented to the Legislature for a charter, and after two or three years' hard fighting and as many embarrassments, seemingly, as the Derby and New Haven railroad had in their project, the charter was obtained and the road built at great expense to Mr. Stone, and then the unfortunate man had the pleasure of sitting in his store-house door and seeing all his friends and customers go by him to empty their treasures into New Haven. The building of that turnpike, together with the old Washington bridge at Stratford impeding our navigation, operated against the interests of this town at that time most decidedly.

Derby became a port of delivery by the establishment of the collection district of New Haven on the second of March, 1799, "to comprise the waters and the shores from the west line of the district of Middletown westerly to the Housatonic river, in which New Haven shall be the port of entry, and Guilford, Branford, Milford and Derby ports of delivery."

EARLY COMMERCE OF DERBY.

After the close of the Seven Years' War, from 1755-63, the commercial prosperity of Derby rose rapidly, and as rapidly declined on the outbreak of the American Revolution, resuming increased activity after the independence of the Colonies was acknowledged.

Long before this we had an indirect trade with Europe through the Colonies and the West Indies, in which Derby sloops of eighty to one hundred tons, carried live stock and provisions to the leeward and windward islands of the Caribbean sea. In return they brought the products of these islands, also wines, fruits and manufactured goods of France, Spain and Holland, to whom these islands then belonged. This prosperity reached its culminating point about the year 1800, and began to

decline about 1807 from three distinct causes, although the people of Derby attributed it solely to the fierce struggle then going on between Napoleon and England, in which the inhabitants of all Europe seemed to be breathing nothing but the spirit of war, which then gave sufficient employment to the mariners of the eastern continent. This was an incentive to leave the world's carrying trade open to other powers not engaged in war, in which our country with its facilities for ship-building took a most prominent part.

The Derby Fishing Company was then fully organized, and in seeking a market for their fish prosecuted an extensive trade upon the northern shores of the Mediterranean. By simplifying a trade that had been somewhat complicated and very expensive, this project gave fair promise of success, which would have undoubtedly been realized had not events transpired which no human foresight could have anticipated. The cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland and its vicinity by New Englanders was carried on in small schooners, which brought their cargoes to our ports, where they changed owners, and after supplying the home demand the surplus was shipped to the south of Europe. The Derby company abbreviated this process by sending their ships to their fishing stations during the fishing season, taking in their cargoes directly from their drying grounds and proceeding thence to southern Spain, France and Italy, returning to Derby with the products of those countries, thus saving the import profits on their goods, since then swallowed up by New York and other places. The entire circle of this trade, thus pursued without changing hands, must have resulted advantageously to the fishing company had times continued prosperous as they were in the first few years' operations, but England disliked our feeding her enemy, the French, and issued her orders of prohibition, while Napoleon intent on starving the proud islanders issued his Berlin and Milan decrees, aimed alike at our trade, but both transcending international law.

As our company's vessels carried nothing contraband of war, they continued their trade until they were seized and confiscated wherever found, in plain violation of national right and manifest justice. Nor was this all that worked commercial ruin to the Derby Fishing Company. Flushed with their early prosperity

they had engaged in a species of marine insurance against disasters from any cause, and their risks in common with others of being captured on the high seas, encountered of necessity untold losses. Thus was the company's capital swept away beyond the remotest hope of recovery. An incident may be related in this connection. The crews of a fleet of merchantmen that was confiscated by order of Napoleon, were sent home in an old unseaworthy vessel which foundered on the passage and nearly all perished. A few were saved by their only boat, which was taken possession of by as many as could safely be accommodated and held at some distance from the wreck to prevent others from overloading her. In their haste to gain this position they had neglected to supply themselves with provisions or nautical instruments, when Samuel Crafts of Derby, chief mate of the schooner Naugatuck, one of the Fishing Company's vessels, volunteered to procure them from the wreck, which he accomplished by swimming with great exertion and hazard, no one offering in the excitement the needed assistance. The boat was put off while he was on the wreck for the last time, leaving him to go down with it. He was the son of Dr. Edward Crafts and brother of Dr. Pearl Crafts, a young man of great promise, universally esteemed, and in his death deeply lamented by the people of Derby. Another version of this painful story, better authenticated by Miss Rachel Smith, still living in serene old age, is, that Crafts with fourteen others perished from the pangs of hunger and exposure, while striving to save themselves from a watery grave.

Although this piracy of France and England was sufficient in itself to crush the enterprise of Derby, yet other causes combined might have produced a similar result. Our farmers in the interior where the line of trade began, in their eagerness to accumulate, sent off the products of their soil without sufficiently compensating the ground for the loss of its fertilizing elements, as our wheat growers at the West are now doing, until their naturally thin soil became exhausted, and finally refused to yield to their demands. Another cause was the jealousy of New Haven and Bridgeport. These places cast an eye of envy and desire at the prosperity of their neighbor on the Ousatic. New Haven contrived and executed the plan to tap the Derby

traffic, by cutting a road south of Woodbridge hills to Derby, and by offering the facilities of a harbor unobstructed by ice, and willing to accept a diminished rate of profit, drew the long line of loaded wagons directly past Wheeler's tavern at the Narrows to their Long Wharf in New Haven. Judge Isaac Mills of the latter, formerly a Huntington man, and brother of the late Samuel Mills, was the prime mover in this new turnpike, and singularly enough some of the Derby people favored the project, hoping in this way to invite increased trade from New Haven to Derby. Leman Stone was one of these, and he saw the disastrous results.

The Leman Stone building as it has long been called, overhanging the mouth of the Naugatuck, defying the fury of ice floods and water freshets, for nearly a hundred years, at first a vast store-house, then the receptacle of wholesale garden seeds, next a seat of learning, long the domicile of its enterprising builder, Mr. Stone, and still longer a part of it the residence of one of the most gifted and estimable women of Derby, Mrs. Ellen Stone, still stands out in bold relief, through all its vicissitudes, without occupancy, a commercial landmark and relic of better days. This building, now in venerable decay, was once the head-quarters of commerce in Derby. Here Capt. Henry Whitney, a bitter opponent of the encroachments of England to destroy our commerce, father of the New York millionaire, Stephen Whitney, and Archibald Whitney, late of Derby, and one of the ancient worthies who assisted in laying the cornerstone of old King Hiram Lodge, for years carried on an extensive and profitable business of shipping horses to the West Indies, which gave him rather an enviable reputation.

Grain of all kinds, pork, butter and cheese were brought here for export from Woodbury, Waterbury, New Milford and towns around in great abundance. Within the fading memory of the oldest inhabitant, the old road now called Derby avenue has been seen lined and crowded with loaded teams by the hundred, waiting turns to deliver their goods for shipping and return to their homes. Imports were correspondingly large, hogsheads of rum, brandies, sugar, molasses, were brought here in large quantities, and either carried into the interior or transported over the hills to supply the business of New Haven.

At this period, sailing vessels in number from the docks of Derby and Huntington Landing were more than equal to those plying between New Haven and other places. An extensive business was also carried on at Hull's mills in the manufacture of linseed oil, situated at the head of the present Birmingham reservoir. Flaxseed in large quantities was imported and ground into oil and exported to New York and Boston. In addition to this they manufactured kiln-dried meal, which when packed in hogsheads was shipped to the West Indies. The two brothers Hull, sons of Samuel, senior, and Richard, son of Dr. Mansfield, were the proprietors through the most prosperous times, and were from the nature of the case so connected with merchants and the shipping interests of Derby as to be involved in their ruin from the same causes.

The Hitchcock mill built during this period at Turkey Hill, now occupied by De Witt C. Lockwood as a turning shop, added much to the commerce of Derby in the manufacture of linseed oil.

Bridgeport having absorbed Black Rock turned a wistful eye to Derby, and by great effort constructed the Bridgeport and Newtown turnpike in 1801, which immediately drew off the trade from Newtown, Brookfield, and ultimately New Milford and adjacent places. Bridgeport harbor being open at all seasons of the year, the millers in neighborhoods above, frequently having pressing orders, paid cash for grain instead of barter, and the regularity of their market boats at Bridgeport gave a better sale for the products of the farm at New York than when shipped from Derby. Besides, the roads away from Derby were less sandy and better adapted to loaded wagons, many a day no less than a hundred being counted passing over the Bridgeport and Newtown turnpike to empty their cargoes at Bridgeport, instead of going mostly as formerly to Derby.

The embargoes and non-intercourse acts of our government in aid of the downward tug left little in Derby for the war of 1812 to prey upon, and that little was effectually wiped out. The commerce of Derby then disappeared as does the wave along the shore. A few families, having reserved a portion of the earnings of their better days, remained to spend it, but many of the young and enterprising, discouraged at the outlook, emi-

grated to New York or further west. Busy streets became lonely, buildings decayed beyond repairs, property offered for sale found no purchasers, the docks along the shores of New Boston were thinned of their thickly crowded vessels, the Nauvaton rolled its waters by the old oil mill without turning its wheels, the toll gate on the New Milford turnpike rotted down, the green grass once more carpeted the barren roadway. These indeed were gloomy times for the prospects of Derby. Manufacturing had not then been established, and there was nothing comparatively left to stimulate industry in the town. Mr. Abijah Hull, part owner of the mill and a leading man in society, took his family to the wilds of Ohio, after having enjoyed the comforts of wealth until advanced age among his ancestors. This allusion is made merely to show the type of a class. Sea captains and seafaring men once so plenty and frolicsome in Derby, generally cultivated, from necessity, small plots of ground in their neighborhoods, or became tillers of the soil in the western country. We give only one example: Capt. Frederick Hopkins purchased a tract of wild land at a place called Somerset Hill, in Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y. In going into the wilderness he carried all his effects with his family in an ox cart, and left the last house and road on his way twenty miles before reaching his place of destination. Mrs. Hopkins, whose courage had been buoyant thus far, in viewing the dense entangled forest before her, away from home and friendship, away from the endearing associations of her youth, and bereft of all the pleasing hopes she had formed under her once cloudless sky, began to despair and refused to proceed further. Captain Hopkins though kind and sympathetic as a husband and father, was firm and resolute as a man. He had expended nearly the last remnant of his former competency in this enterprise, which he could not now recall. By adverse fortune his occupation was gone, and this was his dernier resort. He took his wife tenderly in his arms and placed her in the cart, she almost unconscious, and with a heavy heart, ax in hand, proceeded to cut his way through the woods, which after great fatigue and privation he accomplished, sleeping in the cart as best he could while acting the part of guard, sentinel and pioneer. With ax and saw he built his first house and furnished it. His table was made of

the largest log he could saw off, his chairs of smaller ones, and all other things correspondingly rude. His gun and faithful dog furnished most of his food until his crops matured. Blessed with good health and an iron constitution, he cleared his lands of timber, and soon found market for his crops. With new adventurers who settled around him, in a few years he found himself surrounded with agreeable society, mostly of Connecticut people. His family became contented and happy, himself highly respected and often consulted in public affairs, and his neighbors styled him the Duke of Somerset. He passed the evening of a well spent life in comfort and repose, and left his children in affluent circumstances. Often visiting the scenes of his youthful prosperity, Hopkins delighted to entertain his old friends with a recital of his adventures.



DERBY LANDING IN 1836.

"The above engraving¹ shows the appearance of the village at Derby Landing, or Narrows, as you enter it on the New Haven road, descending the hill, looking towards the north-west. The village is on the east side of the Ousatic, immediately below

¹The illustrations, Derby Landing, Birmingham, Oxford and Humphreysville, representing these places in 1836, were *drawn and engraved* by Mr. J. W. Barber of New Haven, author of the "Connecticut Historical Collections," and numerous other works of large circulation. He drew his pictures by visiting the places in person, and standing so as to obtain the views represented. Hence their great accuracy respecting the scenery, architecture and surroundings, they being represented pre-

its junction with Naugatuck. It consists of about fifty dwelling houses, four or five mercantile stores, and a number of mechanics' shops. These buildings stand mostly on three short streets running parallel with the river and on the side of a hill, which from its summit descends with considerable abruptness to the water, and of course the easternmost street is considerably elevated above the others. There are two churches in Derby proper, one for Congregationalists and one for Episcopalians, both situated about a mile north of the Landing. On the left of the engraving, in the distance, is seen the Leavenworth bridge leading to Huntington, crossing the Ousatonic river. The present bridge was erected in 1831, at an expense of about fourteen thousand dollars. Part of Birmingham is seen in the distance, situated on the elevated point of land between the Naugatuck and Ousatonic rivers.

"There are two packets which ply weekly between this place and New York. Considerable quantities of wood and ship timber are exported, and ship building to some extent is carried on at the Landing. Derby Landing is about fifteen miles from the mouth of the river where it empties into Long Island Sound and eight and a half miles north-west from New Haven. The river is navigable to the Landing for vessels of eighty tons, there being about ten feet of water²."

Sea captains and seafaring men were for many years very plenty about Derby. Those recollected and here named were residents of Derby: Ebenezer Gracie, James Humphreys, Frederick Hopkins, Ethel Keeney, James Lewis, Silas Nichols, Eugene Olmstead, who sailed to all points of the world, William Clark, Thomas Horsey, William Whiting and his two sons—Henry and William Whiting, — Gibbs and his son William, and William Sheffield. All these were residents in Derby Narrows, and most of them came here after the Revolution. Those

cisely as seen upwards of forty years ago. The value of his work on Connecticut, in this respect alone, is beyond estimate.

He has also very kindly consented to engrave the cuts for this work, which represent the three first houses of worship erected in the town, having had the precise dimensions furnished him from the records, and being familiar with the old style of architecture. From these facts great accuracy has been secured. This last work he has done being in his eighty-second year.

²Barber's Conn. Hist. Coll. 197.

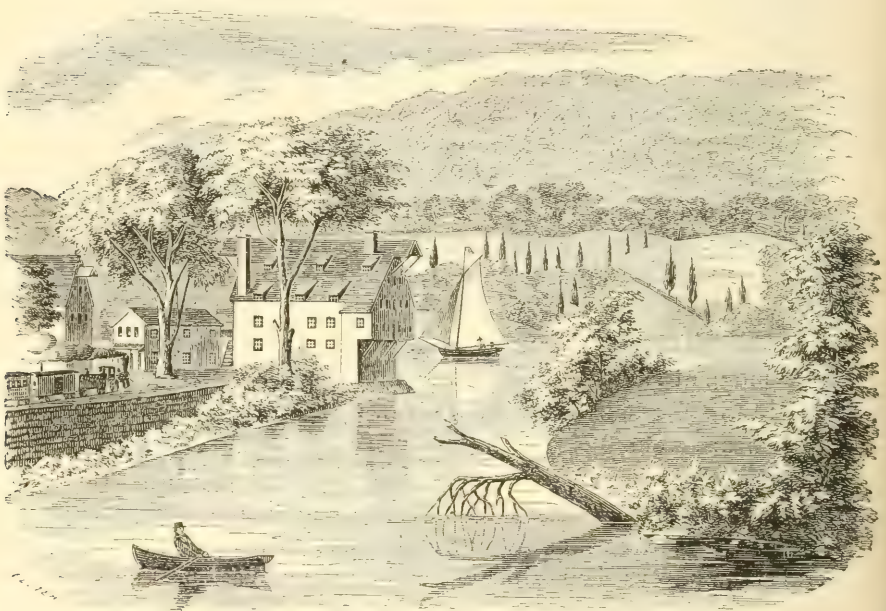
residing at Up Town and who sailed to all parts of the world, were : Harry Curtiss, Carleton White, Thomas Vose, Jared Bartholomew, — Morris, Joseph Prindle and Mordecai Prindle, brothers, Elijah Humphreys, Francis M. French, Stephen Mansfield, son of Dr. Mansfield, James Thompson and his two sons—William and Sheldon, and George Gorham. Upon the Huntington side of the river were Captain Hart and his two sons, Clark Elliot, — Tomlinson, — Moore and others, who sailed to the West Indies.

One of the above captains, Mordecai Prindle, made a sad record on his last voyage. With seven men from Derby, in a vessel heavily laden with live stock, with his scuppers under water, he sailed for the West Indies, and after a few days out at sea a September gale came on, endangering many vessels off Cape Hatteras. Among the dying embers of superstition, more rife then than now, it is mentioned that a kildeer out of season perched upon the window sill of Mrs. Prindle's house, which stood near Dr. Mansfield's, and was heard to sing distinctly several times, in plaintive notes, and then disappear. Mrs. Prindle was deeply affected, and declared that her husband was that moment sinking beneath the merciless waves. From that day to this Captain Prindle, his seven men and vessel have not been heard from.

After the commercial downfall of Derby its northern portion, Humphreysville, became a more lively and flourishing part of the town. The zeal, enterprise and noble heartedness of General Humphreys had already set in motion various kinds of machinery. Skilled mechanics were brought from Europe, and many were attracted here through the influence of General Humphreys, and this gave employment to and increased the population of the place.

For a series of years Derby, with its diminished ship building, was enlivened by the shoe-making business and cooperage. Captain Lewis Remer, his brother Abram Remer, George Blackman and others were manufacturers, and sold their stock mostly in New York. These men became celebrated in their business, and employed many hands, and a shoe-maker in Derby was thought to be of some consequence. A large proportion of their work was on women's shoes.

In the line of cooperage, Willis Hotchkiss, Levi Hotchkiss and Isaac Thompson at the Narrows, and Capt. Alva Bunnell and Dea. John Carrington at Sugar Street, carried on extensive operations in the manufacture of casks. In one season Capt. Bunnell made one thousand casks and shipped them to New Orleans. When more important manufacturing interests engaged the attention of the people of Derby, these employments dwindled into insignificance, until shoe-making and cooperage have about disappeared from the town.



CONFLUENCE OF THE NAUGATUCK WITH THE OUSATONIC AT DERBY.

The illustration of the confluence of the Naugatuck with the Ousatonick was sketched in 1857, from near the bridge over the Naugatuck at Derby. The Naugatuck appears on the left, the Ousatonick on the right. The picturesque edifice which is the most prominent in this cut, called "The Castle, the Leman Stone Building," was built about 1785, by Leman Stone, and was occupied by him as a residence and a store more than twenty years. It has been a landmark, both by sea and land about ninety-five years, and has outlived its builder and all his children and all his grandchildren except one. The walls of its founda-

tion on the water side were laid deep and five feet in width, and no mighty tide or ice floods of old Naugatuck have as yet stirred a stone. But time begins to make his mark on its outside appearance, and he is the great conqueror of all except the everlasting hills.

B.

THE DERBY FERRY-MAN.

Connected with Derby Landing was the ferry and the turnpike toll bridge of which it may be pleasing to record some reminiscences. It would be difficult to picture to the fancy a more pleasing view than meets the eye at the confluence of these two rivers when enlivened by vessels and little sail boats, with charming meadows here and there, beautiful islands environed east and west with green-wooded hills dotted with farm-houses and cultivated fields, and with all the necessary wants of life sufficiently supplied so as to bring serenity of mind and happiness.

In delineating the character of society in by-gone days, even-handed justice seems to require an occasional portrait from the lower strata by way of contrast, and therefore the following character is presented, he having been the Derby ferry-man, well known in his day by the name of Old Parks. He was for years the toll gatherer on the river turnpike when the toll-gate was located at the east end of the Naugatuck bridge. Faithful to his trust no man could get through his gate without first answering to the demand, "Your toll, sir." On one occasion he was over faithful. An ox team with a load of flaxseed from Bridgeport was being driven over the ice and broke through in deep water near the causeway. The team belonged at Up Town, and a messenger was dispatched to the owner for assistance. Captain Bartemy came down in great haste, prepared to rescue the drowning cattle, and coming to the toll-gate without any change in his pocket, Mr. Parks demanded his toll before turning the key. Captain Bartemy having once cut his way through Washington bridge, said no petty toll-gate should foil him on an errand of mercy. He seized a new ax from Willis Hotchkiss's wood-pile and cut loose the iron fastenings of the gate, dumped it over the wall and drove on and saved the team and a part of the load of flaxseed. The gate and the ax were completely demolished and the toll gatherer acknowledged himself beaten.

Mr. Parks was *sui generis* in his way, and at the head of his class among the sinners of olden times. A more uncouth, boisterous, fearfully profane and vulgar man could scarcely be found in a day's journey. He was a terror to the school boys, offensive to the refined and shunned by all. In vain did the good parson expostulate with him. Independent in his sayings and doings, he was not, however, without his troubles. Attracted by an outcry from his house, a neighbor on a certain day ventured in and found him beating his wife most unmercifully, a not unfrequent occurrence when divorce laws were more stringent than at present. The neighbor remonstrated and inquired the cause of such brutal treatment. The husband replied in anger, charging his wife with such abusive use of his tongue that no mortal man could stand it. The neighbor having exhausted all his wits to allay excited passion, finally said, "Why Mr. Parks, you should consider that your wife is the weaker vessel." "I know it," said he, "and let her then carry less sail." Mrs. Parks was often seized in a fit of what the doctor called violent hysterics. Driven to the wall, there was no relief for old Parks, in the dead of night, in a pitiless storm, in one of these attacks, until he brought to his wife old Dr. Kimberly, whose frequent visits told upon his purse. On one occasion he demanded of the doctor the cause of hysterics. He replied very gravely, "There are many causes for this disease; in the case of your wife, Mr. Parks, I think the cause is mostly hard work and trouble." "I don't agree with you, doctor," said Parks, "all the hysterics she's got comes from wind, will and the devil, and if you have got any medicine for these, unload your saddle-bags."

For a long time old Parks discharged the duties of ferry-man across the Ousatonick from near Huntington Landing to the Narrows. He usually sculled over his ferry boat without the aid of rope moorings. Many a weary traveler, more frightened at his rounded profanity than the swollen current of the river, while crossing the river rebuked him without let or hindrance, though to no good result. But as the strongest will is often broken by a little matter, so is the hardest heart sometimes softened by "trifles light as air."

Returning one night from the opposite shore, having ferried over a passenger from New Haven, a turning point in his life

occurred, which imparts a lesson unparalleled in all we have heard or read among the legends of demonology. Sudden reformations, even though brought about by the power of gospel preaching, are seldom permanent, but this is an instance of a man turning from the errors of his ways almost instantly and with lasting effect, on seeing a ghost. We do not tax credulity beyond what is real and full of traditionary proof.

Mr. Parks was alone at an hour favorable for deep and sober contemplation. The night was dark, still and foreboding. His thoughts turned upon himself and he fell into a reverie, which Addison tells us sometimes occupies the minds of fools as well as wise men. The usually dormant imagination of our hero was worked to an extent that fitted him for seeing objects not otherwise apparent. As he was sculling his boat in the stream, looking intently forward for some object for which to steer, an apparition suddenly met his eye a short distance ahead of him, directly in his course. Unused to fear, he said to himself, come on, nobody is frightened at ghosts. Yet the figure vanished not, but grew upon his imagination, and as he frequently and uniformly described it afterwards, it was a column of fire in the shape of a human skeleton of colossal size, apparently resting upon the surface of the water, and slowly advancing towards him, giving him ample time for examination and reflection. He saw the outstretched arms, the fiery eyeballs, the ribs, the heart, and the shriveled tissues of this skeleton, which was perfectly transparent, enabling him to see through it objects on the opposite shore, which the previous darkness had rendered invisible. Finally the figure, approaching nearer and nearer, rested upon the bow of the boat, and he was conscious of its movements until within five or six feet of him. At this instant Mr. Parks recollected a strange feeling coming over him, and then his judgment failing, he dropped his oar, fainted and fell on the bottom of his boat, which at falling tide floated down stream and lodged on Graven Rocks, just below Hallock's ship yard. A party returning from an excursion down the Ousatonie found him early next morning and believed him dead, but they restored him to consciousness and brought him with his boat up to the ferry-house.

The persistent uniformity and self-reliant relation of this story

so often reiterated by him, induced a general belief at the time that this affair was not the mere creation of an overwrought imagination. He might have seen a distant meteor, or a nearer *ignis fatuus*, but whatever it might have been it was no goblin to him, for it brought "fruits meet for repentance," and from that hour the Derby ferry-man was a new man, reformed in all his habits. Everybody remarked, "What a change in Old Parks." He read his bible and attended church; was respected and beloved, prospered and became conscientious in his daily walk. As proof of his better heart, when he married his second wife he supposed her a widow, but it appeared that her husband, whose name was Sacket, ran away and left her, and years afterwards a notice of his death revealed the fact that he had been living with another man's wife. It is said he went straightway and was married again.

The writers upon superstition may be challenged to furnish a more striking illustration of the power of ghosts than the one which had so happy an effect upon the character of the Derby ferry-man.

SHIP BUILDING IN DERBY.

This for a series of years was one of the most active and prominent industries of the town. Among the earliest vessels built were those constructed upon the shores of the Ousatonic and Naugatuck rivers, above their junction at the Narrows.

The first ship building was conducted, most probably, by Thomas Wheeler of Stratford, who settled on Birmingham Point in 1657; remaining six years, when he returned to Stratford.

Soon after Mr. Wheeler returned to Stratford Mr. Alexander Bryan, a merchant and ship builder of Milford, became the possessor of Mr. Wheeler's privileges, or a part of them on the Point, and continued these enterprises in his line until about 1680, when his son Richard made some arrangements to settle in the town as an important business man.

Joseph Hawkins the first became the possessor of Mr. Bryan's interests at the Point, in which his son, Joseph Hawkins, junior, succeeded him in mercantile business, but to how great an extent is not known, except that in 1712-20 it was the principal trading place in Derby.

At the cove near by the Stone building, where ancient walls in part are still standing, on the east side of the Ousatonic, a long mile above the dam, there was a busy ship yard, among the earliest great enterprises of the town. The little vessels built here were called the *Boston Coasters*, and employed in carrying on trade with Boston, the Southern Plantations and the West Indies. Here was also kept by Isaac Lane, at a later day, a trading house or store, from which were supplied the towns around with rich treasures, such as molasses, sugar and the like, brought up the river in these little coasters. The first Leavenworth toll bridge, a short distance below, was built in 1798, after which this building was transferred down the river to the west side, near the old red house now standing. Capt. Edmund Leavenworth and his son Gideon built the bridge, and some years afterwards, it having been condemned by the commissioners, it was in part rebuilt by Gideon. This Capt. Edmund Leavenworth was the son of Dr. Thomas Leavenworth, who first purchased the large farm, including the famous Indian Well, which farm has been in the possession of the Leavenworth family more than one hundred and fifty years. Dr. Thomas was born in 1673, and after mature age made his home here upon this obscure spot along the wild shores of the Ousatonic. He was a man of uncommon energy of character, and was the progenitor of the numerous family of Leavenworths now scattered throughout the United States. His farm was bounded on the river some miles, and his habits of primitive frugality made him wealthy and gave him a commanding position.

The first vessel built at the Red House was called the *Anacanda*, and was launched at the ship-yard which lay between the Red House and the Leavenworth Hotel standing on the bank of the river a few rods below. Schooners, sloops and vessels to the number of twenty-one were here constructed by Capt. Edmund Leavenworth and his sons, Gideon and Edmund, the latter having been long known by many now in this vicinity by the familiar name of Uncle Ed.

Gideon Leavenworth in his early life was a captain in the Revolution in 1777, and commanded an infantry company raised by the state from Ripton, now Huntington. He was in the battle of White Plains, where he was wounded in the thigh by

a musket ball. Religiously trained, he had a kind, social and Christian heart, and was noted for his praying propensities, but like many other good and noble-souled men, he sometimes, when provoked, lost his balance of mind, even in his pious moments. A truthful story is related of him in reference to a mischievous swine which often annoyed him by coming into the kitchen whenever she could escape from her inclosure.

On one occasion while at his morning devotions, leaning over the back of his chair in the good old Puritan way, Captain Gideon [sometimes called the "Presbyterian deacon"], being disturbed by a noise in the kitchen, opened his eyes, and looking through the open door discovered that his domestic intruder had turned over the butter churn filled with new milk. Pausing a moment, he bawled out, "Boys, go and drive out that damned old sow from the kitchen," and then went on and finished his devotions.

The last two vessels built were unfortunate, one was called *George and Fane*, the other *The Fox*. They were owned mostly by Uncle Ed., and were captured by the French in the war of 1812, which was a serious loss to their owner.

On launching days thousands of people flocked to see a vessel ride from dry land into the water, and a launch generally ended with a merry dance at the Leavenworth hotel.

Pickets were built up the Naugatuck river earlier than 1797 opposite the "Old Parsons Place," just above S. H. Proctor's residence. Soon after a schooner was built by Capt. George Gorham and launched near the present Naugatuck Derby station. Capt. Gorham was in the war of the Revolution and helped to stretch the famous iron chain across the Hudson to obstruct the British from going up the river. He built many vessels below the Point of Rocks at the Thompson Place, near Reuben Baldwin's distillery, now known as Hallock's Old Ship Yard. Capt. Bradley of Guilford built several vessels for the Derby Fishing Company about 1810, and among them was the *Ocean*, a large and fine sailing vessel, and being fitted out and heavily laden she was captured by the French and all her valuable cargo confiscated, which proved a heavy and serious loss to Derby people at that time.

The Rev. Mr. Ruggles, for some time pastor of the Derby

Congregational church, then Up Town, having fallen into some imprudences unbecoming a minister of the gospel, was obliged to resign his pastorate, and he then went into ship building. He built a fine schooner which was launched just above the Point of Rocks upon the Huntington side of the river. Mr. Ruggles had a wife and daughter, both named Hannah, and to perpetuate their names in seafaring life he called his schooner *Hannah*. The night before she was to be launched, some wag, with a paint brush, daubed on three sides of the schooner in glaring capitals, "The Pulpit," which name adhered to the vessel through all its misfortunes, outliving in fact its baptismal name, *Hannah*.

Ezra Hubbell built a vessel soon after, which was launched opposite or near the Doct. Jennings place, just above Capt. Z. M. Platt's store in the Narrows. Now Ezra was an old bachelor, slow, sure and circumspect in all his movements and undertakings, and some of the fair damsels of the town thought he was uncommonly so in reference to matrimonial alliance.

It was predicted that he would never finish his vessel, but after a long while it was completed and when launched it rested upon the meadow, and the disappointment then gave it the name *Who'd Thought It*, but Ezra called his vessel *Laura*, and with much difficulty she was made to rise and float on the waters.

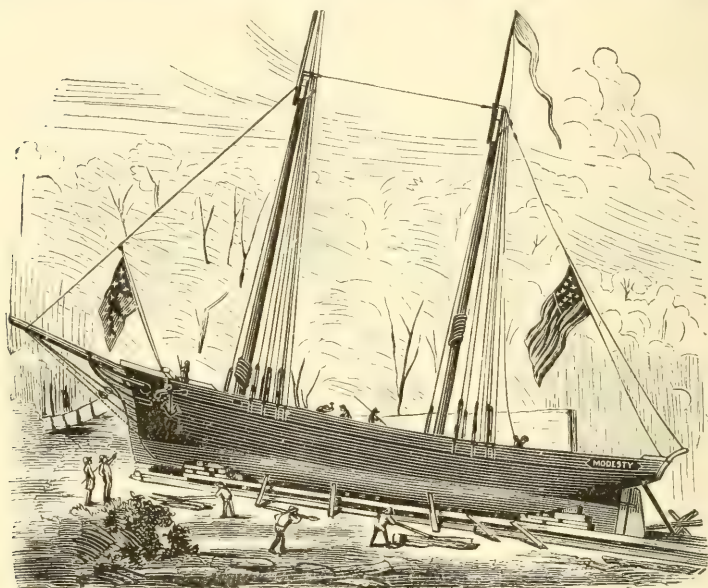
Just below this last place, a vessel was built by John Lewis, and was named *Mary*, in honor of three families, Smith, Andrews and Kimberly, each of whom had a daughter by the same name; only one of the three, the venerable and accomplished Mary Smith at the Narrows, is still living.

We learn of vessels being built next, at Sugar street, by Talmadge Beardsley, where he built several of different tonnage, and has the credit of building the first center-board vessel ever built upon the Ousatonic. This was called the *Commodore*, and was the fastest sailing vessel that ever plied between Derby and New York. Beardsley afterward worked at ship building in Bridgeport, and again in Derby, for the Hallock's. He is believed to have been the first man, especially in these parts, who went into the forests, felled the trees, hewed the timber and every way constructed the framework of a vessel before it

was delivered to the ship-yard. His workmanship was of a superior order.

He was employed by Robert Fulton, and assisted in building the first steamboat that was commercially successful, and that moved upon the waters of the Hudson.

As we come down to later times, we find that during the cold summer of 1816, Capt. Lemuel Chatfield built a sloop called the *Champion*, which was launched just north of what is now the west end of the Ousatonic bridge in the new and enterprising



THE SCHOONER MODESTY.

village of Shelton. Chatfield employed Zephaniah and Israel Hallock, brothers, as builders, who came from Stony Brook, Long Island.

The Huntington side of the river being unfavorable for launching, Chatfield bought the Sugar street place of about ten acres, including the old store which was used afterwards as a ship carpenter's shop. In 1820, at Sugar street, just below the dam, the ship-yard was thought to be a permanent establishment, and the Hallocks then removed and made their residence in Derby. Here at Sugar street they built many large vessels,

but experienced a difficulty in launching and getting them down the river, when a more desirable spot being offered them, they bought, in the spring of 1824, a tract of land at Derby Landing, including the famous Reuben Baldwin's peach and cider brandy distillery. Being temperance men, they thought it wise to break up the old distillery.

Here ship-building was carried on successfully until 1868, when the march of progress in railroads rather compelled the Hallocks to sell the interest in their ship-yard as the Naugatuck railroad by charter passed directly through it. Four vessels however, were built after the railroad was in operation. The last one built by the Hallocks was named *Modesty*, which was certainly in good keeping with the character of the builders. The *Modesty* was named by Mary Louisa, daughter of Thaddeus G. Birdsey. It was a vessel of two hundred tons burthen, built for Thomas Clapman. In all, they built fifty-two vessels, great and small, and only one was unfortunate in being launched, having stopped on "the ways" causing much delay and trouble in remedying the mishap afterwards. Great precautions were always taken in launching, as it was a sort of superstition among sailors that any bad luck at such a time is ominous of evil on the waters, and they will never ship on board of such a vessel for service if aware of the fact. This vessel proved no exception to the belief, for she was early lost at sea.

The launching of vessels at Derby was always a great curiosity, and when this took place, the people at home and for miles the country round, came to see the wonder of the craft, and thus launching day with colors flying, was made a grand and exciting holiday among the denizens of the town. On one occasion, a gentleman and his little son came a great distance to witness the launching of a vessel, and going on board and examining her minutely as they were on deck, the son looking down the hatchway into the hold cried at the top of his voice, "O, daddy, look here ! She's all holler."

The Hallocks as ship-builders always bore an enviable name at home and abroad. Zephaniah the elder, familiarly known by the name of Uncle Zeph., was among the most honest men that ever lived. Pious to the rule, there was no duplicity or double dealing in his character, and rather than shirk

his contracts by putting in shoddy timbers or practicing any dodge upon his employes, he would sooner suffer great loss in dollars. Therefore, any vessel labeled in memory, Uncle Zeph., whether in port or on the ocean, always bore the palm of great merit.

Ship building therefore has been, nearly from the commencement of the town, a large element in the enterprises which have employed capital and labor. At one time few if any towns in Connecticut built more sailing craft than Derby, and this in earlier years gave it the name of "Ship building town." The question may be asked, how could vessels built so high up the river be launched and floated down to deep water? The answer is, that once the volume or quantity of water flowing down these rivers was much larger than now, besides the vessels were launched during freshets and on tide water, and were buoyed with hogsheads or other floating material.

Thus once a lively branch of profit and loss among our enterprising forefathers has at length given place to the noisy hum of machinery, and a great variety of manufacturing interests, and in a little while all traces of ship building in Derby will have passed from sight except in the records of history.

Since the above writing the following additional items have been obtained.

If correctly informed, many vessels were built in colonial times below the junction of the rivers. One called the *Lorinda*, a brig, was launched at Huntington Landing, directly opposite the present residence of William Holmes, the florist. She was owned by George Thompson, a wealthy merchant who carried on a brisk trade with the West Indies, keeping quite an extensive store at the Landing. Sometime during the Revolution this brig, returning from the West Indies heavily laden with a cargo of sugar, rum and other valuables, was captured and detained by a British man-of-war off Stratford harbor. Thompson was a cautious, shrewd, far-sighted man, and being immediately sent for, hastened on board his brig, where he met the British captain. After the usual courteous salutations, Thompson, who had never signed the pledge, said to the British captain, "We have on board some liquors, superior to anything ever drank in Old England, I propose a drink all round." "I

have no objections," said the British captain. The smooth, oily rum once swallowed, the verdict was, "nothing ever better." The wily merchant then said, "This will hurt no one, I propose one more." "Agreed," was the response all round. Another and matters grew friendly, and good feelings prevailed, although beginning to be a little mixed, and the British captain said to Thompson, "I perceive that your captain is a Scotchman." "Yes, sir," with a graceful bow. "I also perceive that your mate and yourself are Scotchmen," continued the rough commander. "Yes, and may it please you majesty's honor, I perceive that *you* are a Scotchman, making the fourth, all good blood." Another taste of sugar and rum and Thompson's brig with her valuable cargo was re-captured, and without further molestation she was safely taken into the port of Derby.

THE STRATFORD BRIDGE.

The navigation of the Ousatonic by so many of Derby's vessels brings before the mind one of the items of difficulty with which these later day navigators had to contend. In the beginning of the present century was built the first bridge across the Ousatonic between Stratford and Old Milford. Its completion formed an epoch in the history of these ancient settlements, which was celebrated with appropriate demonstrations of joy and rejoicing; for prior to this, only a step behind the Indian's canoe, travelers were borne across the waters from town to town with scow and oar. At that period the coasting trade between Derby and the West Indies was in its high of glory and prosperity, and the people in this vicinity very naturally were tenacious of their rights, and waxed violent in their opposition to any obstruction in the great highway of commerce. Derby was then an important port of entry, and paid heavy duties to the government on her importations. Singularly enough, among other complaints, it was claimed that the fishing interests up and down the river would suffer from the noisy travel over this bridge, and as Ousatonic shad then sold at fourpence and sixpence apiece, and as there was a statute law against hindering them from going up stream within certain hours of the day, between Half Moon Point and Quimbo's Neck Point at the mouth of the

river, the Legislature was importuned with lobbies to stave off and prevent at all hazard the entrance of this proposed charter for a bridge. A warm contest ensued, lasting many weeks, which led to some cruel personalities. But the bridge petitioners finally found favor among the wise Legislators, the charter was granted and the bridge built ; but in a few years an ice flood swept it into the deep. This providential mishap in turn created much rejoicing among the opposers of the bridge in Derby, while the good people of Stratford and Old Milford were deeply chagrined over their unexpected calamity. Horace Bradley was deputed to go down the river and make sure the bridge was gone, and he returned with the glad tidings that nothing was left of it but the piers. The people then had an impromptu gathering and made merry over its destruction, some of them in their rejoicing getting not a little exhilarated with sugar and rum. One Col. Tomlinson, not unknown to Derby farmers living on the Huntington side, it is said, slaughtered on the occasion ten innocent turkeys and made a jubilee, inviting his friends and neighbors to partake of the entertainment. He gave the following toast to his guests, which was characteristic of the feeling then prevalent, showing a little of the old Adam of human nature : " May the fishing and shipping interests of our river never more be disturbed by the intolerable nuisance of another bridge across the mouth of its waters." Music, Yankee Doodle.

This bridge question engendered an enmity between the people up and down the Ousatonic, which generations have scarcely effaced. By dint of great effort, but mostly as the result of a lottery scheme in which some of our Derby citizens drew large prizes, the bridge was soon re-built, and commerce and shad again obstructed. Among the first vessels coming up to Derby after the re-building of the bridge, was Captain Bartholomew's, better known as Capt. Bartemy, a shrewd and plucky Frenchman, who was at the time a resident of Derby. It was the law, that vessels approaching the bridge to go through its draw should either fire a gun, or blow a horn, as a signal. Capt. Bartemy, whose vessel was heavily laden with rum, sugar, molasses and coffee, blew his horn, but the bridge sentinel most peremptorily demanded his papers, as a pass to the port of Derby.

This incensed the old captain, and he ordered his own men to leave the vessel and open the draw; but they failed in their attempts, being unable to get the hang of the machine. He then ordered them to get out of the way, for he could clear the obstruction, and having on board two large cannon loaded nearly to the muzzle with iron spikes and what not, he ranged them and blazed away, and made the splinters fly in all directions. This caused the bridge party to show the "white feather" and hasten to open the draw, very glad to get rid of the Derby Frenchman, who was never afterwards troubled or hindered at the bridge.

Not long after this annoyance and before old sores were forgotten, there was again trouble at the draw. The proud vessel named *Delight*, commanded by Captain Morris of Derby, was sailing down the river at a falling tide and with a strong wind; nearing the bridge, they hauled down their sails and gave the signal, but the draw, from some neglect refused passage, and the vessel swung round, her boom striking hard against the draw, causing damage. Night came with a piteous storm, and the vessel was obliged to cast anchor, and remain in the river until the next morning, when she managed to get through and make her trip to New York. Willis Hotchkiss of the Narrows, then a little boy, was on board as cook of the vessel. This affair became a test question on the future *res gestæ* of the bridge, for the sloop company sued the former, and brought their case before Esquire Tomlinson, then living at Wesquantuck. As parties in interest could not then testify, the boy Hotchkiss was the only important witness. After a rigid examination by two eminent lawyers, and a long and elaborate plea on both sides, the case was finally given to the judge, who gave the plaintiff eight dollars damages and costs. Ever after this, vessels sailing to and from Derby were no more annoyed at the draw by the good people of Stratford or Milford.

How different now the condition of that old and long hated Washington bridge! Her crumbling, tottering piers still defy the ebb and flow of tides, exhibiting only the sad relics of better days, while the traveler takes the iron horse by rail, or wends his way to Derby and crosses over in safety.

STEAM-BOATING ON THE OUSATONIC.

On a bright Sunday morning in the summer of 1824, the *General Lafayette* rested upon the bosom of the Ousatonic. A steamboat at that time was a great curiosity, and thousands made "a Sabbath day's journey" to see its advent into Derby. As she steamed up the river, passed the highlands and neared Derby wharf, the streets were filled and the shores lined with spectators eager to catch a glimpse at the invention which has rendered the name of Robert Fulton immortal. Imagine yourself back more than half a century, when the almost barren fields now dotted by the thrifty villages of Birmingham, Ansonia and Shelton were cultivated by the rustic ploughman, and Derby Narrows was a little neighborhood, and see fathers and mothers with their children, rushing from the hillsides and back settlements, many of them for the first time to witness a steamboat, and the reader is inspired with the thought that there was some enterprise in Derby, years ago. The *Lafayette* was a small boat built with a mast and bowsprit and had side wheels. Thomas Vose her captain, was in ill humor on her first trip. At old Washington bridge, at the mouth of the river, long an eye-sore to Derby interests, a dispute arose as to letting the boat through the draw, when Capt. Vose said with emphasis, "I have sailed over the Atlantic for years, and I have the honor to command this boat; let me through; my orders must be obeyed, right or wrong." The man at the draw obeyed, and the boat was put through, not however without producing a fearful fracture of the box that inclosed one of the side wheels of the boat. On her arrival in Derby, a boy remarked that she had "lost one of her ears." The next day was the Fourth of July, and the boat was advertised to make an excursion on the Sound. What was to be done? Why! they rallied Truman Gillett from his devotions, and with his apprentice boys, although it was a holy day, the boat was repaired and with flying colors, on Monday morning sailed down the river, with many Derby adventurers on board, returning at an unseasonable hour.

The *Lafayette* was owned mostly by a company in New York,

and destined to run between that city and Derby, touching the borough of Bridgeport on her regular trips. Meeting with united opposition from a line of Derby packets, the *Parthena*, *Commodore* and *Pulpit*, these combined making three voyages a week through the season, the *Lafayette* was obliged to succumb and sell out to Bridgeport parties, who at that time were jealous of Derby's prosperity. Derby, then a sea-port town was ambitious of keeping up the commerce of the place. The citizens of Bridgeport had no steamboat, and to head off Derby, they bought the *Lafayette* which was lucky for the owners, for it was a sort of elephant on their hands, not being adapted to the navigation of our river. One of the above packets, the *Pulpit*, was fast sailing, built by a Congregational minister, and while running against the boat never lost a trip during the summer season; so it seems our first steamboat had strong opposition even from Derby citizens. Not satisfied with their first experiment, a part of the people of Derby had a steamboat built under the superintendence of Capt. Vose, expressly for the navigation of the Ousatonic, and it was called after the name of the river, the *Ousatonic*. After running one season between Derby and New York, she was run into the cove once owned by Gen. David Wooster, about four miles from the mouth of the river, where she remained for the winter. The next spring she commenced her regular trips, but meeting with the old opposition of Derby packets besides interfering with the sloop navigation of Bridgeport, she passed into other hands and steamboating on the *Ousatonic* was not attempted again until 1836. The founder of Birmingham, Sheldon Smith, promised the villagers that they should have steamboat facilities. He first put on the *Caroline*, which was destined to run up to Birmingham; but this boat with Capt. Battell did not prove a success. Mr. Smith in his zeal then built a dyke and expended several thousand dollars in deepening the channel across the river, when he purchased the little steamer *Maria* which made several trips in 1837 between New York and Birmingham. On her last trip, Capt. John C. Hotchkiss in command, when nearing the Birmingham wharf one Saturday evening, the boat instead of rounding the dyke ran upon it at high water and was fast, the passengers being transported to Birmingham in boats, and

the next morning the *Maria* rested upon the dyke high and dry above water. Steamboating on dry land and the *Ousatonic*, being unsatisfactory, was abandoned on the part of Mr. Smith, when in 1845 the Naugatuck Transportation Company built an iron boat called the *Naugatuck*, by some nicknamed the *Iron Pot* which ran to the great accommodation of Derby citizens two or three seasons, and afterwards the same company put on the *Ansonia*, and for two years more a brisk business was continued between Derby and New York. The *Valley City* was the next steamer on our river, built by the Atwater iron and steel works, and after the war broke out was sold to the government.

The eighth and last steamboat running from Derby to New York was the *Monitor*. She was built by a party of Derby citizens, at a cost of about \$30,000 and running a few seasons, Capt. Henry Bemot in command, was run into off New York by another vessel, badly damaged and nearly sunk, and this foul collision, as it was claimed, involved an expensive lawsuit, and the stockholders of the unfortunate *Monitor* lost every dollar of their capital. Thus within fifty-five years, eight different steamboats have plied between Derby and New York, the citizens having the benefit, while the owners were poorly remunerated for their zeal and enterprise in trying to accommodate the public.

DERBY FISHING COMPANY.

By an act of the General Assembly the "Derby Fishing Company" was chartered in 1806, James Lewis, Leman Stone, Canfield Gillett and Philo Bassett being the incorporators, Canfield Gillett was elected president and James I. Andrews secretary. The primitive object of the company mostly was to be confined to "Cod and other fisheries, exporting and disposing of the same and carrying on the fishing business in all its branches." The capital stock was to be not less than \$50,000. After the organization of the company, the stock of which was liberally subscribed to by the people of Derby and vicinity, they at once commenced the building of vessels. The first built was called the *Eliza*, and Capt. Clarke Elliott went four voyages with her to the West Indies. She was afterwards captured by the French

and lost. About this time Capt. J. Hull went out as a super-cargo in a large vessel heavily laden with fish, bound for Spain, and a gale coming on before reaching the coast, all the fish and valuables were thrown overboard to save the vessel and crew. The *Ousatonic* and *Naugatuck* vessels were built by the Fishing Company and launched in the Narrows near Baldwin's old distillery, where 2000 barrels of cider were distilled annually, and much of the brandy was put upon the market unadulterated at 37 1-2 cents a gallon. The Fishing Company carried on a large trade with different ports until near the breaking out of the war of 1812, and it was not surprising that New Haven people should become jealous of its prosperity. It made tempting dividends, and after several amendments to its charter, it was allowed to deal in various kinds of speculation. The stock was largely increased, parties by virtue of charter, giving their negotiable notes in lieu of money paid in. The company subscribed for many shares of the first Derby bank, incorporated in 1809, which afterwards did a flourishing business. The Fishing Company and the Derby bank were in harmony with each other financially, yet both were violently opposed by capitalists of New Haven, as there was then a lively competition between the interests of Derby and the then small place, now the great City of Elms. At one time the Fishing Company brought from New York a chest of specie, which required eight men to remove and place in the Bank, the old brick house still standing in the back street of the Narrows, owned and occupied by David T. Osborne.

In the memory of the oldest inhabitant this Derby bank once had "a fearful run" upon its specie deposits by the Eagle bank of New Haven. On one Saturday ten thousand dollars of Derby bills were presented at the counter and the specie demanded. Fitch, the cashier, very quickly and coolly said to his teller, "Hand out that smallest box of specie from the vault and we'll begin to count." The box was filled with six cent pieces of silver, and just then it was all the specie the bank had on hand. Before the ten thousand dollars were counted out, however, the doors were closed, by the Spartan rule of these moneyed institutions. In the meantime the cashier, Fitch, had stepped out and penned a note to the president of the bank,

Wm. Leffingwell, who resided in New Haven, stating the plan on foot by the Eagle bank, and immediately dispatched a messenger over the hills to New Haven. On Monday Leffingwell had gathered up thirty thousand dollars of Eagle bank bills and when a further run was continued on the Derby bank by the Eagle bank the bills of the latter were presented in payment, and thus the New Haven sharpers were foiled in their attempt to break the first bank of Derby.

The Derby bank lost heavily by the Fishing Company, but no man ever lost a dollar by the bank. It paid in full before stopping business. An effort afterwards was made to transfer its charter to New Haven, but it was opposed by the people of Derby and the Legislature, and the project failed.

Successful and highly prosperous at first, the Fishing Company was destined to encounter financial shipwreck. The war of 1812, together with bad management, proved its utter ruin. Most of their shipping with valuable cargoes was captured by the French and confiscated, involving total loss.

The sheriff became busy in attaching all the available property of parties refusing to pay and owing notes to the company. These notes were collectible by suits at law. Many who thought themselves in good circumstances were made poor by this operation, and left the town in disgust. The president of the company for the first few years was voted by the directors a salary of \$1500 a year for his services, the last two, each year, he was voted six and a quarter cents. An act of the Legislature, passed in 1815, transferred the office of the company to the city of New Haven, with all the books, papers, etc., and thus the Derby Fishing Company was wound up by receivers, with more than a total loss to the stockholders of Derby and its vicinity.

THE FIRST DERBY BANK REVIVED.

The charter of the Derby bank being owned mostly by John Fitch and others of New Haven, was suffered to remain dormant until 1824, when it was resuscitated. Some Derby people in connection with Horace Canfield and his brother, both financial adventurers of New York, purchased for \$12,000 the charter, with the brick building used by the bank. Horace

Canfield had married a very worthy and respectable lady of Derby, which gave a favorable impression among the people of the town. The bank was soon in active operation. John L. Tomlinson a lawyer, was made president, and Edward Crafts, cashier. They operated under the charter of 1809, which allowed a capital stock of \$200,000, but could commence banking business when \$60,000 was actually paid in. The Canfields were the agents, the moving power of the bank. Little business was done within doors by way of discounts; exchange of bills on other banks being a prominent feature of the agents. Crafts, the cashier, obtained and had in hand, through the Canfields, in current bills and specie, \$100,000, which he deposited with the Fulton bank of New York to the credit of the Derby bank. Derby notes were then issued which read as follows:—"The Derby bank promises to pay at FULTON BANK New York," etc.

An ordinary observer without scrutiny would take the bill for a Fulton bank bill. These Derby bills, were then put upon the market and for the first few months redeemed at the Fulton bank of New York. The Canfields in one month exchanged with drovers and other business men \$80,000. They bought largely of real estate and dabbled in other speculations, and paid in Derby money when it would be received. When \$200,000 were issued, the deposits were withdrawn by the Canfields from the Fulton bank, and then the Derby bank as a matter of course failed. The excitement over the affair was intense and many were the anathemas heaped upon its managers. At the General Assembly in 1825, Mr. Tomlinson was called before the standing committee on banks, to explain the condition and management of the Derby bank, when he became so confused in his statement, showing that he had been most egregiously duped, that the chairman of the committee told him to take his seat and forthwith a report to the House revoked the charter.

The stigma of the Derby bank failure has long rested upon the town and more than was deserving upon Mr. Tomlinson. It haunted him in streets and public places and even annoyed him in his forensic eloquence at the courts. On one occasion he was counsel for a party in Quakers Farm, Oxford, when his

principal witness was under impeachment for truth and veracity. To maintain his reputation Tomlinson relied upon a good old lady who happened to be blessed with a five-dollar Derby bank bill.

When called upon the stand the question was asked her, "Do you know the witness, Mr. ——?"

"I do; well acquainted with him; always known him."

"What of his general character for truth and veracity?"

"On a par with the Darby bank."

"Madam, what do you mean by that comparison?"

"Good for nothing now, nor never was while your honor was president of the bank," was the reply.

"That's all." The witness was impeached.

In justice to Mr. Tomlinson it is proper to say that he was not a *particeps criminis* to the affairs of the bank, except that he suffered it to be managed loosely. Lyman Osborn, an honest man, aged 84 years, now living, 1879, who was assistant cashier while Crafts was absent on a sea voyage for his health, says he has no reason to think that the president of the bank, or the cashier, Crafts, ever received one dollar of the swindle money. Osborn's duty was simply to sign bills and nothing more, though after the failure of the bank he went down to New York, spending many days to see what could be done to relieve the unfortunate bill holders, but as he writes, "Could find nothing of the Canfields."

A SUIT IN LAW.

There was a peculiar specimen of judicial administration in Derby at a time when law was less a science than at present, and the rules of evidence not so strictly confined to proper limits. A Mr. D., peaceably and piously disposed, had from time to time missed corn from his crib, and his suspicions resting upon one of his distant neighbors, Mr. R., he entered complaint to punish the offender. Petty larceny in olden times was considered, and visited with swifter and more condign punishment than is meted out to those who steal on a more magnificent scale in these later days. The constable brought Mr. R. before Justice Hotchkiss, then living at North End, who was good authority for the whole town in matters of law and equity.

The justice, as was customary, called in an assistant to give dignity to the court and aid him in the rendition of a verdict.

The evidence offered by the prosecution was that corn had been stolen from his crib, and as the accused had for some time maintained a suspicious character, he could be no other than the thief. All of which Mr. R., pleading his own cause, stoutly denied, alleging his entire innocence of the crime, declaring that he did not know that Mr. D. had any crib, much less corn. After a patient hearing from both sides his honor, Judge Hotchkiss, turned to his associate for his opinion. He replied that the complainant had undoubtedly been dispossessed of a certain quantity of corn, and whatever might be the probabilities of the guilt of the accused, there was no real evidence before the court to convict him, and the most prudent course would be to discharge him with a friendly admonition to beware of exposing himself to suspicion in the future. The chief justice, somewhat disconcerted by the leniency of his associate, taking the whole responsibility, forthwith pronounced the judgment of the court, which was that as Mr. D. was a very worthy citizen, it was the duty of the magistrate and the laws of the land to protect him in his property, and as the prisoner was known to be the only thief in Derby, therefore Mr. R. must have stolen the corn, and ordered that the constable take him to the nearest post and inflict "one dozen on his bare back, well laid on." The sentence being carried out, and Mr. R., smarting from the lash, confessed to the bystanders, saying, "Well, I did steal his corn, and if he don't keep his crib locked, I'll surely steal more."

Another case is given, which is a beautiful illustration of brevity. The prisoner, poor Pat, was arraigned before our worthy judge for certain violations of the statute, for which he had frequently been tried but never proved guilty. This time he was sure he would get clear, for he had a shrewd lawyer. The evidence against him being all in, his counsel, full of quibbles, informed the court that he should offer a mass of testimony to prove beyond a doubt the entire innocence of his client, but the justice promptly ruled out the evidence as inadmissible, and said to the prisoner, "Guilty or not guilty, you are fined seven dollars and costs."

JUDGE LYNCH.

Tradition gives us but one case as tried before Judge Lynch in Derby. A lawyer once took up his abode in town, who, finding the people opposed to litigation and thus affecting his interests, stirred up unnecessary suits, which were extremely annoying. The pettifogger was declared a nuisance and a meeting was held and a committee appointed to wait upon him. The committee after exhausting mild and humane means to abate the nuisance, as a *dernier ressort* warned the knight of Blackstone to desist from his nefarious business, and leave the town within ten days, on penalty of a visit from Judge Lynch. The lawyer laughed at their threats, and defied their interference in his affairs. At the expiration of the ten days, however, the committee waited on him at his house in the night season, took him from his bed, apologizing to his wife for the rude disturbance, and in his sleeping garments gently seated him on a wooden horse, previously prepared, and paraded him through the street, accompanied with a tin kettle band, at last depositing him in a mud puddle, a mile from home, with the promise of another ride, with a coat of tar and feathers, if found in town at the expiration of another ten days. The lawyer was naturally very indignant and lavish with his threats, but the remedy was successful. In his own behalf he entered a *nolle prosequi*, left for parts unknown, and the good people of the town were a long time without the luxury of petty lawsuits.

During the West India trade Derby was a place of frequent resort for planters' families, who came, as many now go to Saratoga, for recreation. A Mrs. Gallagher and family from St. Martins spent several summers at the residence of Mr. N. Lewis in the Narrows. She was a lady of rare attainments, of finished education, benevolent, and an ornament to society, but no argument could harmonize her views with the Yankees on the status of the negro. She had lived on the plantation where the grades in rank were strongly marked, and by the force of education and association, like thousands under similar circumstances, had no just conception of human rights. Her idea was that the negro was a semi-human being, a sort of domestic


animal, holding the same relation in her estimation as a favorite dog or horse that ministers to the comfort or amusement of its owner, and was horror stricken at our recognition of the negro as differing from us only in color. Always kind and indulgent to her slaves, ministering to their animal wants, recognizing no other, it was an amusing novelty to Mrs. G. to think it was any more unjust to enslave the negro than any other animal that served her convenience, but how many precious lives and how many millions of money have been wasted to explode this one idea, so deeply rooted in the mind of the slave-holder by the force of circumstances.

At one time large quantities of alewives were caught in Derby and packed for the West India market. She was asked what use was made of them in St. Martins. She replied, "We give one to each of our negroes every Sunday morning as a special indulgence. They are an excellent fish for ourselves, but we never eat them." The alewives are a dry, very bony fish of the herring species, and were mostly used by our farmers at that time as fertilizers. One hundred barrels were caught in one day by two men near Naugatuck bridge. This was accomplished by means of a weir. Then two men with a scoop net held between, facing each other, entered the pocket of the weir and scooped up as many fish as they could carry or hand in, when they were emptied alive into huge vats of strong brine, and afterwards packed in barrels for shipment. This was considered a paying business in those times at \$1.50 to \$2.00 a barrel.

B.

CHAPTER X.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF DERBY AND THE WAR OF 1812.

N account of church administration, by Daniel Humphreys, December, 1735.

March 6, 1734, then the pastoral charge of the Church of Christ in Derby was committed to me." Such is the title given and the record made on the first page of the oldest book of church records now in possession of the First Church in Derby. When the fifth chapter of this work was written the authors were not informed of the existence of this book, having understood that the earliest records preserved began in 1787. It is probable that for a time it was missing, since we have the following record, made by Rev. Mr. Tullar:

"At the time of the foregoing ordination [Rev. Mr. Tullar's, in 1783], the Rev. Daniel Humphreys was senior pastor, who departed this life September 2, 1787. After whose death there was search made for the records of the church and there being none found, the church proceeded to procure a book for records, and also appointed a committee to assist in making out a catalogue of those who belonged to their body; and it appeared from the best of their recollection that the following persons were members of their church." Then follows a list of names which it is quite evident was made "from the best of their recollection," for if this book had been at hand a list of nearly all who had united with the church during the previous thirty years could have been secured. The records which Mr. Humphreys made consisted of baptisms and the admission of members to the church. These entries he commenced in January, 1736, and after continuing them regularly three years stopped, and made no more for eighteen years. This is surprising, since the book was large enough, and no pages have been removed, for the record was again attended to from 1756, and was so written that the removal of leaves would have broken the continuousness of the record, which now appears uniform. From these records we learn that, although at the settlement of Mr. Hum-

phreys the church was a dissenting church, or opposed to the Half-way Covenant, yet after 1756 that method of receiving members was practiced until the enactment of the following decision :

“ March 12, 1783. The church voted that they would not go on in the practice of the half-way owning the Covenant, as it was called, and that the two forms used in owning the Covenant and joining with the church being essentially one, should be brought into one confession of faith—and voted, that Deacon Hotchkiss and Deacon Holbrook, Esq. Beard and Capt. Tomlinson and Mr. Yale should join with me to draw a confession of faith, and we accordingly made a draft and chiefly taken out of the words of the two former confessions of faith above mentioned, and soon after at a church meeting, that confession of faith was read and approved by the church, and it was voted that for the future that form should be used in admitting members to this church.

“ And it was the advice of the church that such persons as had owned the covenant (as it was called) should come to the minister and consenting to the confession of faith as it now stands, which for substance is the same as before altered, and resolving to live the Christian life, should be admitted by the church to full communion as it had been wont to be called.”

The following records show the difference in the forms or methods of receiving members :

“ February 8, 1736, then was admitted to the state of full communion with the church : John Lumm, John Bowers and his wife, Daniel Smith and his wife, Solomon Chatfield and his wife, Samuel Twitchell, Arthur Wooster, Elizabeth Wooster, Elizabeth the wife of Joseph Smith, Abigail the wife of Ebenezer Chatfield, Mary the wife of Josiah Smith, jun., Rachel Davis, Betty Davis, Mabel Johnson, and Abigail Tomlinson, who at the same time was baptized.”

Thus they continued some years to receive members to full communion only, but afterwards they changed as indicated by the records :

“ April 11, 1756, then Samuel Tucker and Sarah his wife renewed the Covenant, and Samuel their son was baptized.”

“ April 25, 1756, Philo Mills and Elizabeth his wife owned the Covenant, and their daughter Abigail Elizabeth Ann was baptized.”

“ June 12, 1757, then admitted to full communion Sibyl the wife of Daniel Todd. At the same time were baptized Mary, Daniel and Catharine, children of Daniel Todd and Sibyl his wife.”

The second book is entitled "CHURCH RECORDS for the First Church of Christ in Derby," and was commenced by Rev. Mr. Tullar, an account of his ordination being the first entry.

The council "was convened by letters missive, at the house of Charles French, Esq., in Derby, July 1, 1783, with a view to the ordination of Mr. Martin Tullar to the work of the gospel ministry. Present, the Rev. Messrs. Daniel Humphreys, Mark Leavenworth, Benjamin Trumbull, Benjamin Wildman, David Brownson, Jonathan Edwards, John Keep, David Ely. Delegates: Mr. Isaac Brownson from the First church in Waterbury, Dea. Jonathan Mitchell from the church in Southbury, Dea. Thomas Clark from Oxford, Dea. Daniel Lyman from White Haven, Capt. Stephen Dewey from Sheffield and Dea. Timothy Peck from Bethany. The Rev. Mark Leavenworth was chosen moderator, and Benjamin Trumbull scribe." In the services on the next day, the sermon was preached by the Rev. John Keep, and "the imposition of hands was performed by Messrs. Humphreys, Leavenworth, Trumbull and Brownson."

From the date of this ordination it may be seen that the change in the method of receiving church members was made only four months previous, and was probably effected at Mr. Tullar's suggestion, while he was preaching as a candidate.

In 1788 a case of church discipline of more than ordinary dignity, and in it His Honor, Oliver Wolcott, sen., then governor, was a witness. James Beard, Esq., of Derby, a man of high and honorable standing many years, while a member of the Legislature in the spring of that year, applied to Governor Wolcott, "as one of the committee of Pay Table, to adjust an account between him and the state, relative to the avails of a number of confiscated estates." Governor Wolcott says further: "That in the course of the business it appeared to be the claim of the said James Beard that the balance which was found to be due to the state should be received by the treasurer in continental bills of the old emission at the nominal sum. To support which claim, the said James Beard repeatedly alleged that a part of said balance had been used in the public service during the war, for the purpose of supplying officers' and soldiers' families, and that the remainder, which I understood to be the most considerable part, was there in his hands in the iden-

tical bills in which he had received the same, which allegations the said Beard offered to confirm by his oath in the customary way. That upon examination of the bills which were tendered it appeared that the sum which was offered greatly exceeded the balance due to the state, and also that a large proportion of the same appeared to have been emitted after the time when the said Beard had received the moneys for which he was accountable."

Upon this discovery the committee of Pay Table refused to settle, and in the autumn of the same year Capt. Joseph Riggs, sen., presented charges against Mr. Beard before the church. In the prosecution of the case the above testimony of Governor Wolcott and that of several other high officers of the state was received, given by deposition under oath before a magistrate. Upon the vote of the church, one month after the commencement of the proceedings, three of the four charges were sustained, implicating the accused in false representation in three particulars. A form of confession was then prepared, and a committee appointed by the church to present it to Mr. Beard to sign, if he felt so disposed. This he "entirely refused to do," and we find the following record :

"Lord's day, January 25, 1789. The doings of the church were then publicly read. It was then proposed to the church by their pastor whether he should deliver sentence of excommunication against said James Beard? Voted in the affirmative. Sentence was pronounced in the following manner: 'In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, and with the concurrence of this Church, I now publicly declare that James Beard is rejected from our number, fellowship and communion; that he is delivered unto Satan, and is unto us as an heathen man and a publican; that henceforth we shall exercise no watch over, nor treat him with any respect as a brother until he come to repentance.'"

Such were the ideas concerning church discipline one hundred years ago. How greatly changed is the sentiment of the church; the very form of that sentence is at the present time regarded as highly presumptuous, in that an earthly subject assumes the authority of the Infinite, to judge and condemn his fellow creature. There is seen also the arbitrary authority claimed by Congregational ministers, as well as those of other denominations. He does not say that the sentence is given in

behalf, or by the authority of the church, but the sentence is declared by the minister, "with the concurrence of the church." The minister was also the judge of the fitness of persons to become members of the church, and upon his recommendation they were to be received by the church, as appears by the vote in 1783. The conditions, however, required in the candidate for membership were not severe: namely, "owning the covenant and resolving to live the Christian life."

Rev. Mr. Tullar's administration continued until 1795, when he was probably regularly dismissed, although no record of the fact is preserved, for a vote of the society was passed, bearing date, December 29, 1795, making provision for raising money to pay a candidate for supplying the pulpit. He died in 1813.

The next pastor was Mr. Amasa Porter, who was ordained by a council, June 21, 1797. He was dismissed by a council, on Wednesday the 20th of March, 1805.

In November, 1808, the church voted to call Mr. Joshua Williams as a gospel minister, but the society not uniting in the call, the church one month later sent an urgent request to the society to unite in such a call, but that body did not so decide. The next March, the church gave a call to Mr. Thomas Ruggles, and to this the society seems to have consented. Mr. Ruggles's letter of acceptance is recorded, and is a lengthy one; rehearsing somewhat the circumstances, and revealing the fact that the advice of the association had been given, to the effect that it would be well for him to wait six months before accepting the call. The letter indicates good scholarship, discriminating judgment, and a faithful purpose of devotion to the gospel ministry. It is reported that during Mr. Ruggles's ministry the spirit of strife and division which had existed in the congregation sometime before he came to it, continued, and that there existed somewhere a purpose to make trouble if opportunity afforded, and that had the minister been ever so faithful and perfect, harmony could not have been restored.

On April 9, 1812, a council was convened at the house of Levi Smith, for the purpose of dissolving the pastoral relation between Mr. Ruggles and the church and society. The records declare that sundry communications were made to the council, from which it appeared that Mr. Ruggles had some-

time since requested, and still continues to request, a dissolution of the pastoral relation, on account of inability to discharge the ministerial office by reason of ill health, and that the church and society had consented that the connection should be dissolved." The finding of the council was that it was expedient that the relation should be dissolved, and so pronounced the decision. Sympathy is then expressed for the church and society in the following manner: "We deeply feel and deplore these repeated trials with which God has been pleased to visit you. Once and again have you been left as sheep without a shepherd." After rather special deliverance of this kind, the council, in the same spirit of kindness, directed their attention to the pastor dismissed. "We recommend Mr. Ruggles to the grace of God, and invite him to review with seriousness and solemnity the manner in which he hath discharged his ministry, as also the various dealings of God toward him, that he may derive profit from divine chastening and be excited thereby to live near to God and not be driven from him; and that as he is now dismissed from his ministerial charge, he may enjoy in his retirement the consolations of a well grounded hope; . . . that when life shall be done, he may be able to give up his account with joy and meet the approbation of his judge." He was, therefore, only dismissed from the pastoral relation, not deposed from the ministry, and it is singular that such a deliverance should have been rendered if there were any evidences of gross immorality on the part of this minister, as is spoken of in the community.

A little over one year elapsed from the dismissal of Mr. Ruggles, when a council was called on the 16th of November, 1813, for the purpose of installing the Rev. Zephaniah Swift as pastor of this church and society. After the usual proceedings, the council adjourned, and met on the following day and "proceeded to the house of God and installed Mr. Swift," the Rev. Dr. Ely preaching the sermon.

Mr. Swift entered upon his work in the midst of many difficulties and discouragements. He had preached in Roxbury, Conn., about fifteen years, and from that experience was considerably prepared to take a steady, onward and dignified ministerial course, by which he led the people from their perplexing

difficulties and unkindly feelings, into a larger field of active and consistent Christian life. The following account of the church and his labors with it are given by the Rev. J. H. Vorce, in a centennial, historical discourse delivered in the Derby Congregational church, on Sunday, July 9, 1876.

"Mr. Swift was settled in Derby in 1813 and never dismissed. His pastorate was long and successful. Revivals were frequent and numbers were added to the church during his ministry, which was on some accounts the most eventful in the history of the church. We have found some decided peculiarities in regard to the salaries of other pastors, and there was one in regard to Mr. Swift's, it being apparently about what it happened to be, varying with the times and with the necessities of the people. He sometimes relinquished a large part of it, and at others, would take the notes of the society's committee, or pinch along almost any way to help through the difficulties that often surrounded them.

"In the same year in which Mr. Swift was settled, what is known as the Increase Fund was started. By the conditions of the gift, no part of the principal could ever be used for any other purpose whatever, and no part of the interest could be used until the fund had accumulated so that the income would be sufficient to support a gospel minister in this society. The minister must be of the Presbyterian or Congregational order, and must *profess* and *teach* the 'doctrines of the gospel as expressed in the shorter catechism of the assembly of divines at Westminster, or the creed inserted in the statute of the theological seminary at Andover.'

"In 1814, the church adopted by a series of votes, the rule laid down in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew, as a rule of discipline; also that public offenses require a public confession, and thenceforward the discipline of the church was kept up remarkably well. If a person deserved the attention of the church in this respect, he was labored with according to the rule, and if he did not heed the admonition he was dealt with. The cases of discipline were numerous.

"In December, 1816, the society voted that Mr. Swift preach a part of the ensuing year at Humphreysville, in proportion to the money raised there, but not to exceed one-fourth of the time.

"We have now arrived at a time in the history of the church when it was tossed more by storms than at any period in its history. Darker skies it may have seen, but never when the waters were more troubled. The old meeting-house had become much dilapidated and was nearly unfit for use as a place of worship. It became necessary to build a

new one, and the question of its location divided the society in sentiment and to a considerable extent, permanently. Quite a number withdrew from it and never returned. A majority, with the pastor, favored the place where the present house stands, but a minority favored the old site ; while the controversy ran high and threatened serious consequences. Dr. Leonard Bacon's remark in regard to a Guilford trouble, would be thoroughly applicable to the state of affairs here : ' Both parties were conscientious as well as willful ; perhaps more conscientious for being willful, certainly the more willful for being conscientious.'

"On the 30th of March, 1820, a vote was passed that 'all former votes respecting the location of a house of worship be rescinded.' It was then voted, two-thirds concurring, that the house should stand on its present site, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the County Court, to procure its approbation of the location selected. The decree of the Court 'appointing, ordering and fixing the said place,' was given at the March term of 1820. Specifications were drawn and the new house contracted for, on the 18th of July, 1820. These specifications were very definite, and left nothing to be taken for granted and disagreed about afterward, and as a sample it may be mentioned that it was provided that there should be 'furnished suitable and wholesome board and washing for the workmen while employed in said work, and a reasonable quantity of liquor for said workmen, to be drank in the yard where said work is done.'

"A paper on file, proposing to convey the house and land to the inhabitants of the First Ecclesiastical society of Derby, contains some provisions which are a novelty, and without which the history of this church building would be incomplete.

"First, that the said society shall annually, on the first Monday in January, rent the slips on the lower floor of said house, and those in the gallery wherever by them deemed best, excepting the four easterly front slips, and excepting on the lower floor one slip for the use of the family of the clergyman settled over said society for the time being, and two for poor widows, and excepting said slips on the lower floor, shall be rented to white persons only ; the same to be set up in classes as follows : the first ten slips at a sum not less than ten dollars, the second ten slips at a sum not less than eight dollars, the third ten slips at a sum not less than seven dollars, the fourth eight slips at a sum not less than five dollars, the fifth six slips at a sum not less than four dollars, the sixth five slips at a sum not less than three dollars.'

"These conditions were accepted by the society, Jan. 1, 1822. The expense of building the house so seriously crippled the resources of the society, that in 1823 they voted that the income from the fund must

supply the pulpit for the ensuing year, as they could not think of incurring any additional debt for the supply of the pulpit. The pastor, always ready to help his people in bearing burdens, declared his willingness to conform to the straitened circumstances of the society for that year provided they would pay up arrears so as to come to the next year unencumbered.

"In the year 1824, a subscription was started to purchase a bell. In the appeal to the public for contributions, the society pledged that the bell might be 'used for all meetings of religious societies and all lawful meetings of the inhabitants of the town, and tolled at funerals of all denominations of Christians when requested by the friends of the deceased, except that no person shall at any time be permitted to ring or toll said bell, except such as is appointed to that business by said standing committee.'

"There was previously an old bell on the school-house, Up Town, which was used both by this society and by the Episcopal society, as well as for town and school purposes. This bell was stolen, and, at the time the Congregational society was proposing to raise money for a new bell, could not be found. At the time of the vote above alluded to, it was agreed that, provided the old bell could be found, the committee should take possession of it, and pay any one a fair price who could prove ownership. About a month later the committee reported that they 'had found the old bell; that the same had been claimed by the proprietors near the old meeting-house and by the committee of the Episcopal society, on the ground that said society were entitled to the one-half thereof, and that it had been demanded by said proprietors, and that in the opinion of the committee, this society have as good a right to said bell as any one.' Thereupon the society voted that 'since they had always had control of it from the time it was first hung, they presumably had an equal right with others, the committee were directed to cause said bell to be appraised by disinterested persons, add to it as much as would make a bell of seven hundred pounds, and the society would pay over whatever should be judged not lawfully to belong to said society.' Thus much of the bell story must be reliable for it is too late to make headway against these records of the society.

"Owing to the financial embarrassment of the society, a committee was appointed in January, 1824, to apply to the domestic missionary society of Connecticut for aid. At the meeting held to take action as to the bell, this committee reported that the missionary society had granted to the church, the sum of eight dollars per Sunday for six Sundays. There is no record of any additional grant having been made.

"These appear to have been the end of the society troubles in re-

gard to a new meeting-house. It is a curious commentary on the Congregational form of government, that while the society records are filled with details of disagreement or severe conflicts, no sign of difficulty appears upon the record of the church. All through these troubles the church, under the lead of its devoted pastor, was faithful to its trust, and held its government with a kind but firm hand apparently in the profoundest peace.

"The next date of importance is the year 1833, in which the 'articles of Christian faith and practice' were added to the manual. One of these rules makes the neglect of family prayer an offense liable to disciplinary action, and another declares 'the making, vending or using ardent spirits as a drink, inconsistent with Christian character.' One of the most admirable of these articles, makes it the duty of the church 'to secure a religious education to such children of the church as may in the providence of God be left orphans.'

"The pastorate of Mr. Swift closed only at his death, which occurred February 7, 1848, but during the latter part of his life he had colleagues in his office. These were Rev. Lewis D Howell, Rev. Hollis Read and Rev. George Thatcher. The last of these was laboring here at the time of Mr. Swift's decease. The remains of four pastors were buried in the oldest grave-yard of the town; those of Rev. John Bowers, probably, although there is no grave-stone to mark his resting-place, Rev. Joseph Moss, Rev. Daniel Humphreys and Rev. Zephaniah Swift.

"Rev. Lewis D. Howell, the first colleague of Rev. Mr. Swift, was probably settled as pastor in 1836, and upon his request was dismissed Nov. 20, 1838, and given the usual testimony, and of him we hear nothing more. The Rev. Hollis Read, the second colleague of Rev. Mr. Swift, was called by the church December 24, 1838, and he continued to preach here until 1843 when he was dismissed. but the influence of the differences of feeling on that occasion is not all gone to this day. The Rev. George Thatcher, was by vote of the society, bearing date June 14, 1843, hired as a supply until the end of the year, but before that time expired he received a call to settle, which he accepted on the 7th of December. During his pastorate, the Derby church was prosperous and peaceful. Mr. Thatcher was dismissed in 1848."

From 1848 to the present time there have been several ministers employed by the society.

The Rev. Jesse Guernsey, was settled over the Derby church on the 7th of November, 1849, and dismissed in 1852. During his pastorate the Congregational church in Ansonia was formed.

The next April, four members of this church were dismissed and recommended to an ecclesiastical council, to be convened for the purpose of organizing a church in Ansonia. Mr. Guernsey was a native of Watertown, Conn., and after leaving Derby he preached a little more than a year in Woodbridge, when he removed to Iowa, where he died.

The Rev. Robert P. Stanton, was settled here in May, 1853, and dismissed in January, 1856. He was a native of Franklin, Conn., and was licensed by the New Haven West association in 1847. After leaving Derby, he was settled over the church in Greenville, in the town of Norwich, Conn., where he still remains, making a pastorate there of more than twenty-three years.

The Rev. C. C. Tiffany was called in 1857, and dismissed in 1864. He was licensed by the New Haven Central association in 1857, and was called from Derby to Longwood, Mass., in 1864; from which place he went to the rectorship of an Episcopal church in New York city.

The Rev. William E. Brooks, was engaged as supply in 1865, and remained until 1867, when he removed to Clinton, Conn., where he remained until 1874; removing thence to West Haven, Conn., where he still remains a settled pastor.

Rev. Thomas M. Gray, was installed pastor of the Derby church in December, 1867, and dismissed in 1871. He afterwards settled as pastor of a Presbyterian church in South Salem, Mass., where he remained a number of years.

The Rev. Cyrus B. Whitcomb, was engaged in January, 1872, to supply this church, and remained one year from the first of the next April. (See Biog.)

The Rev. Henry T. Staats, was engaged sometime in 1873, to supply the pulpit for the remainder of the year, at the expiration of which time he was re-engaged and remained with the church until the autumn of 1874, when he was settled over the Congregational church of Bristol, Conn. During his labors here, a lecture-room was built and the church was re-modeled and re-furnished.

The Rev. J. Howe Vorce, was acting pastor in this church from April, 1875, to August, 1879. (See Biog.)

It is with much pleasure that the following letter is intro-

duced. It was written by the Rev. Charles Nichols, at the request of the Rev. J. Howe Vorce, in view of a centennial historical sermon; and although too lengthy for insertion on that occasion, it is very appropriate for the present work. It gives on the authority of an eye-witness, and that witness one of the noblest sons of Derby, the things which if asserted without such personal knowledge might be doubted by many. It is given nearly entire as written by himself at an advanced age :

“NEW BRITAIN, June 24, 1876.

“*To My Dear Christian Brother,* REV. MR. VORCE :

“I write to you as being myself a Derby man. I was born at Derby Narrows in the year 1798, and am now in my 79th year. My early life, until nearly twenty years of age, was spent in Derby. My parents were in principle Congregationalists, attending the Congregational church, and when, after my father's death, I was put out to service by my mother, being then fifteen years of age, I was put into a family, all of whose members were Congregationalists of the strictest sort, they adopting, as did my mother, the Assembly's Catechism, as containing the summary of their faith.

“The *Meeting house* in which the Congregational order worshiped, and where I attended meeting from my childhood up to my nineteenth year, was called the old meeting-house on the hill. It was probably more than half a mile from the church edifice which is now in use, a little east of north. I recollect it perfectly. The place on which it stood was called Meeting-house Hill. Roads led to it from four directions; and all around it the surface of the ground was uneven, and its position was in the middle of several unfenced acres, gullied somewhat by rains, and yet generally green in summer, and affording pasturage for sheep. The meeting-house stood alone except that there was one small dwelling house near it on the north-east, and a red school building a few rods south-west, two stories high, having a cupola in which was hung the church bell. My strong impression is, that this church bell, thus hung on the Old Red school-house, was owned either by the town of Derby or jointly by the Congregational and Episcopal societies. The school-house on which it hung was nearly midway between the two church edifices. This bell had a history after I left the town, which probably caused some merriment, and also stirred some bad blood; but that history is not familiar to me to any such extent that I can state the facts in regard to it.

“The old meeting-house was unpainted, dingy, inconvenient, un-

sightly, and in warm and damp weather it had within, a musty smell, ungracious, as things in a process of decay generally have.

"In its shape this house was almost square. I judge it was forty-five feet long and forty feet broad, and was constructed with two stories. Excepting for the two rows of windows all around the house, it looked like a large neglected barn. It had neither steeple nor tower. During all my young days the underpinning was in some places almost wholly removed, and thus a convenient opening was afforded for the sheep and lambs which often grazed in the neighborhood, at which they might enter and there ruminate and give an example of quietness and sweet peace to the human sheep who were in the fold just a little above them.

"The old meeting-house had two doors, one in front and one in the east end.

"It was made with a gallery on each of the sides, and seats in these galleries rising one above the other as if constructed on an inclined plane. The seats in each gallery were long slips, and there were four or five slips in each gallery. The music of the sanctuary was then, as now, a very important part of worship, and the front slip in each gallery was sacred to the use of the singers and the 'players on instruments.' We had not the organ in those days, but we did have both vocal and instrumental music, that to my youthful mind was impressive and inspiring beyond what I can express. In the winter season we had regular weekly singing-schools, holding them in private houses, now in one part of the town and now another. All the youth who had the 'ear for music' were invited and urged to attend them, and they were social and useful gatherings; presenting to us themes for study; often introducing us to new and valuable acquaintances, and to some extent fitting us for a sphere of usefulness.

"In those days the choir would on pleasant Sabbaths almost fill the three front slips around the galleries of the old meeting-house. Four parts were usually carried, two by the ladies and two by the gentlemen. The chorister always gave the key-note by a little instrument called the pitch-pipe. Then, the whole choir sitting would 'sound the pitch;' each distinct part sounding the first note with which said part was to start off in the exercise. The chorister made himself prominent by a large flourish of the hand in beating time, often eying the singers earnestly, significantly, and sometimes by a sudden and loud slap of his book, as if he would say, 'You drag; wake up and sing with more spirit.'

"I remember how in those days of my boyhood the 'tithing-man' did often seek to magnify his office. The young urchins were just as full of fun and nonsense then as are their descendants of the present

day. Heads often bowed in seeming reverence were, as a matter of fact, frequently down in a worshipful condition simply to conceal from the watchful tithing-man the merry laugh, or the mischievous knife in its work of carving, or the recounting in soft whispers the story of some exploit.

“Now and then, as I well remember, we would cease through forgetfulness to be awed by the tithing-man’s presence, and some ludicrous word would work upon our childish natures and the inevitable snicker would burst forth. Holding the nose, as we perhaps did, would do no good. The laugh was in us and the more we tried to suppress it, the more it would not be suppressed. In the very midst of the fun, the tithing-man, with a countenance like an angry thunder cloud, would show himself true to the requirements of his official station. Sometimes he would simply rise from his seat and stare the culprits in the face. Sometimes he would rap loudly with his knuckles. Sometimes he would leave his seat and take the irreverent boy by the collar and drag him to another seat of the house, which feat nine out of ten of the boys and girls would enjoy with a keen relish and a hearty ‘laugh in the sleeve.’

“Before leaving the gallery of the old meeting-house I wish to speak of two regularly inclosed pews ; one in the south-west corner of the men’s gallery, and the other in the south-east corner of the women’s gallery, designed for slaves and their children. They were vulgarly called the ‘Nigger pews.’ Slavery still existed in Connecticut when I was quite young, and I remember to have seen here and there one whom I knew as a slave, owned by their masters according to law, just as the ox or horse was owned. The slaves generally bore the name of their masters. If, for example, Richard was the slave of the Mansfields he was called Richard Mansfield ; if colored Cato was the slave of the Holbrooks he was called Cato Holbrook. The fact that a provision was made for people of color when the old meeting-house was built, shows that their spiritual necessities were thought of, even while their separate seats in the most distant corners of the church edifice may indicate that the prejudice against color was strong, even in the minds of Christian people. Some of the slaves owned in Derby were regarded as devoutly pious. Such a slave was owned by the Holbrook family. He died before my remembrance, but as I lived almost five years in the same family, I often heard him spoken of tenderly by those about me. He is reported, though he could not read a word, as having been in the habit of carrying the Testament in his coat pocket. When he was questioned for his reason for so doing, his reply was, ‘to keep the devil off.’

"This same slave was once, according to tradition, sent into a tract of woods, distant from home, to do several days work at chopping wood. It so happened that he forgot the days of the week, and by mistake kept on chopping through the whole of the Sabbath. When he returned home Sabbath evening, supposing it to be Saturday evening, learning his mistake, he determined that the next day—that is, Monday—should be his Sabbath. He would not work or do anything on Monday which was inappropriate to the Sabbath. When he was told that it was Monday, his ready reply was, 'I know it, but I am not going to cheat the Lord out of one day.'

"In 1798 a law was passed by which all persons born of slave parents after that date should be free at the age of twenty-one ; but there were still slaves, a very few, in 1848, when a law was passed abolishing slavery altogether in Connecticut.

"The gallery in the old meeting-house was fitted for the youth of the place, and the children just merging into boyhood and girlhood. It was considered quite an attainment to leave the pews below and the watchful eyes of parents, and 'go up' into the gallery. The lower part of the house was arranged with pews next to the walls, and if I remember right, with four tiers of slips in the body of the house. There was one wide aisle from the front door to the pulpit, and other narrow aisles extending around the room. According to my recollection, what are called the wall seats, especially those near the pulpit, were occupied by the more aristocratic part of the audience. The seats were all occupied by an industrious, intelligent, high-minded and honest class of men and women, who revered the name of God, loved his ordinances, and cherished a high respect for the minister of the gospel. The gray hairs and venerable looks of many of them are present to my mind while I write.

"The shape of the pulpit in that old house was that of a box, about six feet long, three feet wide, and not far from four feet deep. There was a rounded projection on the front of this box and on this was a narrow book-board and a very simple cushion, where lay the Bible and the hymn book. In this projection, which was in shape like the half of a barrel cut lengthwise, stood the clergyman when he spoke to God in prayer, or read to his audience from the Bible, or hymn book, or his manuscript. Directly beneath the pulpit sat the deacons, known by their position, if not otherwise, as the chosen officers and the two leading men of the church. The two deacons in all the period of my childhood were Deacon Holbrook and Deacon Tomlinson, both of honest report, and, as I think, endued with the Holy Ghost and with wisdom. Deacon Holbrook died in the early part of the year 1813. Himself and wife were the parents of twelve, seven daughters and five sons, all

of whom lived to adult age. I think not one descendant of the name of that great family remains in Derby. Deacon Holbrook was succeeded as deacon by Deacon Carrington, who was entirely unpretentious, but a true and good man, 'not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.'

"Many of the people who gathered at the old meeting-house came from the distance of miles. Numbers came from the Neck, from Sugar Street, from Sodom and from Squabble Hole; and they seem to me to have been harmonious and united until the time of the call for the Rev. Thomas Ruggles. They then became seriously divided.

"When I was a boy what is now Seymour was Chusetown. Manufacturing then being introduced there by General David Humphreys, it ceased to be Chusetown, and was called in honor of the distinguished manufacturer, Humphreysville, but was still a part of the town of Derby. While I remained in Derby the Humphreysville people who were of the Congregational order, came either three-fourths or five-sixths of their Sabbaths to the old meeting-house to worship, and by agreement of parties, the pastor of the church went the other fourth or sixth of the Sabbaths to Humphreysville, and we in the old meeting-house held a deacon's meeting, and heard some one of good voice and manner read a sermon from some volume. When, finally, the people of Seymour established permanent public worship among themselves I am not informed. It must have been at a later date than 1817, for that was the year of my leaving Derby, and they were then, if I do not misremember, still worshipping with us in the old church.

"This old meeting-house never knew the luxury of a carpet upon its aisles. Many of the best families knew no such luxuries ever in their best parlors. No fire in the winter ever modified the freezing air of the house. The worshipers came, in many cases, two, three and four miles, sometimes with the weather at zero, or even below that point, and sat from one to two hours, having had no glimpse of a fire till they caught it on returning near sunset to their own dwellings. It seemed not to have entered the mind in those days that the place of public worship should or could be made comfortable or attractive. Nor was it recognized as a fact, that when the whole person was chilled, and the whole congregation wishing for the final amen, the worship could be neither very spiritual nor effective of good upon the general mind.

"The *forms* of worship in that church were, at the period of which I speak, very nearly uniform throughout our state. There was first the invocation, then reading the scriptures, then the first singing. After this came the general prayer. Almost universally if any persons were severely sick, a note was sent to the clergyman, which was in form

about this, viz. : ' Mr. A. B, being severely ill (sometimes it would read dangerously) asks for an interest in the prayers of this church and congregation, that if consistent with God's will he may be restored to health, but if not, that he may be prepared for his great and last change.' Mothers often sent up a note of thanks for God's preserving goodness to them in time of peril, and for permitting them once more to appear in the house of worship.

"The *attitude* in family prayer, in the days of my childhood, was that of standing. I never knew the head of the family or any of the members of the household to kneel in prayer until I left Derby and resided in another state. Bibles were far less common then than now. So far as I had opportunity to observe, they were not passed to the children and other members of the household in time of family prayer in the morning that each might read ; neither, to my knowledge, was there any singing in connection with the season of family worship. The almost universal custom was for the head of the family, who only had a bible, to read a passage and then rise, stand erect, holding to the back of his chair, and in that attitude offer his prayer. The other members also stood. Consequently young minds were not greatly interested, and as this morning prayer was generally offered at the time when the table was spread for breakfast, and the rich flavor of the smoking viands made the young appetites sharp, the sense of relief at the word ' amen ' was greater than any sense of virtuous resolution to which the prayer had led.

"The people with whom I worshiped in the old church almost, if not quite, universally considered the evening of Saturday as holy time. Often we heard whole sermons which were designed to prove that the Sabbath began at the going down of the sun on Saturday, and we thought it was proved. Accordingly when it began to be dark on Saturday secular cares were laid aside. The plays for the week were ended, the playthings were put away. All labor in the field must cease. But the moment the sun set behind the western hills on Sunday, that moment the holy day was closed, and play might then be resumed. The farmer then would, if necessary, grind his scythe preparatory to early mowing Monday morning. The young people might assemble for sport, and lovers in their neat Sabbath dress might lawfully meet and build together their airy castles for some happy future day.

"In my childhood there was one, and only one, other organized church and society besides the Congregational, and that was the Episcopal. Rev. Richard Mansfield, D. D., was the pastor of that church in my childhood. He was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1741, received his degree of D. D., in 1792, and died an old man, full

of years and of honors, in 1820. I remember him well. He was tall, of spare habits, and wore a white, large wig. He was very old when I was very young.

"Occasionally I attended that church and heard him officiate. His voice was then feeble, but his countenance indicated gentleness, and a kind and benevolent heart. He continued in Derby until his death, and I think is laid among his own people. While Dr. Mansfield was yet living, Rev. Calvin White became the pastor, as a colleague. Mr. White also graduated at Yale. He was in the class of 1786, and died in 1853. Both Dr. Mansfield and Mr. White were very gentlemanly. I knew their families well in my boyhood, and still think of them with respect and affection. After I left Derby, and somewhere about 1820, Mr. White became a Roman Catholic. Being excluded from the Episcopal church, he remained in town and officiated, as I have been told, in his own house to a few who were of his own belief.

"Methodism, in my boyhood, had hardly gained a foothold in Derby. There was just a little sprinkling of that element over the town, but no organized society to my knowledge, until I ceased to be a member of the town.

"Of Baptists, there were none.

"In the common school at Derby Narrows, it was a rule, strictly observed during my school days, to repeat each Saturday forenoon, the catechism. Two catechisms, called commonly, "The Church Catechism" and "The Presbyterian Catechism" were in use. The Sabbath-school was not known in Derby till the summer of 1817, when one was organized by Mr. Josiah Holbrook. The school then met in the upper story of the old red school-house on Meeting-House Hill, and held its sessions in the morning of the Sabbath, during about one hour preceding the first exercise in the church.

"There were three clergymen who were natives of Derby, and by many years my superiors in age, whom about once a year I used to hear preach. These were Rev. Amos Bassett, D. D., Rev. Daniel Tomlinson and Rev. Archibald Bassett. All these were born and spent their childhood in the Neck district. Dr. Amos Bassett I knew personally. He was of a very serious, and one would think of a sad countenance. He was quite scholarly, and was for a long period one of the fellows of Yale College. For many years he was pastor of the Congregational church in Hebron, Conn. He graduated with the class in Yale, in 1784; died in 1828, and his remains lie buried in the cemetery in Derby.

"Rev. Daniel Tomlinson was long the pastor of the church in Oakham, Mass. He also graduated at Yale in the year 1781, and died in 1842.

Mr. Tomlinson was a man of distinguished excellence. His voice and manner in the desk were very peculiar. They were his own, and inimitable. He always preached with black gloves on his hands, and I well remember that my pastor, sometimes noticing that there was smiling about the house when Mr. T. officiated, would rise from his seat and in a dignified and solemn way, request that there should be no levity in the house of God.

"Of Rev. Archibald Bassett, I have little knowledge except that he graduated at Yale in 1796, and died in 1859.

"The Rev. Abner Smith, had his home in that part of Derby called Great Hill. I remember him as he used often to appear in our church, and as I sometimes heard him preach. His delivery was very moderate, his voice nasal, his body short, his legs long and very crooked, and his whole aspect and manner unique. My strong impression is that he was a graduate of Harvard. I spent a little time in his house about 1823, since which I have kept no track of him.

"Two other Derby men became ministers about the year 1826, viz., John L. Tomlinson and Truman Coe. The former had been a lawyer in Derby for years. He graduated at Yale in 1807, and died in 1853. Mr. Coe did not graduate, but received an honorary degree from Yale in 1825. He had been a distinguished teacher of youth, and also a lecturer of science; was wholly a self-made man. He died in 1858."

THE WAR OF 1812.

This war, like many others in the history of the world, was originated and organized in the interests of a political party, upon a basis of small pretexts and with the intention of acquiring the British territory of Canada. The disgrace and dishonor of it has ever been a cloud over the fair name of the United States.

At this time David Humphreys, who had borne the military title of colonel for many years, was residing in Humphreysville, busily engaged in his manufacturing enterprises and philanthropic plans.

Upon the opening of the war, his love for his country was aroused as in his younger days, in the Revolution, and calling a public meeting at the old and then dilapidated appearing meeting-house standing on Academy Hill, he delivered a stirring and eloquent oration, and called for volunteers. A company, called then troopers, (now cavalry) was enlisted, with the

Colonel as its first officer, and was accepted by the state. Mr. Humphreys was then appointed major general of the state militia, and afterwards was called General instead of Colonel Humphreys.

No records of town acts in regard to the war are found, except that introduced by General Humphreys as complimentary to Commodore Isaac Hull, and very seldom is a document seen which is more perfect and complete.

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Derby, legally held by adjournment, April 12, 1813, the following resolutions were introduced and read by Col. David Humphreys.

"Resolved, that Isaac Hull Esq., a native of this town, captain in the Navy of the United States, and lately Commander of their Frigate Constitution, with the aid of his gallant officers and ship's company and the smiles of Providence, having led the van in the career in our naval glory by capturing His Britannic Majesty's Frigate Guerriere, commanded by Captain Dacres, has, in our opinion, deserved well of his country, and is an ornament to the place of his nativity.

"Resolved, that joining cordially in the universal applause bestowed by our native countrymen, on Hull, Jones, Decatur, Bainbridge and Lawrence, and their brave and skillful associates in perils and triumphs, for their glorious naval achievements, we judge we have a right in our corporate capacity, without showing an undue partiality to the first mentioned officer, or stepping aside from our municipal duties, to notice more explicitly his exemplary merits, from having better opportunities of being acquainted with them.

"Resolved, that Messrs. John L. Tomlinson, William Humphreys and Pearl Crafts, be a committee to collect and digest such distinguishing illustrative facts on the subject matter now before us as may be attainable, and that they will cause the result to be communicated to the public in such manner as they shall deem most proper.

"Resolved, that from the interruption of our fisheries and navigation by war, gold and silver we have not, to offer costly demonstrations of respect and esteem in imitation of richer towns, yet what we have we freely give, to wit, a tribute of gratitude.

"Therefore, voted that Isaac Hull, Esq., being already constitutionally entitled to the freedom of this corporation, the thanks of this town be presented to him in a box made of heart of oak, the genial growth of his native hills.

"Voted, that the committee take order from the selectmen for the performance of this service and report their proceedings to a future

meeting, for the express purpose that a town record be made for the perpetual remembrance of these transactions.

"Voted, that the committee above named be directed to transmit to Capt. Hull a certified copy of the foregoing resolutions.

J. L. Tomlinson, clerk."

Diligent search has been made through the town records and newspapers of that day for the report of the committee which was to be "communicated to the public," but nothing of the kind has been found.

During the war, Derby also furnished a company by draft, which, after repeated trainings in town, was ordered to New London, where, under Captain Gates (of Derby) it rendered material aid against the British, and gained lasting credit to the American service. The company—the bone and sinew of Derby—prided themselves on being patriotic and brave, full of Revolutionary pluck, and having enrolled among their ranks no drones or, what were equally as despicable, cowards. But they were slightly mistaken, for one of their number, private E—B—, was shy of gunpowder, and if possible always shirked his duty. Threatened with an attack, the balls beginning to fly from the enemy, Capt. Gates nerved his men by saying, "Now, boys, is the time to think of your wives and sweethearts, and live or die, fight for the honor of old Derby."

Private B. and another, G. W., rather hung back in fear, saying they did not expect to fight; when the Captain quickly retorted, "What did you come for, if not to fight? We tolerate no cowards in our ranks." Private B. was often ordered out foraging for the company, his mission being to rob hen-roosts or gather anything he could find good to eat, but he generally played sick or truant, and came to camp empty. His designs at length became apparent and his comrades thought him good game for a little sport.

For some military misdemeanor which was construed into rank treason, he was arraigned before a court-martial, and after due trial found guilty and sentenced to be hung. As might be expected, he was overwhelmed at the severity of the sentence. He was given his choice, however, to swing as did Major Andre, or more military like, be shot. He preferred neither, for to lose his life in such a way with his back to the enemy would

be an eternal disgrace to Derby, and he plead for pardon, promising to take the front in the future. But the laws of war are cruel, and he was led out for execution, but just in time a reprieve from head-quarters reached him, and he was pardoned on certain conditions.

The joke was rather severe, but it had the desired effect, for he was returned to the ranks, became a true soldier, and faithfully endured to the end of the war. After the return of the company at the close of hostilities, its frolicsome members had many a hearty laugh over the New London court-martial, which proved so opportune and happy in its effects.

CHAPTER XI.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND FLOODS.



ILFORD path is the first of anything like a highway spoken of in Derby records, and the next is that to New Haven.

The first of these began at the place where the first lots were laid out, (Up Town) running south-easterly, probably just where the highway does now, until it passed the Swift place, where it was changed some years later and run further east than at first. The New Haven path went past the Riggs's place as the highway does now, but somewhere east of that point to the New Haven line, the record tells us a new highway was laid in April, 1717. In 1676 a cart path was made from Up Town, through the meadow in Naugatuck valley to the fishing place somewhere near the present Derby bridge at the causeway. This road was changed and placed on the bank, near where it now runs, about 1755, but it was somewhat altered in 1772, and is described as the highway from Doctor Silas Baldwin's to Stevens's ferry at the Narrows."

On the Great Neck, the Woodbury path is spoken of, in 1683, and passed from the present Baldwin's Corners, a little west of north over the hill, the road being now used but little. On this road just up the hill, was probably John Prindle's ordinary, or tavern in 1716. About 1683, the highway was constructed from the first ferry, near the site of the old Hull's mills, up the river on the west side, passing the west end of the present lower Ansonia bridge, and then went north-west into the Woodbury path. At this same time also there is mentioned a "path from Barren Plain brook to Rimmon," probably about a mile west of the river.

In January, 1728-9, the town appointed "a committee to meet a committee of Waterbury, concerning a highway to said Waterbury." This had reference, probably, to the valley above Rock Rimmon.

After 1712, highways were constructed and re-arranged in

the northern part of the town as they became necessary for the new settlers, at the cost of much time and labor, and when made it must have been weary work traveling on them except on horseback.

In 1746, the town "appointed a committee to meet a committee from New Milford, and view and see if there can be a convenient highway made near the Great river from said Derby to said New Milford, and to make report to the town."

In 1783, the lottery was instituted in part for the purpose of making "a highway from Woodbury to Derby, by the Ousatic river," and this road was constructed soon after, along the river to meet the one, or it may have been in part the one, that crosses Rock House Hill.

In 1794, the town "Voted, that Col. Daniel Holbrook, Mr. Caleb Candee and Mr. Nathan Fairchild, be a committee to view the circumstances of the town, respecting the petition of Mulford and associates to the General Assembly in regard to a turnpike in Oxford, and make their return to this or some future meeting." This turnpike, chartered in 1795, is said to have been the second in the state, and is likely to be the last given up, for toll is still regularly collected from all who use it.

From this time forward for twenty years or more, there was much attention given to the construction of turnpikes throughout the state, and Derby partook rather freely of this method of speculation, for after some of these good roads were made, a large proportion of the trade that had previously centered in Derby, was carried to New Haven. The first of these is referred to as follows in the town records:

"Sept. 1796. Voted, that Col. Daniel Holbrook, Capt. John Riggs and Capt. Bradford Steele, be appointed a committee to wait on a committee appointed by the General Assembly, to view and lay out a road or highway from the state house in New Haven to Derby Landing, and from thence through Oxford, etc., to Litchfield." The proposition to make this road a turnpike as far as Derby Landing was entered into by leading men of Derby, Huntington and New Haven, and especially by Leman Stone, who had been a merchant at Derby Landing from 1791; and it was only after many obstacles were overcome and much money expended, that the road was completed,

and it thereafter furnished a grand highway for carrying the farm produce to New Haven to be shipped, instead of bringing New Haven trade to Derby as was predicted. When this turnpike was finished to the Landing, it became a great question how to extend it to Oxford, and the subject came up in town meeting in the following form : "Sept. 19, 1803. Question: Will the town do anything respecting the road laid out by the Honorable General Assembly committee, from Oxford turnpike to Mr. Leman Stone's at Derby Landing? Voted in the affirmative."

"Question: Will the town oppose the acceptance of the above mentioned road in Derby unless the company purchase the land? Voted in the negative." A committee was then appointed to confer with the proprietors of the turnpike on the subject. The Oxford turnpike when first constructed did not come down quite to the village of Chusetown, but turned from the Little river some distance above its mouth, over the hill and up the Naugatuck river, crossing that river at Pine's bridge and uniting with the Naugatuck and New Haven turnpike on Beacon brook. Hence, in order to connect Chusetown with that turnpike we find the following action of the town: "April 12, 1802. Voted, that the town of Derby will petition the General Assembly at their session at Hartford, May next, for a grant for a turnpike road from the Falls bridge in said Derby, taking in said bridge and to extend to Oxford turnpike, and liberty to set up a gate at said bridge and to take such toll as shall be affixed, and that Russell Tomlinson, Esq., be appointed agent for said town to prefer said petition." This petition not being granted, was renewed the next year. All efforts having failed to connect Derby Landing by a turnpike with the Oxford turnpike, the town proceeded in its own behalf as follows, in December, 1804: "Voted, that the selectmen be directed to accept of the donations, and proceed as soon as the weather will admit, and lay out a road from Shrub Oak, so called, to Derby Narrows, where it will in their judgment best accommodate the public and the town of Derby with the least injury and expense." The report of the selectmen in laying out this road was accepted April 18, 1805, and a vote passed to make the road.

The extravagant ideas of the profits arising from a turnpike and toll bridge at that time, may be seen from the following record: "March 16, 1807. Voted, that this town will aid Dan Tomlinson, Nathan Mansfield, Nathan Lewis and Isaac Botsford, in an application to the General Assembly for liberty to erect a bridge over the Naugatuck river at the westernmost end of Rimmon Falls turnpike road, and maintain the same, together with the road from said bridge to Oxford turnpike road, and collect a toll therefor at such place as the General Assembly or the committee shall direct, provided they exonerate the town from all expenses in making and maintaining said bridge and road in future, and provided the inhabitants of said town have liberty to pass, toll free." It would seem that if the town could be relieved from maintaining a bridge which had been an expensive article for many years, it would have gladly rendered its aid as proposed without further consideration, but it went so much further as to ask to withhold a large source of revenue to the proprietors of the proposed bridge and turnpike, for if the inhabitants of the town passed toll free, where would sufficient funds come from to remunerate the owners of the property? It must have been a time of "great expectations" from turnpikes.

It was after this effort to get rid of the Falls bridge that the New Milford turnpike was chartered and made. The bridges, however, continued to be of great expense to the town, and the day for the prevalence of this luxury is not yet passed. Seven large bridges are now maintained on the Naugatuck within the bounds of ancient Derby, and one on the Ousatonic. For a hundred and twenty-five years the town built, on an average, one bridge in ten years at the place called the Lower Bridge (Up Town), and nearly the same expense, although not quite as great, was incurred at the upper bridge (at the Falls).

It is said that the first Leavenworth bridge was built across the Ousatonic, a little way above the Red House, in 1768, and was a toll-bridge, but the following town record indicates that either the bridge had not been built, or, if built it had been carried away before that time: "Dec. 13, 1790. Voted, that the town will oppose the building of a bridge at the Leavenworth ferry, and that Capt. John Wooster and Thomas Clark,

Esq., be appointed agents for the town of Derby at the General Assembly, to oppose the building of said bridge at Leavenworth ferry." The bridge, after standing at that place some years, was partly carried away by an ice-flood, and rebuilt, remaining afterwards until 1831, when it was removed down the river to Hawkins Point, and there rebuilt by Donald Judson and Philo Bassett. In February, 1857, it was again carried away by an ice-flood, and immediately rebuilt and continued a toll-bridge until about 1875, when it became free. It is now the great thoroughfare between the prosperous villages of Shelton and Birmingham.

But while the want of bridges in the town was a great calamity, the fact of one being built at Stratford, obstructing the commerce of Derby, was thought to be almost a greater one. Some account of the difficulties concerning this bridge have already been given, but further items have been obtained and are here added, connecting the troubles of that bridge with the efforts of men now living. In 1800, the town voted to send an agent to the General Assembly to oppose the building of this bridge, and in 1802 they did the same thing, showing that for a time they prevented the building of the bridge, but finally it arose, "master of the situation."

THE BRIDGE AT STRATFORD.

Washington bridge at Stratford, to which allusion has already been made, being long a serious obstacle to the commercial prosperity of Derby may properly be connected further with Derby. Its charter was granted in 1802, the Legislature making no provision to alter or amend it. The draw was only thirty-two feet wide, while the right of navigation was in no way to be obstructed. In the winter of 1805 and 1806 a freshet carried away a large portion of the bridge, and in 1807 the Legislature granted the original company a lottery to aid them in rebuilding it.

On the early introduction of steamboats they were built of small dimensions and thus enabled to pass the draw, though frequently not without damage. When the manufacturing interests of Derby increased it became necessary to transport large quantities of freight, which required boats of greater ca-

capacity and thus the bridge became a great barrier to steamboat navigation. In 1845 an application was made to the Legislature to compel the bridge company to widen the draw. Hon. R. I. Ingersoll of New Haven was employed as counsel. He took the broad ground that the state had no right to close the river against steamboat navigation, especially when Derby was a port of delivery, having vessels and steamboats regularly enrolled and licensed.

Edward N. Shelton, Esq., took a very active and influential part in pushing the matter before the Legislature, where it was referred to the appropriate committee, which reported a bill compelling the bridge company to widen the draw to sixty feet. It passed both Houses but was vetoed by the governor, R. S. Baldwin, on the ground that it was in conflict with the conditions of the charter. This created much indignation, especially among those in the interests of Derby, and the bill was finally passed over the governor's veto. The bridge company refused to comply with the law and a *quo warranto* was issued by the state's attorney in Fairfield county against the company to show cause why the charter should not be forfeited by neglecting to widen the draw. The case was ably argued, but in the absence of any proof that any vessel had been prevented from passing the draw, although admitted by all that steamboats could not, the court decided in favor of the bridge company.

The citizens of Derby became highly incensed at this dodge of the main question, and at once a meeting was called, money raised, and a committee appointed to act with Anson G. Phelps of New York to force a passage through the bridge, as had been done in a similar case at the Pelham bridge in the state of New York. The committee, Mr. Edward N. Shelton and Mr. Thomas Burlock, called on Mr. Ingersoll, who said, under the circumstances, he could not blame the citizens for this summary process, but after the committee left him, fearing he might be censured for favoring mob-law, wrote to Mr. Phelps saying that he had discovered that in the statutes the act of obstructing the travel over a public bridge was a criminal offense, upon which Mr. Phelps decided to have nothing to do with forcing a passage through the bridge. Not to be beaten in a good cause

the committee, with Mr. Phelps, decided to charter a steamboat, load it with freight and send it to Derby. The steamer Salem of New Jersey was engaged and soon headed for Derby, being ten feet wider than the draw. As she neared the bridge, with colors flying, there was great excitement. She was forced into the draw when open, as far as she could be and remained wedged tight nearly two hours, and then with difficulty backed out and sailed to Stratford dock. The next step was to hire a sailing vessel and take the freight to Derby. A suit was then brought by Mr. Phelps in the United States court for the expense of getting the freight from the steamer to Derby. While this suit was pending the New York and New Haven railroad company, to avoid any conflict with the Washington bridge company, which had in its charter a provision that no bridge should be built within three miles of it, purchased the bridge and proposed to put in a draw sixty feet wide, provided the suit be withdrawn without cost to the railroad company.

In 1848 the draw was widened to sixty feet, and in 1869, the bridge having been abandoned by the owners, the citizens of Milford and other towns applied to the state for aid in some shape to rebuild it, when it was enacted that when "said bridge should be rebuilt it should be with an eighty feet draw, also when the railroad bridge should be rebuilt it should have the same width of draw," which is the width in both at the present time.

Thus for more than half a century this bridge has been a bone of contention, and during great freshets many a wish has been expressed that it might drift into the ocean and no longer obstruct the navigable waters of the Ousatonic. B.

THE OUSATONIC CANAL.

Considerable excitement was awakened at one time in view of the proposition to construct a canal from Derby to the Massachusetts state line, and the subject came before the town meeting, and on it the following record was made :

" March 4, 1822. Whereas it has been reported to this meeting that a petition will be brought to the next General Assembly to incorporate a company for the purpose of establishing a navigation by the Ousatonic river, by means of a canal near its banks or by improving the bed

of the river as far as the state line ; and whereas said operations are in part to be done within the limits of this town, therefore voted, that said canal may be laid through this town and the contemplated operations in the river be made, and that this town waive all objections to said petition on the ground that said petition shall not be regularly served on this town ; and the representation from this town is hereby instructed by all proper means to forward the object of said petition, provided nothing herein contained is to be constructed to subject this town to the expense of purchasing the land over which said canal may pass."

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD.

The proposition for a railroad in the Naugatuck valley was entertained first by Mr. Alfred Bishop of Bridgeport, who, after consultation with various parties whom he supposed might be interested in the enterprise, brought the subject before the Legislature of Connecticut, and a charter was granted in the year 1845, which was amended in 1847 and in 1848. The persons named in the grant were the following :

Timothy Dwight of New Haven.

Green Kendrick of Waterbury.

Thomas Burlock of Derby.

William P. Burrall of Bridgeport.

Philo Hurd of Bridgeport.

Alfred B. Brittain of Bridgeport.

George L. Schuyler of New York.

At first it was proposed to make the road only from Bridgeport to Waterbury, with a capital stock of \$800,000, but afterwards it was extended to Winsted and the capital increased to \$1,200,000. This amount of stock was afterwards increased to \$1,500,000 to furnish the road with engines, cars and coaches, or what is commonly called rolling-stock. An organization of the company was effected in February, 1848, and a contract made with Mr. Alfred Bishop to build the road complete and receive in pay \$800,000 cash and \$400,000 in bonds.

The first officers of the road were : Timothy Dwight, president ; Ira Sherman, secretary, and Horace Nichols, treasurer.

The profile and survey of the road, having been prepared, was presented to the directors March 14, 1848, and was adopted, and in the following April the work was commenced. The contract stipulated that the road should be built in the most thorough and durable manner, with a heavy H rail, similar to that used on the Housatonic road, which Mr. Bishop had just

completed, it being among the first railroads built in the United States.

When the building of the road was assured application was made to the business men along the line of the road to subscribe for stock, and thus aid the project by furnishing money with which to build it. This proposition was declined, supposing that no dividends would ever be realized, and they preferred to make a donation at once, without any expectation of returns except in the use of the road. In view of such want of faith in the enterprise Mr. Bishop named the sum of \$100,000, but in a final arrangement he accepted \$75,000, which was raised and delivered to the company. In raising this sum and rendering special aid in the construction and completion of the road, Mr. Philo Hurd, who was the general agent in all the work, mentions the following men as having been of great service.

At Winsted, John Boyd, Mr. Beardsley, M. and J. C. Camp, William L. Gilbert, George Dudley.

At Burrville, Milo Burr.

At Wolcottville, George D. Wadhams, John Hungerford, Francis N. Holley and William R. Slade.

At Thomaston, Seth Thomas gave \$15,000 or more¹.

At Waterbury, Dea. Aaron Benedict and his son, Charles M. Benedict, W. C. Schofield, Green Kendrick, John P. Elton, Brown Brothers, William Phylo, Almon Terrell, Scofield Buckingham, Charles B. Merriman, Norton J. Buel, Israel Holmes.

At Naugatuck, Milo Lewis, William B. Lewis, J. Peck, William C. DeForest, Mr. Goodyear, Josiah Culver.

At Seymour, Dwight French & Co., George F. DeForest, S. Y. Beach, General Clark Wooster.

At Ansonia, Anson G. Phelps, Thomas Burlock.

At Derby and Birmingham, John J. Howe, Edward N. Shelton, Henry Atwater, Fitch Smith, Abraham Hawkins.

Two men are mentioned by Mr. Hurd as having rendered special aid throughout the valley, George D. Wadhams of Wolcottville and Israel Holmes of Waterbury. The former of these was peculiarly qualified for pushing new enterprises; the latter was remarkable for his general insight into enterprises for the

¹The amounts would have been given but for the fact that the old records are kept in New York.

public good, in which respect, probably, he had no superior in his day.

On the fifteenth of May, 1849, the first fifteen miles of the road was ready for the transaction of business, and Old Derby was connected with the outside world by a railroad. On the eleventh of June the road was open to Waterbury; on the twenty-third of July it was open to Plymouth, and on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1849, the whole road was completed. Mr. Bishop, the contractor, having died in June the completion was thereby delayed a few days.

The first time-table was issued on the fourteenth of May, 1849, and on the fourth of July of the same year a regular excursion train was run, and that time-table mentions the following stations, beginning at Inchliff's Bridge and passing Waterville, Waterbury, Naugatuck, Pine's Bridge, Humphreysville, Ansonia, Derby, Baldwin's Platform, the Junction and Bridgeport.

On the twenty-third of July a time-table was issued, the train starting at Plymouth.

On November 15th, the same year, a time-table was issued naming the following stations: Winsted, Rossiterville, Wolcottville, Harwinton, Plymouth, Waterville, Waterbury, Naugatuck, Humphreysville, Ansonia and Derby.

No particular change was made from the first plan of the road except at the south end, where instead of crossing the Ousatonic river at Derby and going direct to Bridgeport, they ran down the east side of the river, as at present, to the New York and New Haven railroad, and on that to Bridgeport.

The directors in their first report, 1849, say: "The road commences at Winsted, in Litchfield county, about nine miles from the north line of the state, and terminates in the town of Milford, near the Ousatonic river, about twelve miles from New Haven and five miles from Bridgeport, at which point it intersects with the New York and New Haven railroad. It is fifty-five miles in length, and passes through the villages of Winsted, Wolcottville, Thomaston, Waterville, the city of Waterbury, Union City, Naugatuck, Seymour, Ansonia, Derby and Birmingham, besides several other intermediate stations."

While the country all along the line of the road has been

greatly benefited, it is pleasant to know that the road, as a business enterprise, has been a success, and in every respect an honor to the country and the men who have conducted it. There has been no repudiation of bonds, nor of bills, nor damages, from the first day to the present time. The president of the New York and New Haven railroad not long since, pronounced it "one of the best managed roads in the country." This must be true or it would have been a one horse affair, instead of being one of the most prompt and energetic institutions in the state.

The expense in repairs on this road, above that of many others, absorbs annually a large per cent. of the income. The road is built in a narrow valley, and the hills on either side, much of the distance, are very precipitous, and the water rushing down the steep rocks and hills often does much damage to the grading of the road. The clouds sometimes settle down below the tops of the adjacent hills and empty their waters as in a flood, when bridges and heavy masonry are carried away as floating chips, as was the case in 1875, between Thomaston and Waterbury, and also on another occasion when the bridge was carried away at Pine brook, a short distance above Thomaston. On this occasion the workmen on the road above the bridge closed their work at six o'clock and went down the road over the bridge (which was then all right) to Thomaston. Soon after, a heavy shower came along above the bridge, making a great flood, most of it within the distance of about one mile, which flood carried away the abutment of the bridge, the bridge remaining in its place. When the up train came to Thomaston the workmen took a baggage or freight car, which when they came to the bridge went into the river with the bridge, and nine out of the sixteen men in the car were drowned. Great precaution is taken to have track walkers examine the road after showers as well as after the passing of trains, but in this case the shower was so confined to a short distance, and that between the stations, that no apprehension was entertained as to the safety of the road. That shower in its extent was very unusual, as it fell within the distance of one mile on the road, and in three or four hours the flood of water was gone and the river assumed its natural low water mark.

In consequence of the abruptness of these rocky hills the scenery along the road is wild and picturesque. At Wolcottville the valley widens a little, and the rising of the hills both east and west is gradual and free from rocks, forming one of the most beautiful sites for a city that ornaments the valley.

THE NAUGATUCK VALLEY.

The valley of the Naugatuck, through the entire length of which the railroad passes, has long been famed for the variety and beauty of its scenery. Not only has it attracted the attention and enlisted the pens of writers who have been familiar with it from childhood, but those who have come as strangers from remote parts of the nation have taken pleasure in describing its picturesqueness and grandeur. From Wolcottville, where the two main branches of the Naugatuck unite, to Derby and Birmingham, where it empties into the Ousatonic, the river flows between wooded hill-sides, verdant meadows and precipitous ridges of rock. All these, with busy manufacturing villages interspersed, present themselves in rapid alternation to the traveler on the Naugatuck railroad, as he is borne northward or southward along its winding track. A recent quite noted writer speaks in the following manner: "The Naugatuck railroad runs through one of the most charming valleys in all New England. The scenery is rare in its beauty, and renders the locality delightful either for permanent residence or for brief visits. Besides these natural advantages, the towns all along the line of the road are homes of numerous and important manufactures, whose products are shipped all over the world, and whose industries give employment and support to large numbers of people."² It is believed that eighty per cent. of all these manufacturing interests have been introduced into the valley since the construction of the railroad. Hence, the writer just quoted thus continues: "In view of these things it is a matter of the highest importance that the railroad facilities afforded shall be ample and ably managed, for without such assistance that whole fertile and productive country would lose its value to the rest of the world. It is, therefore, most fortunate that the Naugatuck railroad is

²Rev. George Lansing Taylor.

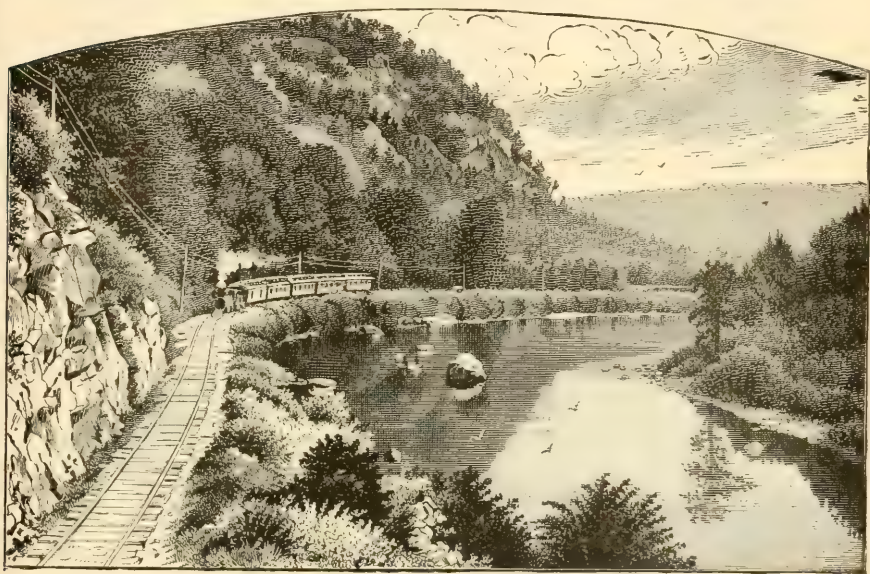
one of the best managed institutions in the country. It does a very large passenger and freight business, and at the same time all its officials are courteous and accommodating, looking carefully to the wants and conveniences of the public, and making business intercourse agreeable and profitable; the credit of which is almost entirely due to the superintendent, Mr. George W. Beach."

Until the opening of the railroad, the knowledge of this valley scenery was comparatively limited, but since then, and especially within the last ten years, the visitors have been so many that "High Rock Grove" has become a household word in thousands of families, the children being as familiar with it and the name of Superintendent George W. Beach, the deviser of so many pleasant things for them, as the older people.

At High Rock, a little above Beacon Falls village, the scenery is notably wild and picturesque, and very much so for two miles below that place. On ascending the river on the railroad, the first prominent high seen is Castle Rock, just below the village of Seymour, on the west side of the river, where it stands in all the grandeur of its ancient days, looking down upon the Falls of the Naugatuck as it did when the Red man of the valley made that his chief fishing place. This rock is about two hundred feet in high, and without trees or shrubbery. Passing above the village of Seymour, Rock Rimmon rises in sight, jutting out, apparently, in the middle of the valley from the north, and rising to the high of about four hundred feet, as if it were the foremost tower in a range of hills, like a battlement, to defy the northward progress of an army of railroads. When this rock is seen from a distance at the south, it seems to be on the confines of a boundless wilderness, and this appearance was probably the suggestion of the name it bears, as brought to mind in a very ancient historical declaration, upon the defeat of a great army: "And they turned and fled toward the wilderness unto the rock of Rimmon³." On the west side of the river from Seymour, northward for two miles, the scenery is wild and hilly, but after this the hills disappear so as to allow the coming of two brooks into the Naugatuck, and some little valley land at the place called Pines Bridge. At the up-

³Judges, 20: 45.

per end of this little opening of the hills is Beacon Falls village, just above which the hills again close in, leaving little more than space for the river and the railroad, and then again the scenery becomes magnificently wild and rocky. On the west side of the river the hills rise very abruptly to the height of three and four hundred feet; the rocks standing out in promontories successively, in a gradual curve, until they reach High Rock, which has an elevation above the river of four hundred

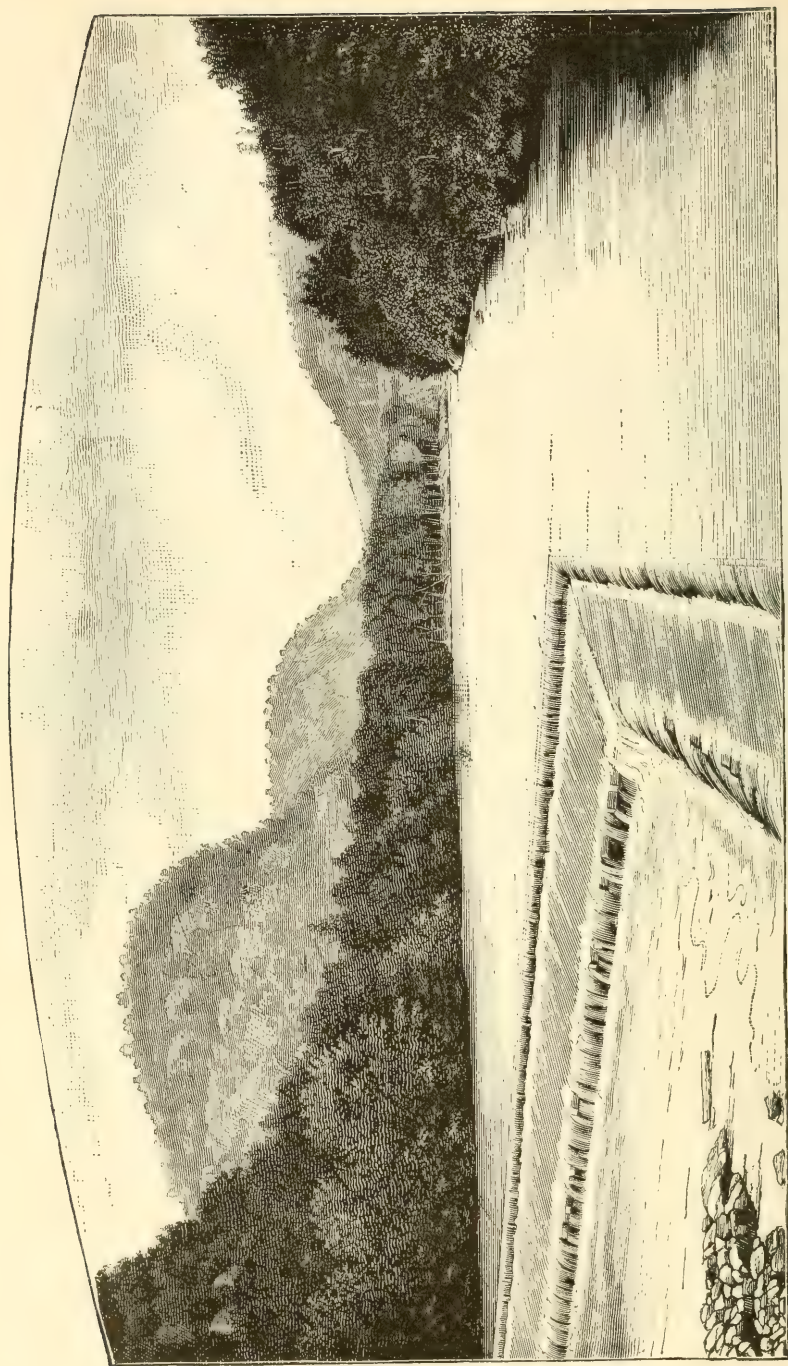


VIEW OF THE TRAIN APPROACHING HIGH ROCK GROVE FROM THE NORTH.

and seventy-five feet, and from which northward the hills gradually decrease in height to the village of Naugatuck. On the east side of the river at High Rock the hills rise more gradually, but are still very steep, and covered with trees of small growth. The accompanying picture represents the hills and the valley just above High Rock, where the valley is but about twenty rods wide. A little below this is the picnic ground.

HIGH ROCK GROVE.

In the summer of 1876, the centennial year of the nation, the Naugatuck railroad company prepared a delightful picnic ground at this place, for the comfort and enjoyment of multi-



DAM OF HOME WOOLEN CO., BEACON FALLS.

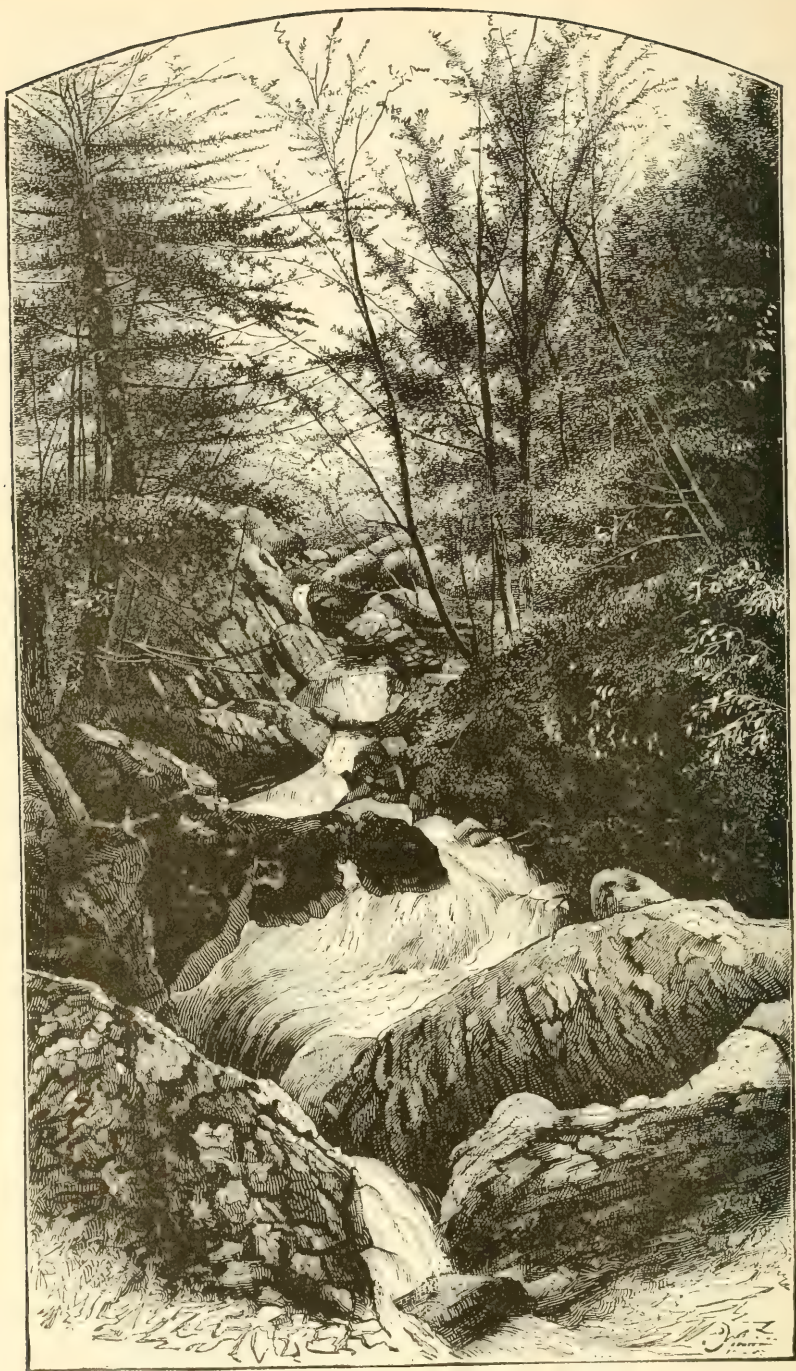
tudes of visitors, as well as to add somewhat to the returns from the investments made in the road.

By the washing of the river, and the deepening of the channel on the east side of the valley, a strip of land had been formed on the west side, which had grown up within the last fifty years into a beautiful grove. This was cleared of underbrush and graded as far as was needful; two spacious pavilions and other houses were erected; croquet fields arranged; a supply of boats provided on the river, which is here well adapted for rowing in consequence of the Beacon Falls dam just below, and numerous other provisions made for the entertainment of visitors.

In the above cut, High Rock Grove is in the centre at the upper edge of the water, and High Rock is the high point at the left.

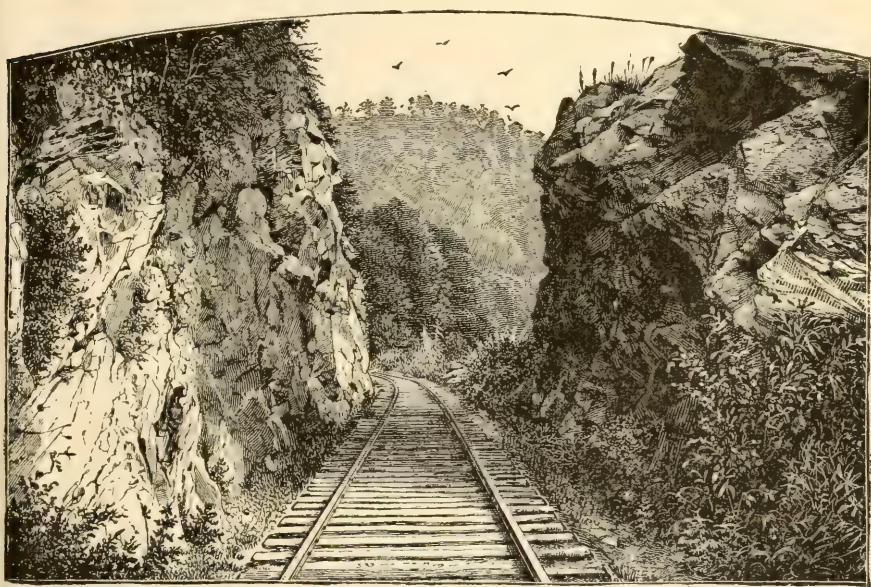
The grounds of this Grove, together with all the various conveniences and privileges for entertainment and amusement, are furnished by the company without expense to visitors, except the usual rates of fare, unless in the case of picnics when the fare is greatly reduced.

In the heart of this rugged region, and just at the upper end of the grove, there is a narrow wooded glen, opening upon the river on its western bank, which in former years was a favorite resort for small picnic parties, and was known as "Sherman's Gorge." Through this a beautiful mountain stream comes plunging down, winding around the huge boulders which lie in its path, and leaping over rocky ledges, forming a series of charming little cascades, some of them hidden under the dense shadows of the woods. Southward and northward from this glen extends a ridge of hills, or rather crags, the southern division of which is known in history as Tobie's Rock Mountain. It derives its name from an Indian who, in colonial times, was the slave of one of the chief men of the region, and who soon after his freedom received from the Paugasuck Indians, "upon the consideration of friendship," a considerable tract of land including this mountain. To the highest of these great crags the name of "High Rock" has been given, and the gorge at its base has been named "High Rock Glen." Just below the mouth of the glen, between the railroad and the river, lies the strip of level land which constitutes the famous High Rock Grove. It is



SCENE IN HIGH ROCK GLEN.

sheltered on the west by the towering ledge spoken of, whose summit commands a view of distant woods and hillsides ; while on the east the river, deep and dark, flows quietly by ; and beyond it rises the eastern bank, high and steep, covered with evergreens and other trees, their foliage hiding from view the highway which runs close by. Taken altogether, it is one of the cosiest and most retired nooks to be found in any district into which railroads have penetrated ; and yet, it is so convenient that a single step transfers the excursionist from the noise and hurry of the train to the seclusion and coolness of the forest.



SHERMAN'S CUT A FEW RODS NORTH OF HIGH ROCK GROVE.

The glen affords a charming walk in the shade of the forest for more than a mile. The varying views of the ravine, with its cooling waterfalls and deep, dark water pools, its moss-grown and fern-covered rocks, its glimpses of pure azure above, seen through the opening of the "melancholy boughs," the mirrored images of the "far nether world" in the deep waters, the miniature caves and caverns, the flume of the upper gorge, the dripping and trickling, the splash, rush and play of the gurgling, leaping water, the flecks of golden sunlight, and the dark green

shadows, all these in their ever changing forms allure and charm the spirit and give the realizing sense that there is indeed "a pleasure in the pathless woods," and in the "love of nature."

HIGH ROCK itself is worthy of a visit from the ocean's side. LOOKOUT POINT, from the top of it, is reached more frequently by a circuitous route of nearly a mile in length through the woods, ascending so rapidly much of the way as to cause the traveler to pause "to take breath," and where frequently on turning to look northward he views the almost perpendicular columns of granite on the opposite side of the glen, or still farther away, discovers the rising summits of this range of hills. Standing on the point, the fragrance and coolness of the ocean atmosphere, in the summer, is quite perceptible and exhilarating, and the enjoyment very satisfying, especially to visitors from the large cities. A few lines written by a recent visitor while standing on this height are appropriate to be recorded :

"From here I gaze over a landscape that has been hunted out by many an artist, engraved and published in a magazine, and is worthy of the brush of Church or Broughton, or Bierstadt or Gifford. The scene is not vast. The sense of the Infinite is given only in the sky above. But here is a mixture of verdure and sternness, of romantic gorge and wild, tumultuous billows of hill and rock, that brings a feeling of solitude, yet of strength to the soul of man. There is an element of almost moral character, a teaching power, in a grand, gray cliff of upright uncompromising granite, that can be felt and remembered. A silent strength goes out of nature into the soul of man amid such scenes as this. I sit amid the vast and roomy silences, studying that twin cliff opposite to this, that infinite upper deep, and feel my heart lifted upward to a Somewhat in that abyss above, a Somewhat that is looking in full faced consciousness on me, and whose inaudible whisper, out of the infinite silences, steals through my soul with a voice more penetrating and more abiding than all the thunders that ever crashed upon these Titan brows of time-defying rock."

Thus seated upon the point of High Rock an impression is sensibly felt of the wonderfulness of nature and the marvelousness of mechanical skill. Nearly five hundred feet below, and scarcely that distance in a horizontal line, is the railroad, upon which so often each day moves the majestic train, making almost the foundations of these rocky hills shake, while the sound

of the steam whistle echoes, higher and higher, until lost above the top of the hills, and therefore, the contrast between the silent grandeur of nature and the mystery of skill is realized with satisfaction and comfort. The grandeur of the Naugatuck valley, although not equal to, is instructive as well as, the Alps of Switzerland.

If, therefore, the railroad of this valley has been a successful enterprise, as already stated, it must have been conducted by competent and honorable men, for if either of these conditions had been wanting, this end could not have been realized. It will be interesting, therefore, to look over briefly the business life of some of the leaders in this enterprise.

ALFRED BISHOP.

Alfred Bishop, first president of the Naugatuck railroad, descended from Rev. John Bishop, minister in Stamford, and was the son of William and Susannah (Scofield) Bishop, and was born in Stamford, December 21, 1798. At an early age he commenced his self-reliant career as a teacher in the public schools. After teaching a short time he went to New Jersey, with the intention of spending his years in farming. While thus engaged he made personal experiments with his pickaxe, shovel and wheelbarrow, from which he estimated the cost for removing various masses of earth to different distances. In this way, without definite intention, he prepared himself for the great business of his life, that of a canal and railroad contractor. Among the public works on which he was engaged and which constitute the best monument to his name, are the Morris canal in New Jersey, the great bridge over the Raritan at New Brunswick, the Housatonic, Berkshire, Washington and Saratoga, Naugatuck, and New York and New Haven railroads.

He removed from New Jersey to Bridgeport, Conn., where he spent the remainder of his life. It is not claiming too much for him, to say that Bridgeport owes much to his enterprise and public spirit. Mr. Bishop readily inspired confidence in his plans for public improvements, and at his call the largest sums were cheerfully supplied.

But in the midst of his extensive operations and while forming plans for greater works, he was suddenly arrested by his

last illness. From the first, he felt that it would prove fatal, and under such circumstances, even more than while in health, he displayed his remarkable talents in arranging all the details of a complicated business. In the midst of great physical suffering he detailed with minuteness the necessary steps for closing all his extensive business arrangements, laying out the work for his executors as he would have planned the details of an ordinary railroad contract. He then, in the same business-like manner, distributed his large estate, bestowing one-quarter in gratuities outside of his own family, partly to his more distant relatives, partly to his personal friends who had been unfortunate, and partly to strictly benevolent uses.

Mr. Bishop married Mary, daughter of Ethan Ferris of Greenwich, and had three sons, all born in New Jersey.

William D. Bishop, his son, was graduated at Yale College, and was president some years of the New York and New Haven railroad.

Edward F. Bishop, his son, was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford; resides in Bridgeport, and is president of the Nangatuck railroad.

Henry Bishop, his son, resides in Bridgeport.

PHILO HURD.

Philo Hurd was born in Brookfield, Conn., in 1795, and was the son of a farmer. He possessed a strong physical constitution, which he used to say he gained "by inheritance, and by holding the plough among the rocks on the hills of Connecticut." He engaged in mercantile pursuits for a number of years in New York city, in the state of Georgia, and in the city of Bridgeport. While conducting business in Bridgeport, he was elected sheriff of the county, and before his time in that office had expired Mr. Alfred Bishop invited him to engage in making railroads.

His first work in this line was in completing the Housatonic road, then being constructed by Mr. Bishop. He was next engaged nearly a year and a half on the New York and New Haven railroad, assisting Professor Twining in locating sections of it and in giving deeds and arranging the preliminaries to the eastern sections.

In the autumn of 1844, he went up the Naugatuck valley on an exploring tour, to inspect the localities and inquire as to the feasibility of building a road in this valley. His report was so favorable that application was made for a charter, which was granted and Mr. Hurd went through the entire valley with the engineers, as overseeing agent in locating the road and making the profile and survey. Then he went through again, surveyed and measured the land taken by the road, gave every deed, settled every claim of man, woman, orphan or child who owned any of the land, whether those persons resided on the road, in Michigan or in California. He has said that it seemed to him, he had slept or taken a meal of victuals in nearly every house from Bridgeport to Winsted, and that in all this work he never had any serious difficulty with any person.

This last item is remarkable, and indicates that either the people of the Naugatuck valley are a good-natured sort of people, or Mr. Hurd must have been a man of unusual good-nature and kindly ways in transacting such business, or he would have had difficulty somewhere among so many people.

Mr. Hurd gave very high praise to George D. Wadhams of Wolcottville and Israel Holmes of Waterbury for the assistance they rendered in a general manner as to the enterprise, as well as to their work and aid in their specific localities.

In the construction of the road, Mr. Hurd bought all the material along the line, paid all the men employed, and saw everything completed and delivered into the hands of the directors.

The one great thing that made the work comparatively easy was, "the people wanted the road." In 1853, the road had been so prosperous and Mr. Hurd's work so acceptable, that the company made him a present of \$1,000.

By the time the Naugatuck road was finished Mr. Hurd had become thoroughly a railroad man, and thereafter very naturally kept in the work.

He went to Indiana, and was engaged some time in finishing the railroad from Indianapolis to Peru. Scarcely was he through with that when he was invited to engage on the Hudson River road. Governor Morgan was president, and Mr. Hurd accepted the position of vice-president, where he continued some few years.

When Robert Schuyler failed and the Hudson River road became somewhat involved in troubles, Mr. Hurd accepted the presidency of the Harlem railroad, where he continued about three years.

At this time his health failed. He went to Florida and returned no better, went to St. Paul and returned the same. He then packed his trunk for a long journey, sailed for Europe, went to Nice, in Italy, and there in a short time entirely recovered, and has never since had pulmonary difficulty.

After returning home he engaged a short time on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and after this, with a few items in regard to other roads, ceased to work on railroads.

He resides at Bridgeport, spending the winters at the South, and is still an energetic, cheerful and agreeable man.

HORACE NICHOLS.

Horace Nichols was born in the town of Fairfield, Conn., and was a clerk some years in Bridgeport. He became the treasurer of the Housatonic railroad in 1840, and has held that office since that time.

When the Naugatuck road was started, he was elected secretary and treasurer, and has continued therein, a faithful, honorable, prompt and energetic officer, until the present time. He is unostentatious, scarcely allowing a notice to be made of him in public print.

GEORGE WELLS BEACH.

George Wells Beach is the eldest son of Sharon Y. Beach of Seymour. The genealogy of the family is given elsewhere in this volume. He was born in Seymour (then Humphreysville), August 18, 1833, and received in his native village an education fitting him for the duties of an active business life. It was during his sixteenth year that the Naugatuck railroad was built, and he watched with more than ordinary interest the progress of this new enterprise, connecting Seymour and the whole Naugatuck valley with the great world without.

Soon after the railroad was completed, that is, in 1850, he entered the service of the railroad company at the Humphreysville station in the capacity of a clerk,—with the understanding, however, that he should fill any position and attend to any du-

ties on the railroad which might chance to be assigned to him. In 1851 he was made second clerk in the office at Waterbury, but from time to time was sent to different stations, where a responsible person was required ; so that during this period in his life as a railroad man he served as agent at nearly every station on the road. Occupying such a position as this, and possessing much quickness of apprehension and keenness of the observing faculties, Mr. Beach became familiar to an unusual degree with the management of the railroad, with the methods of work upon it, and with the men connected with it. He became also extensively acquainted with the people of the Naugatuck valley, and thoroughly informed respecting the interests centering at the different stations, and the requirements necessary to bring the railroad up to the highest level of efficiency ; so that his early railroad experiences constituted the best preparation he could have received for the higher position he was afterward called to occupy.

In 1855, Mr. Beach received the appointment of agent at the Naugatuck station, and held this position for nearly two years. In April, 1857, he was made conductor of the morning and evening passenger train, and while in this capacity took charge of the general ticket agency, thus becoming still more familiar with the business of the railroad as a whole. He continued to perform this twofold work until 1861, when he was made agent at Waterbury, the point of most importance on the line of the road. Here he remained, fulfilling the various duties of his position to the satisfaction of the railroad company and the public, for a period of seven years.

When, upon the death of Charles Waterbury in September, 1868, the office of superintendent of the Naugatuck railroad became vacant, the directors of the company were not long in deciding who should fill the place. Mr. Beach seemed to be specially marked out, by a life-long education and by his personal characteristics, for this particular position, and it was forthwith tendered to him. He assumed the duties of his office in November, 1868, and has exercised them without interruption, and with unrelaxing fidelity, until the present time. His appointment to this important trust has been fully justified by the results. For it is the judgment of those who know best,

that there is no railroad in New England in better working order than the short but important line which extends from Bridgeport to Winsted. And this is largely due to the fact that the superintendent exercises habitually a supervision which, for thoroughness and system, is equaled only on the railways of England. By constant attention to details, he secures the utmost safety and comfort of the traveling public, and does much to guard against the inconveniences and interruptions to which travel in the narrow Naugatuck valley is liable because of sudden freshets in the river.

Mr. Beach has been well described, in a biographical sketch already published, as "an unpretending, plain, business man." His manner is quiet and somewhat reserved, but his mandates as a railroad officer are never misunderstood, and are always sure to be fulfilled. He possesses not only executive ability of a high order, but the forethought which enables a man to guard against disasters in advance, and to lay plans which will produce remunerative results. It is safe to say that some of the most profitable investments made by the Naugatuck railroad Company during the past twelve years have been the fruit of careful experiment and wise suggestion on his part; and the good results have been secured not by sacrificing the convenience of the public, but in such a way as to add to their comfort and enjoyment. This is well illustrated by the establishment, directly on the line of the railroad, of the summer resort now so well known as High Rock Grove,—an enterprise originated and carried through by the superintendent's efforts.

Mr. Beach received his early religious training under the strictest Baptist influences, but is nevertheless a member of a Congregational church. He united with the First Church in Waterbury in May, 1863, and has continued in active connection therewith until the present time. He was long a teacher in its Sunday-school, and for several years has held the office of Sunday-school superintendent,—a position which he seems to consider no less responsible and honorable than the other superintendency by which he is better known to the outside world. Since April, 1873, he has served as one of the deacons of the First Church. In 1861, he was a delegate of the Young Men's Christian Association to the convention in New York which

organized the "Christian Commission" for the relief of soldiers in the late war. His interest in Christian Associations still continues, and he has done considerable service in their behalf in Connecticut, as a member of the State committee. He held the office of postmaster in Waterbury during 1866 and 1867, and represented that town in the Legislature in 1870 and 1871.

Mr. Beach has resided in Waterbury since 1861. In 1855 he married Miss Sarah Upson, daughter of the late Hiram Upson of Seymour. Their children are Henry Dayton, born December 29, 1858, and Edward Anderson, born October 10, 1873. Beside these names should be written, with tender remembrances, the name of one who for a number of years occupied the position of a daughter in the household, and was the recipient of fatherly and motherly affection—Hattie Beach Smith. She went forth from her adopted home under brightest auspices, as the wife of William R. Goodspeed of East Haddam, but died June 20, 1879, at the early age of twenty-four, leaving two children.

ALFRED BEERS.

Alfred Beers, son of Jonathan Beers, was born at Canaan, Conn., September 26, 1817, where he resided with his parents until about five years of age, when they removed to Lewisboro, Westchester county, N. Y. He continued to work with his father, after the old style, until he was twenty-one years of age, but during which time he had, by various methods and efforts, learned the trade of boot and shoe maker.

At the age of twenty-three he married Mary E., daughter of Capt. Leander Bishop of Rye, N. Y.

Mr. Beers resided a time in Shrewsbury, N. J., and removed thence to Bridgeport and commenced work as a conductor with the Naugatuck railroad company in March, 1851, in which position he has continued to the present time, a term of over twenty-nine years. During this time he has served under all the superintendents who have been employed on the road: Philo Hurd, W. D. Bishop, Clapp Spooner, Charles Waterbury and George W. Beach. The distance he has traveled while in this work has been about one million miles, or the same as forty times around the earth, and has conducted about two millions

of passengers over the road in safety, having never lost the life of a passenger, nor having had one seriously injured. In one respect he has had the advantage of his brother in the matter of safety ; his train runs in the middle of the day, and his brother's at morning and evening, and the only serious accidents which have occurred on the road were two, both on the up train, each in the evening, after a heavy shower of rain.

Mr. Beers, having been so long connected with the road as conductor, has become the personal friend (and almost the personal property) of everybody from Long Island Sound to the Old Bay State, and in traveling it is a matter of about as much satisfaction and sense of safety to the public to see the old conductor, as it is to know there is a steam engine ahead of the train. Indeed, his silver wedding in connection with the road ought to have been celebrated four years ago, and thereby given expression to the joyful fact that in regard to these " bans hitherto no man hath put asunder."

Mr. Beers has six children, three sons and three daughters.

Leander J., his eldest son, is conductor on the Shore Line railroad, and runs from New Haven to New London.

Charles W., his second son, is mail agent on the Housatonic railroad.

Alfred B., his third son, is an attorney at law and judge of the city court at Bridgeport. He enlisted in the late war as a private, served three years, and then re-enlisted, declaring that he intended to do what he could to the very last to put down the rebellion. He came out of the contest unharmed, and with a captain's commission.

Mr. Beers's daughters are married, two residing in Bridgeport, the other in Litchfield.

He has four grandsons, all of them, doubtless, if not on the railroad, are traveling in the " way they should go."

Mr. Beers resides in East Bridgeport, is one of the vestrymen of St. Paul's church there, and warden of the borough of West Stratford. He is one of the assessors of the town of Stratford, and also grand juror.

AMOS S. BEERS.

Amos S. Beers, brother of Alfred, was born in South Salem, New York, in 1827, being the son of Jonathan Beers, a farmer. He worked on his father's farm until seventeen years of age, when he went to New Canaan, where he served his time, three years, as a shoe-maker. From this place he went to New York city, where he remained as clerk in a shoe store two years.

He engaged in the service of the Naugatuck railroad in 1854, as fireman, remaining nine months and then left that position. In 1855 he was appointed conductor and has thus continued to the present time, a period of over twenty-three years, and has thereby, as well as his elder brother, become, if not a part of the rolling-stock of the road, a fixture so important and so familiar to all the people that his absence from his train would require a definite explanation from high authority to satisfy the inquiry of the public. He has at different times run his train successive years without losing a trip.

He understands his business and attends to it without fear or favor, and yet with the demeanor of a true gentleman as well as an officer. Attentive in an unusual degree to the sick and disabled who are compelled to travel, he is decided and thorough in securing perfect order and decorum on his train at all times.

In the accident which occurred a little above Thomaston on the 11th of May, 1876, by which a coach heavily loaded with passengers was thrown into the river, by the breaking of an axle, he manifested such presence of mind in rescuing every person in safety as to secure the approbation of all on the train, and also received a present of an elegant gold watch from the company. As to this accident he has been heard to say that as he was standing on the platform and saw the coach, the last in the train, go down the banks, although the brakes were already on, "it seemed to me that the train would never stop." Very possibly! Persons have sometimes lived ages in a moment. All the suffering and sorrow that might be the result of such an accident would pass before the mind in much less time than it took to stop that train, although that time was but half a minute.

He also knows the road on which he travels and looks ahead

to avoid possible calamity. Going down on a morning train after a shower in the night, he said to his engineer, "When you reach such a place, before passing the curve stop, and I will go ahead and see if the track is clear." The train stopped at the place, as directed, and in the waiting the passengers began to be uneasy, and to wonder what delusion had come over the engineer or the conductor to stop in such a place. The conductor passed around the curve and there lay a landslide covering the whole track, and if they had proceeded as usual the whole train must have gone into the river or been a wreck.

Behind a clear intellect is often wanting a heart to feel for humanity. Men often know the possibility of danger and calamity, but having very little human sympathy rush on, and much suffering is the result, which might have been avoided.

The Naugatuck railroad has been very fortunate in its conductors.

Mr. Beers's eldest son, Herbert S. Beers, is conductor on the New Haven and Derby railroad.

His son, Willie H. Beers, is shipping clerk for the Gilbert clock factory at Winsted.

NEW HAVEN AND DERBY RAILROAD.

As the incipient thoughts of a railroad in the Naugatuck valley originated in the mind of Alfred Bishop, so the first moving of questions which resulted in the New Haven and Derby railroad began in the mind of Francis E. Harrison of New Haven, in 1860 and 1861.

After studying over different propositions to facilitate public travel and the transportation of the mails between New Haven and the Naugatuck valley, the idea of a new railroad was fully entertained and entered upon, and the efforts resulted in the incorporation of the New Haven and Derby railroad company, by the Connecticut Legislature, in the year 1864, upon petitions numerously signed by the active business men of New Haven and Derby.

The incorporators were C. S. Bushnell, Henry Dutton, N. D. Sperry, L. S. Hotchkiss, Benjamin Noyes, Charles Peterson and N. H. Sanford of New Haven, and William E. Downs and Robert N. Bassett of Birmingham.

In November, 1865, the project was presented to the public at a meeting held at Tyler's Hall in New Haven, at which Francis E. Harrison and Charles Atwater of New Haven, and William E. Downs of Birmingham were the leading speakers, and the meeting resulted in an increased desire in the public mind for the road.

But little was accomplished until the autumn of 1866, when, by a new and resolute effort on the part of the friends of the project, the subscription was increased until about \$200,000 were secured, and on the 24th of April, 1867, the corporation was organized by the choice of its first board of directors, and the election of Henry S. Dawson, president, Morris Tyler, vice-president, Charles Atwater, treasurer, and Francis E. Harrison secretary. The board employed Col. M. D. Davidson of New York city, to make the necessary surveys which were at once commenced, and were completed in the autumn of 1867. In June, 1867, the city of New Haven subscribed \$200,000 to the capital stock, and in July, 1869, guaranteed its bonds to the amount of \$225,000.

Early in the winter of 1867, the contract for constructing the road was awarded to Messrs. George D. Chapman & Company, with a proviso that it should be completed by the close of the year 1868. The work, however, proceeded very unsatisfactorily, and finally, in the summer of 1869, was abandoned to the company by the contractors. In the spring of 1869, Mr. Dawson resigned the presidency and Hon. Morris Tyler was elected as his successor. In the autumn of 1869, a new contract for the completion of the road was made with Willis Phelps of Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1871, Mr. Phelps having surrendered the contract, the road was completed under the direction of E. S. Quintard, Esq., who had been elected superintendent in August, 1870.

The opening excursion was made on Saturday, August 5, 1871, and the regular running of trains commenced on Wednesday, August 9, 1871. Since that date, its business has been fully equal to the expectations of its proprietors, and now amounts to about \$100,000 per year.

In September, 1874, Mr. Tyler resigned the presidency of the company, and late in the year Mr. J. H. Bartholomew of

Ansonia, was elected as his successor, and has continued to hold that office by successive annual elections until the present time. The officers of the company at the present time are as follows :

President, J. H. Bartholomew of Ansonia,
Vice President, Charles L. English of New Haven,
Secretary, Francis E. Harrison of New Haven,
Treasurer, Charles Atwater of New Haven,
Superintendent, E. S. Quintard of New Haven.

The whole length of the road is thirteen miles, running through a rural district nearly the entire distance, having the good fortune to touch the villages at a single point and then passing into the open country. The stations, beginning with New Haven are : West Haven, Tyler City, Orange, Derby, Birmingham and Ansonia. A brief notice of the leading men engaged in this enterprise is given.

J. H. BARTHOLOMEW, ESQ.

Jeremiah H. Bartholomew was elected president of this company, Sept. 29, 1874, and still holds that office. The biographical sketch of him may be found in another part of this book.

HON. MORRIS TYLER.

Hon. Morris Tyler was elected president of the company in 1867, which office he held until September, 1874, when he resigned, but continued a member of the board of directors until his decease, in November, 1876.

To Mr. Tyler, is due, perhaps, more than to any other member of the board of directors, the successful prosecution of the work to its completion, in which he, and the board, had to contend against innumerable difficulties, growing out of financial embarrassments occasioned by the failure of the contractors, at a time when the work was about half done. His efficient effort in carrying it to completion is well expressed in the following resolutions passed by the stockholders at the annual meeting, November 15, 1876: "Resolved, that in the death of Mr. Tyler, the New Haven and Derby railroad company has lost a director whose services, far exceeding any requirement of official duty, were invaluable ; whose counsel and

whose means, in the darkest days of its history, largely contributed to preserve its road to the public interests which originally induced its construction, and whose unrewarded services as the executive officer of the company for several years, should ever be held in kindly remembrance. That in grateful acknowledgment of our obligations to Mr. Tyler for his unwearied devotion to the welfare of the company we place these resolutions upon our records."

Morris Tyler was a noble type of American manhood. Without the early aids which arise from inherited wealth, he, by the force of native energy and conscientious industry, acquired the confidence of his fellow citizens, and filled most important positions in the city of his residence, and in the state. He was re-elected to the mayoralty of the city of New Haven, and lieutenant governor of the state, besides being connected with many financial and manufacturing corporations, in which he was a large stockholder. He died in the midst of his usefulness, leaving to his family and fellow citizens a reputation for public enterprise, and duties well performed, which they will long remember with honor and affection.

ELI S. QUINTARD, ESQ.

Eli S. Quintard is one of the oldest and best known of the active railroad men of Connecticut. He is a native of Norwalk, where he was born in 1820. His railroad life began with the establishment of the 9.30 morning down train on the New York and New Haven railroad, soon after its opening. Of this train he was the first conductor. Almost a quarter of a century after this (1872) his conductor's trunk, still in a state of good preservation, was sent him as a keepsake by the officials of the road. After a short service as conductor he was transferred to the New York agency of the road, and soon after, in 1852, entered the office and duties of its assistant superintendent, with his head-quarters at New Haven. This position he retained, to the satisfaction of the changing administrators of the company, and with the hearty good-will of its employes, until the winter of 1869, when he surrendered that office and removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he became superintendent of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland railroad.

In the spring of 1870, negotiations were opened which resulted in the election of Mr. Quintard superintendent of the New Haven and Derby railroad, and his return to New Haven to supervise its completion and take charge of its work. It is but truth to say that his election gave general satisfaction, and was an element of strength in the public mind, which had become greatly discouraged in regard to the road by the various mishaps which had attended its construction. Under his superintendence the road has been carefully and judiciously operated, by which the public confidence has been obtained. The road is now recognized as a very great convenience to the localities for whose benefit it was specially constructed, and the day is not far distant when its receipts will warrant further outlay to make its usefulness more complete and extensive.

In addition to his large railroad acquaintance Mr. Quintard is one of the most prominent Free Masons in the state, having attained the highest honor in the Knights Templar and other kindred organizations of that body. He was also for some years a member of the New Haven common council.

FRANCIS E. HARRISON, ESQ.

Francis E. Harrison is a native of New Haven, having been born in that city in 1830.

Graduating from Yale College in 1849, the subsequent years until 1861 were occupied in teaching and newspaper editing, in banking and insurance business.

While acting as receiver of the suspended Litchfield Bank his attention was directed, by his own personal inconvenience, to the insufficient accommodations for travel between New Haven and the Naugatuck valley. The difficulties then experienced became still more apparent to him after engaging as chief clerk of the New Haven post-office in 1861, where he had occasion for observing the want of mail facilities between the two localities. To remedy these, he first petitioned the New York and New Haven road for an early morning train into New Haven, connecting with the only morning train down the Naugatuck road, and a corresponding returning train. Such a train was placed on that road, starting from Stamford, reaching New Haven at eight o'clock, and returning at noon.

While circulating this petition for this morning train, and explaining its object to the business men of New Haven, he was constantly met by suggestions of a railroad making direct connections with the Naugatuck road at Derby. This was so fully in accord with his own ideas that in the spring of 1864, after consultation with prominent gentlemen in New Haven and Derby, Mr. Harrison drafted, secured signatures and presented petitions to the Legislature of that year for the incorporation of the company, which petitions were granted. Upon the organization of the company in 1867 he was elected secretary, in recognition of his services, which position he has held since that date by continuous annual elections, taking an active part in the administration of the affairs of the road.

In addition to his duties in connection with the road Mr. Harrison continued in effect, though not in name, the assistant postmaster of New Haven until January, 1872, when he was elected treasurer of the New Haven Gas Light Company, an office which he still occupies.

HON. CHARLES ATWATER.

Charles Atwater, the treasurer of the New Haven and Derby railroad company, is one of the well known business men of New Haven. Descended from one of the old families of the town, he was born January 2, 1815; graduated at Yale College in 1834, and nearly all his business life, save a short period after graduation spent in Philadelphia, has been that of a New Haven merchant. The firms of English and Atwater, Charles Atwater and Sons, and Charles Atwater and Company, in each of which he has been a member, held a leading position in the iron and hardware trade in the city. He was also for many years a director in the City Bank, and some of that time its vice-president. Leaving that position he was the president of the Mechanics' Bank of New Haven about three years. In both these positions much of the active management of these institutions was intrusted to him.

Besides his business relations in New Haven, Mr. Atwater was a large owner in the Birmingham Iron and Steel Works, and for a time quite active in conducting that enterprise. While thus engaged his attention was directed to the advantages of

railroad communication between New Haven and the Naugatuck valley, and at the meeting in which the Derby railroad project was first brought to the attention of the public he presented a resolution, "that the business interests and general prosperity of New Haven would be greatly advanced by a more direct railroad connection with the Naugatuck valley," supporting it with remarks of a practical and business-like character, and thus, from the very first, interested himself in that enterprise. When the corporation was organized he was elected a director, and subsequently its treasurer, which position he has held to the present time, giving his services for many years gratuitously, and in the darker days of the road often uniting with Mr. Tyler in sustaining it with his personal credit.

Mr. Atwater is not a stranger to public life, having been a member of the New Haven board of aldermen in 1858; a representative from New Haven to the Legislature in 1861; senator from the fourth district in 1862; the democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1872, and the greenback candidate for governor in two later years. He was also for thirteen years a member of the New Haven board of education. In all these public positions he has shown a practical sagacity that has secured the commendation of his fellow citizens, and has rendered valuable services to the interests intrusted to his care.

EDWARD B. BRADLEY.

Conductor Edward B. Bradley, a native of Newtown, Conn., son of J. W. Bradley, present proprietor of the Tontine Hotel in New Haven, entered the service of the New Haven and Derby railroad as conductor August 9, 1871, he being the first conductor employed under the first time-table issued by the company, and has continued in the same position to the present time. Under his direction, and that of the other conductor, assisted by the engineers, no accident causing the sacrifice of human life has occurred during the eight years, of five trips a day, in the business work of the road.

HERBERT S. BEERS.

Conductor Herbert S. Beers, son of Amos S. Beers, who has been conductor on the Naugatuck railroad twenty-three years,

began work as a brakeman on the New Haven and Derby road in March, 1872, wherein he continued until October, 1875, when he was appointed conductor, which position he still occupies.

FRESHETS.

The water and ice floods in the Ousatonic and Naugatuck rivers in the long past, according to tradition, were more magnificent and terrible than in later years. Large quantities of cord-wood upon the shores, saw-mill logs, ship timbers, huge trees broken or torn up by the roots, houses, barns and bridges were swept down stream almost annually by resistless floods. A wagoner with his team one day was swept from the causeway while attempting to cross when the rivers were rising. He was rescued by two men in a flat-bottomed skiff from Derby shore, now rowing through the stream, again floating on ice, veering out a long rope which was held by parties on shore. The wagoner was saved at great peril, nearly exhausted, but his team was swept into Long Island Sound.

The Naugatuck often rises suddenly, and many accidents have happened and lives been lost in attempting to cross on the causeway when the water was not apparently very deep. Mr. Thomas Wallace, although warned of danger, was, some years since, very bravely and leisurely crossing over with horse and wagon, when, nearing the western shore, the swift current carried him, with driver and horse, from the roadway, lodging him in a clump of buttonwood trees. Quick as thought the lookers on rushed to the rescue. Mr. Wallace's beaver was "on the swim," and his venerable locks bristling above water. One thoughtful adventurer made a dive for the hat, when Mr. Wallace, like any sensible man, exclaimed, with great emphasis, "Never mind the hat—save me!"—and all were safely landed on *terra firma*.

Once it was more lucrative to catch drift-wood during freshets than at present. This was frequently done by throwing a rope with a stone on its end over a log near the shore where it was clear of ice, and then towing it in. Catching wood in this way, a man from Captain Nichols's wharf, for fear of losing his rope, tied the shore end around his waist, and then grappled a log

which proved too much for his strength. He was carried down the stream and drowned. One of our oldest inhabitants informs the writer that he has heard the roosters crowing in a barn while riding majestically on the swelling flood, happily unconscious of danger. Eighty years ago, or more, the ice was unusually thick in the Ousatonic, and during an ice flood it was piled up on Shelton's Island just below Birmingham, it is said, at least forty feet high, portions of which remained until the early part of the next June. It was during this freshet an incident occurred of exciting interest. The first house of Mr. Joseph Wheeler stood near the river at Derby Landing, just below the old Leman Stone building. It was a sort of store, eating house, and stopping place for travelers. During the freshet Wheeler was along the shore watching the elements, and saw a large sheet of ice, occupying nearly the entire width of the river, strike the western shore, then veering to the east and approaching his house, and the water rapidly rising. Mrs. Wheeler was alone in the house, unconscious of danger, when her husband rushed in and seizing her, without speaking, carried her, terrified and screaming, through deep water to dry land. The sight was rather ludicrous to the lookers on. Mrs. Wheeler was boiling doughnuts when her husband made the rude assault upon her, but she clung with tenacity to her dripping ladle, and this was all the furniture saved, for house, doughnuts and all, moved off with the unyielding ice, before Mrs. Wheeler had time to realize what was going on.

Mr. John Whitlock, a manufacturer of Birmingham, has kept a faithful record of the heights of freshets for the last thirty years, and some of the most notable are here given. November 13, 1853, the water rose in the Naugatuck, seventeen feet and seven inches. This was one of the most destructive freshets known in town. The water was one foot higher than in the great freshet of 1841, the flats and principal streets of Ansonia being completely submerged. The new bridge at Ansonia built two years prior to this was carried off about seven and a half o'clock Sunday evening, the immediate cause being the undermining of the middle pier. It went unexpectedly, and several persons were on the bridge when it began to reel and totter from its foundations. Two young lovers, John Allen

and Georgiana Bartholomew, failed to escape from the bridge and were carried down the stream, to an island some rods below partially covered with clumps of alders and overflowed with water seven feet deep. This unfortunate couple clung to the slender bushes, shouting for help, their frantic shrieks being distinctly heard a great distance. Their situation was perilous in the extreme, not much less than the man who about this time lost his life on the island near the Falls of Niagara. Men and a boat in a wagon were quickly on their way from Birmingham to the scene, manned by Charles Hart, A. Kimball, Fred Smith and Herman Baum, but all efforts, with desperate hazard, to reach the sufferers, after repeated trials through the torrent of waters rushing and gurgling with lightning swiftness, proved a failure. After clinging to the bushes for nearly three hours with the most piteous cries for assistance, while growing fainter and fainter, they finally sank to rise no more. Oh, what a sermon the shrieks of those youthful hearts proclaimed to the thousands who stood through those long, dismal hours on the banks of that maddened river, gazing into the gates of eternity, which God in his providence had opened to the victims of that dreadful night! Men and women wept bitterly, their hearts melted within them, but their right arms and prayers could bring no relief to that perishing girl and young man.

The damage in this freshet was immense. Railroads, bridges, houses, barns and factories were swept away. Every bridge north of Birmingham as far as New Milford, was either carried away or greatly damaged. In Ansonia a man from a distant town who held a heavy mortgage upon a house and lot near the river, on visiting the place, found to his great surprise the house not only down stream, but the lot had gone with it. Since that time a dyke has been built along the borders of the Naugatuck to prevent the freshet overflowing the village.

One of the most disastrous ice freshets, it is believed, ever known in Derby occurred February 9, 1857. Factories, offices, stores and dwellings were flooded, and the damage estimated to different parties in the town was at least \$125,000. The water in the Ousatonick, from the blockade of ice at the "Point of Rocks" just below the Narrows, rose twenty-two feet and three inches above the ordinary level of the river. On the

business floor of the Manufacturers Bank, which then stood at the foot of Main street, it rose six feet and two inches, burglariously entering the vault, and many a good note that day went under protest through a thorough and good soaking of water. At the Narrows the water was one foot over the counter of Capt. Z. M. Platt's store. In some places the ice was from ten to fifteen feet over the railroad track, the lower story of Capt. Kneeland Curtis's old residence near the river was stove in and literally packed with ice, and the "Derby Building and Lumber Company's" property with great loss was scattered in awful and terrific confusion. The ice in the river was at least twenty-two inches thick, and the weather for several days had been rainy, foggy and warm. With the great devastation and ruin caused by this freshet, the heavy covered bridge across the Ousatonik at Birmingham known as "Judson's bridge," which had stood the fury of floods for twenty-six years, was carried away. As the water rose with its ponderous load of ice, the bridge was raised bodily two feet and three inches from its piers, and there it remained for hours. The citizens by hundreds flocked to see the bridge go off, but tired of watching for the sight, being assured by Mr. Lewis Hotchkiss that it would settle down again upon its foundations when the waters abated, they retired to their houses, but William B. Wooster, E. C. Johnson, William Hawkins and Dr. Beardsley remained as lookers on. At precisely one o'clock in the morning, the ice cakes began to hurdle like so many dancing toppers. Johnson put his cane upon the bridge with a "good-by," and the writer exclaimed, "It's painful to see it go after crossing it so many times." Slowly and gracefully at first it moved down without a break about twenty rods, then yielding in the centre, forming a half moon circle it parted, the eastern half swinging near Birmingham shore, while the western portion took the current, looking like a train of cars with lights burning but no passengers, going with railroad speed down the river upon the swift and angry waters. The moon shining brightly upon the glistening ice afforded a most magnificent spectacle to the beholders. The toll grumblers never realized the value of that old bridge until the next day, when they gazed upon its naked piers standing as monuments of its great public convenience. The bridge was rebuilt by its


owners in the summer of 1857, and is now a free bridge owned by the towns of Derby and Huntington. B.

Height of water freshets above high tide at Birmingham, as recorded by John Whitlock :

November 13, 1853,	17 feet, 7 inches.
April 30, 1854,	19 " 8 1-2 "
February 9, 1857,	22 " 3 "
March, 1863,	14 "
February 12, 1866,	13 " 1 1-2 "
February 10, 1867,	14 " 5-8 "
March 15, 1868,	12 " 2 1-8 "
October 4, 1869,	16 "
February 19, 1870,	13 " 5 1-4 "
April 19, 1870,	11 " 7 1-2 "
January 8, 1874,	17 " 4 1-2 "
February 25, 1874	11 " 9 1-2 "
February 4, 1875,	8 " 5 1-2 "
February 25, 1875,	11 " 9 "
August 19, 1875,	11 " 6 "
March 26, 1876,	12 " 8 1-2 "
March 29, 1876,	12 " 2 1-2 "
April 4, 1876,	10 " 11 1-2 "
March 9, 1877,	12 " 5 "
March 28, 1877,	10 " 5 "
February 23, 1878,	10 " 5 "
December 10, 11, 1878,	15 " 9 "
February 12, 1879,	10 " 9 "

CHAPTER XII.

BIRMINGHAM.

ISTORY repeats itself" is a maxim often spoken, but the instruction of it is little heeded. Great calamities might be avoided if little experiences or historical transpirations were regarded so as to make one wise to know the inevitable of the laws of forces. Nothing is new under the sun, while all is new to the actors on the drama of life.

A great change has come upon the town of Derby, beginning at Birmingham Point, and moving with steady and sure prophecy of increasing and ennobling renaissance unto great honor and fame. But this transforming of a little town, bounded on one side by a river, and sleeping in an Indian's lap two hundred years on both shores of another, as in an infant's cradle, was prefigured on a vastly larger scale, in the Old World, when England emerged suddenly from feudal life into the manufacturing age; the age of money for the common people as well as the courtier and ruler. A description of that change is thus given:

"With the two-handed swords, heavy coats of mail, feudal keeps, private warfare, permanent disorder, all the scourges of the middle age retired and faded into the past. The English had done with the Wars of the Roses. They no longer ran the risk of being pillaged to-morrow for being rich, and hung the next day for being traitors; they had no further need to furbish up their armor, make alliances with powerful nations, lay in stores for the winter, gather together men of arms, scour the country to plunder and hang others. The monarchy, in England as throughout Europe, established peace in the community, and with peace appeared the useful arts. Domestic comfort follows civil security; and man better furnished in his home, better protected in his hamlet, takes pleasure in his life on earth, which he has changed and means to change.

"Toward the close of the fifteenth century the impetus was given;¹ commerce and the woollen trade made a sudden advance, and such an

¹1488, Act of Parliament on inclosures.

enormous one that corn fields were changed into pasture lands, 'whereby the inhabitants of said town (Manchester) have gotten and come into riches and wealthy livings,' so that in 1553, 40,000 pieces of cloth were exported in English ships. It was already the England which we see to-day, a land of green meadows, intersected by hedgerows, crowded with cattle and abounding in ships; a manufacturing, opulent land, with a people of beef-eating toilers, who enrich it while they enrich themselves. They improved agriculture to such an extent that in half a century the produce of an acre was doubled.² They grew so rich that at the beginning of the reign of Charles I. the Commons represented three times the wealth of the Upper House. The ruin of Antwerp by the Duke of Parma sent to England 'the third part of the merchants and manufacturers who made silk, damask, stockings, taffetas and serges.' The defeat of the Armada and the decadence of Spain, opened the seas to English merchants.³ The toiling hive, who would dare, attempt, explore, act in unison and always with profit, was about to reap its advantages and set out on its voyages buzzing over the universe.

"At the base and on the summit of society, in all ranks of life, in all grades of human condition, this new welfare became visible. In 1534, considering that the streets of London were 'very noxious and foul, and in many places thereof very jeopardous to all people passing and repassing, as well on horseback as on foot,' Henry VIII. began the paving of the city. New streets covered the open spaces where the young men used to run races and to wrestle. Every year the number of taverns, theatres, gambling rooms, beer-gardens, increased. Before the time of Elizabeth, the country houses of gentlemen were little more than straw-thatched cottages, plastered with the coarsest clay, lighted only with trellises. 'Howbeit,' says Harrison (1580) 'such as be latelie builded are commonlie either of bricke or hard-stone, or both; their rooms large and comelie, and houses of office further distant from their lodgings' The old wooden houses were covered with plaster, 'which beside the delectable whiteness of the stuffe itselfe, is laied on so even and smoothlie, as nothing in my judgment can be done with more exactness.'⁴ This open admiration shows from what hovels they had escaped. Glass was at last employed for windows, and the bare walls

²Between 1537 and 1588 the increase was from two and a half to five millions.

³Henry VIII. at the beginning of his reign (1509), had but one ship of war. Elizabeth, his daughter, sent out one hundred and fifty against the Armada. In 1553 was founded a company to trade with Russia. In 1578 Drake circumnavigated the globe. In 1600 the East India company was founded.

⁴Nathan Drake, "Shakespeare and his Times," 1817, I. 72.

were covered with hangings, on which visitors might see with delight and astonishment, plants, animals and figures. They began to use stoves, and experienced the unwonted pleasure of being warm. Harrison notes three important changes which had taken place in the farm houses of his time :

“One is the multitude of chimnies lately erected, whereas in their young daies there were not above two or three, if so manie, in most uplandishe towns of the realme. . . . The second is the great (although not generall) amendment of lodging, for our fathers (yea and we ourselves also) have lien full oft upon straw pallets, on rough mats covered onlie with a sheet, under coverlets made of dagswain, or hop-harlots, and a good round log under their heads instead of a bolster or a pillow. If it were so that the good man of the house had within seven years after his marriage purchased a matterses or flocke bed, and thereto a sacke of chaffe to rest his head upon, he thought himself to be as well lodged as the lord of the town. . . . Pillowes (said they) were thought meet onlie for women in childbed. . . . The third thing is the exchange of vessell, as of treene platters in pewter, and wooden spoones into silver or tin; for so common was all sorts of treene stuff in old time, that a man should hardlie find four peeces of pewter (of which one was peradventure a salt) in a good farmer's house.”⁵

“Now that the ax and sword of the civil wars had beaten down the independent nobility, and the abolition of the law of maintenance had destroyed the petty royalty of each great feudal baron, the lords quitted their sombre castles, battlemented fortresses, surrounded by stagnant water, pierced with narrow windows, a sort of stone breastplates of no use but to preserve the life of their master. They flock into new palaces with vaulted roofs and turrets covered with fantastic and manifold ornaments, adorned with terraces and vast staircases, with gardens, fountains, statues, such as were the palaces of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, half Gothic and half Italian, whose convenience, splendor and symmetry announced already habits of society and the taste for pleasure. They came to court and abandoned their old manners; the four meals which scarcely sufficed their former voracity were reduced to two; gentlemen soon became refined, placing their glory in the elegance and singularity of their amusements and their clothes. They dressed magnificently in splendid materials, with the luxury of men who rustle silk and make gold sparkle for the first time; doublets of scarlet satin, cloaks of sable costing a thousand ducats, velvet shoes embroidered with gold and sil-

⁵Nathan Drake, “Shakespeare and his Times,” I. 102.

ver, covered with rosettes and ribbons ; boots with falling tops, from whence hung a cloud of lace embroidered with figures of birds, animals, constellations, flowers in silver, gold, or precious stones ; ornamented shirts costing ten pounds apiece. ‘ It is a common thing to put a thousand goats and a hundred oxen on a coat, and to carry a whole manor on one’s back.’ The costumes of the time were like shrines. When Elizabeth died, they found three thousand dresses in her wardrobe. Need we speak of the monstrous ruffs of the ladies, their puffed out dresses, their stomachers stiff with diamonds ? As a singular sign of the times, the men were more changeable and more bedecked than they. Harrison says :

“ ‘ Such is our mutabilitie, that to daie there is none to the Spanish guise, to-morrow the French toies are most fine and delectable, yer long no such apparell as that which is after the high Alman fashion ; by and by the Turkish manner is generalie best liked of, otherwise the Morisee gowns, the Barbarian sleeves and the short breeches And as these fashions are diverse, so likewise it is a world to see the costliness and the curiositie, the excesse and the vanitie, the pompe and the braverie, the change and the varietie, and finallie the ficklenesse and the follie that is in all degrees.’ ”

‘ Folly, it may have been, but poetry likewise. There was something more than puppyism in this masquerade of splendid costume. The overflow of inner sentiment found this issue, as also in drama and poetry. It was an artistic spirit which induced it. There was an incredible outgrowth of living forms from their brains. They acted like their engravers, who give us in their frontispieces a prodigality of fruits, flowers, active figures, animals, gods, and pour out and confuse the whole treasure of nature in every corner of their paper. They must enjoy the beautiful, they would be happy through their eyes ; they perceive in consequence, naturally, the relief and energy of forms.”

Such was the change in England, instituted, caused or created by the introduction into that country of manufacturing enterprises for the production of staple commodities. The effect of the change was to lead many at first into extravagance of personal show and splendor, but the secondary result was learning, science, literature and the study of the Bible and religion ; and out of it grew the revival of practical piety, called Puritanism, which held fast to many errors and superstitions, but with sublime devotion pushed forward for “ further light ” in the way to the future life.

Such was the change in many respects; the renaissance which came suddenly, mysteriously and marvelously upon the town of Derby, as the coming of the birds in the spring; waking in the morning, lo! they are here, with all their beauty, their joyous flight and their songs. Quietly the magic power of art in its preparatory steps began its march of new life on Birmingham Point, the very spot where, just two hundred years before (lacking only six) the first stroke of the ax of Wakeman's men, broke the *long, long* night of silence in the wilderness. It was fitting that, upon this landscape of enchanting beauty, the genius and skill which were to put in motion ten thousand times ten thousand wheels of mechanic art should first plant the standard, lay the corner stone, and display the ensign prophetic of the future comfort and joyful life which should cover the entire region with beautiful homes, spreading lawns and the magnificence of money.

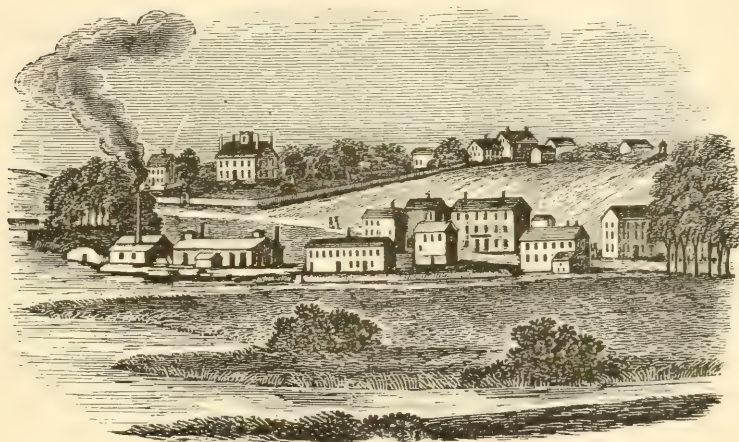
It was in the following simple record that the first foot-prints were made of that power which should transform the entire region from the old to the new, from the plain farmer life to the conveniences, comforts, polish and grandeur of city life. And as if the magic of that power was to reach every living form it seemed to have reached the pen, so that the *record* of that first transforming act is written in the very best style of the town clerk.

"April. 1836. We, the selectmen of the town of Derby, upon the application of Sheldon Smith and Anson G. Phelps, both of the city, county and state of New York, and on due enquiry into the reasons of said application have laid out a highway through the land of said Smith and Phelps, lying at a place called the Point, now Smithville, in said Derby, having found that the public convenience and necessity required the same; which is laid sixty feet wide and will form one of the north and south parallel streets of said Smithville."

In the next June, 1836, the selectmen lay out a street in Birmingham "at the request of Sheldon Smith and Anson G. Phelps, both of the city of New York, at a place lately called *The Point*, now Smithville, beginning at the west end of the wall inclosing said Sheldon Smith's lot on which his new house is built, on the Ousatonic turnpike road." That road was called Second street.

This was the beginning of changes in the physical appearances, which foretold the coming of a city to adorn that locality.

"The engraving below, shows the appearance of Birmingham from the shore at Derby Landing. This village was commenced in 1834. There are at present (July 1, 1836) about twenty dwelling houses and three mercantile stores; there is in and about to be put in operation, one factory for making sheet copper and copper wire; one for making augers; one for making carriage springs and axles; one for making nails or tacks; one for flannels and satinets, with some other minor manufacturing establishments. The water by which the mills and factories are put in operation is taken from the Naugatuck



BIRMINGHAM IN 1836.

by a canal which extends upwards of a mile and a half northward of the village. A steam-boat is about to commence running between this place and New York. Part of the Leavenworth bridge over the Ousatonic is seen on the extreme left. The dwelling of Sheldon Smith, Esq., is seen a little eastward of this, on the elevated ground above the copper factory. This edifice is elegantly situated, and commands a most beautiful and interesting prospect to the southward, particularly of the village at the Landing, and the passage of the Ousatonic through what is called the Narrows. A small, round structure is seen on the right; this is the *reservoir* from which water is

supplied to the inhabitants of the village. It is raised fifty feet from a well under the grist-mill on the canal below."⁶

The further story of the rise and progress of Birmingham and Ansonia is told by Dr. A. Beardsley :

The palmy days of agriculture and commerce in Derby had not long disappeared when the enterprising founder of Birmingham, Sheldon Smith, by his adventure gave a new impulse to the town. Perplexed and discouraged at first, success finally followed experiment, and it now requires no stretch of imagination to foresee that Derby and its environs are sure to fill a conspicuous place on the map of Connecticut. Almost every day develops some new project, some unthought of enterprise of importance among our business men. Extensive factory seats are being located and built upon; superb mansions to adorn this or that street, overlooking our dashing rivers, are in process of erection, while neat little cottages or cozy dwellings are constantly springing up to dot our hillsides and accommodate our growing population. The oldest inhabitant, with pride and satisfaction, may contrast the present with the almost forgotten past of his native town. Things have changed. Derby took its first and most successful start in Birmingham. The first shovelfull of dirt, moved September 1, 1833, in the construction of the Birmingham reservoir, has proved to be the motive power to nearly all the enterprise that now surrounds us. Stimulated by Birmingham old Derby Narrows has, so to speak, emerged from her fossil remains, and to-day is a vigorous and populous locality. Stimulated by Birmingham Ansonia sprang into existence, and we are proud to say is now one of the most flourishing spots that adorn the Naugatuck valley. Stimulated by Birmingham the little city over the river, christened after its self-sacrificing and energetic pioneer, Edward N. Shelton, is rapidly building up her solid factories, and now the noisy hum of their ponderous machinery blends in grateful sympathy with the roaring music of the Ousatonic dam. With all these flourishing suburbs around us, so charming in their scenery, filled with enterprising men and women, and centrally located, who believes that Birmingham that first set the ball in motion will retrograde or remain in *statu quo*? The residents of Bir-

⁶Barber's Historical Collections, 198, 199.

mingham who can look back more than forty years may call to mind many pleasing and useful, as well as painful, recollections. At that period there were only twenty-one dwellings, two or three finished factories, as many stores, and neither a school-house nor a church. The beautiful park that now is, was then a rough, rocky, barren slope, and the very grounds whereon so many fine residences now stand were dotted and grassed over with little corn hills or potato mounds, just as they were left by the rude plough-man, seemingly as evidence of his lazy or unhandy work, with here and there a native tree remaining. Even the venerable rocks, relics of centuries, have rapidly disappeared before the march of improvement. Little now remains as reminders of the famous "Smith farm." The old "Hawkins Point House" (the birthplace of a father in Israel named Smith, connected with this farm, and who died a few years ago at the Neck), with its red coat of forty years old paint, has long ago yielded to the mansion now owned and occupied by Mr. Amos H. Alling. For years it was scarcely tenanted, but the advent of Birmingham, first called Smithville, made it a good home for many, for no less than thirteen sons and daughters of Erin were born in one year within its dingy walls. Just below, around Alling's factory, was a storehouse built sometime in the eighteenth century. This place, Hawkins Point, was the original landing of traders with the Indians at Derby, when the now main road at the Narrows was only a foot-path through the woods. Along the broken shore, in front of this ancient storehouse, small and many sloops

Did roughly ride on foaming tide,
Where weary, faint and slow,
The Indians drew their light canoes
Two hundred years ago.

Warner's Tavern, the first hotel, has long since been rolled from its foundation walls of half a century. It was built in connection with the Ousatonic bridge by Donald Judson and Philo Bassett. It was once the centre of attractions in Birmingham, and many a rude dance and rustic gathering conspired to make it celebrated.

The bridge gate, with its huge padlock, stood upon this side, and some may well remember when scarcely a traveling mendi-

cant could exchange counties without paying specie tribute to the toll gatherer. A favorite resort for huckleberry trainings and state elections for "a colored governor," Warner's Tavern sometimes drew crowds of people, when sport and fun were the order of the day. These elections were always simple, unique and satisfactory, without ballot-box stuffing. Their purity was maintained on the *viva voce* principle. On one of these occasions the election and parade were very imposing. The governor elect delivered his message, written by a Birmingham democrat, setting forth briefly the virtue of "rosin the fiddle and the bow." The chief marshal of the day, a tall and stately figure, the father of our Ex-Haytian minister, E. D. Bassett, was mounted, with his corps of assistants armed with pistols, with no lack of "fuss and feathers," and horses gayly caparisoned. No victorious general on the field of battle was more proud of his situation than Grand Marshal Bassett on that day. To show off, and as evidence of his military tactics, he drew up in regular line his men and stated that he was about to issue an important order as a test of their saltpetre grit. "Now do as I do and show yourselves brave darkies—brave officers!" All assented to obey the word of command, which was given in a stentorian voice: "*Attention! All ready! Advance! Wheel! Fire and fall off!*" The chief marshal put spurs to his horse, wheeled, fired and fell to the ground, but his mounted comrades sat dumfounded in their saddles and saved their powder. This election ended as did many others in the mastery of rum, street fights and bloody noses, in which the colored gentlemen and the Irish were badly mixed.

How different now the elective franchise of the black man! For him in these days there is no need of a mock for he has a real election for his governor, as he walks up to the ballot box and deposits his vote like a man in support of a government which owes him a true instead of a false protection. The sixth Birmingham school district was organized and officered in a little room at "Warner's Tavern." Only six composed the meeting, and those who survive little thought then they should live to see their early efforts result in building one of the finest public school-houses in the state.

Only eight men are in business here to-day who were in

business in Birmingham forty-three years ago, viz. : S. N. Summers, E. N. Shelton, T. G. Birdseye, Edward Lewis, L. L. Louver, Lewis Hotchkiss, David Nathan and Dr. A. Beardsley. These in one sense are now the old men, the fathers of the village, while a younger and faster generation are crowding to fill their places. Birmingham in its infancy was poor, capital being confined to a few of its pioneers.

SHELDON SMITH was a man of energy, foresight and perseverance, and his name should be held in grateful remembrance by the people of Derby, his native town. Born March 16, 1791, his only education was in the district school-house which stood near the little brook at the Narrows. At the early age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to learn saddle and harness making with Edward Peet, of Bridgeport. After serving his time seven years, he had deposited to his credit, from over work and good habits, five hundred dollars; he believing with Dr. Johnson that "without frugality none can become rich, and with it few would be poor." Having the confidence of Mr. Peet he was taken in as a partner, and with him as manager the business was carried on successfully for some years. He sold out his interest with a pledge not again to engage in the same business within the state. Turning his attention to his native town, with a snug little fortune for those days, he had a lingering desire to galvanize, if possible, the dead body of the old Derby bank, but he met with opposition, and unfortunately for Derby people the charter fell into the hands of Wall street brokers in New York. Mr. Smith then with Mr. Wright in the spring of 1822 commenced the saddle and harness making business in Newark, New Jersey, where the co-partnership was highly prosperous, and accumulated wealth. While in Newark, Mr. Smith showed himself a public benefactor to the city. He introduced, and supplied at his own expense the inhabitants of the place with good water, a sanitary want much needed. This enterprise at first was looked upon as visionary, and Mr. Smith was laughed at for the undertaking by capitalists, but when the blessings of pure water, by the citizens, were realized, he was importuned to sell out to an envious corporation, giving it control of so valuable a public improvement, which he did without profit or loss to himself, satisfied to confer a lasting benefit on a place

in which he had been so much prospered. The citizens of Newark to-day owe the introduction of water into their city to the enterprise of Sheldon Smith. Disposing of his interests in Newark, he once more contemplated a return to his native town. From its commercial downfall, its active capital wasted, Derby had then been dormant for nearly a quarter of a century. His first project was to dam the Ousatonic and thus lay the foundation of a manufacturing city in Derby, but meeting with John Lewis, he was persuaded to buy the old oil mills, rebuild the Naugatuck dam and construct the present Birmingham reservoir down to the old Point House property, thus utilizing the entire waters of the Naugatuck with a head and fall of fourteen feet. Whatever may be thought of the enterprise now, it was the common remark then, that it would involve the loss of more capital than would be expended to complete it. The first mill that Mr. Smith built in Birmingham was the grist-mill, long afterward occupied by his brother, Fitch Smith, but now owned and occupied by the Shelton Tack Company. Edward N. Shelton and his brother-in-law, Nathan C. Sanford from Woodbury, in the spring of 1836, built the tack factory, and thus were among the first manufacturers in the village. These men were possessed of considerable means and proved valuable acquisitions to the place. Mr. Sanford, father of our ex-minister to Belgium, was a man of sterling integrity, highly influential and commanded universal respect. Among his last acts was a donation to the Episcopal church of St. James's parish at Birmingham, of \$500, which he never lived to see erected. He died deeply lamented, in June, 1841, and as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the village people, stores and workshops were closed on the day of his funeral. About the same time D. W. Plumb and Benjamin Beach built their woolen factory on Main street, and David Bassett his auger factory, now occupied by his son, Robert N. Bassett, for manufacturing purposes. Anson G. Phelps, a saddler by trade, but then an importer of tin, brass and copper in New York, was induced by Mr. Smith to start a mill for rolling copper in Birmingham, and he at once entered into arrangements to carry out this project. "The Big Copper Mill," as it was then called, was commenced early in 1836, Almon Farrell being the mill-wright and Peter Phelps the

agent. The mill was in full operation in the fall of 1836, and about simultaneously the mill of Plumb & Beach, and David Bassett's auger shop were put in motion. Mr. Anson G. Phelps, a wealthy and most enterprising man, now became deeply interested in Birmingham, and formed a joint partnership with Mr. Smith to push forward the manufacturing enterprises of the place. The latter had built and completed the reservoir in 1834, the dyke afterwards, and influenced parties to locate in Birmingham at an outlay that could not be reimbursed, and the firm of Smith & Phelps then gave permanency to the interests of Birmingham. In the fall of 1838 the Birmingham copper mills were burned and rebuilt the same autumn. Prior to this Mr. Smith, who had expended so much money in the early enterprises of Birmingham, became disheartened from reasons which had no foundation in justice. Mr. John Lewis, who had no capital, influenced Mr. Smith to purchase the old oil mills, and he (Lewis) was deputized by Mr. Smith to buy the Hawkins' Point and the Smith farm which formed the nucleus of such varied manufacturing interests as now abound in this vicinity. Mr. Smith took peculiar pride in starting the village of Birmingham, laying out and naming its streets, and was very generous to those who turned grateful attention to his self-sacrificing interests. He helped many who were poor to start in life. He expended money with great loss in the experiment of steam-boating to Birmingham wharf, and the building of the long dyke. Mr. Lewis in the first purchase claimed a prospective interest (one-third) in Mr. Smith's operations, but ignored the fact that expenditure for steam-boats and dykes was a part of the original bargain. This involved Mr. Smith, without just cause, in vexatious litigation with Lewis, and led him (Smith) to dissolve partnership with Anson G. Phelps. The firm of Smith and Phelps dividing their interests in real estate, the former sold his portion to his brother, Fitch Smith, and then returned to New York much to the regret of the citizens of Derby. He died at the former place, September 9, 1863, aged 72 years.

The copper mills were then carried on very prosperously by Anson G. Phelps, under the general management and superintendence of his nephew, Peter Phelps, employing about one

hundred hands until their removal to Ansonia in 1854. Among the first operatives in these mills who are still living, were David and Isaac Nathan, (brothers,) Patrick Quinn, Thomas Mills, David Cole, Lewis, son of Major Powe and Thomas James of Seymour. For several years these mills greatly increased the wealth and population of the place. The old Jackson saw and plaster mill at the foot of Main street was early supplanted by the planing shop of Lewis and Willis Hotchkiss, the first house builders of the village. Added to the above, may be mentioned as pioneers, merchants and manufacturers, Stephen N. Summers, Edward Lewis, Sheldon Canfield, Charles Atwood, Sheldon Bassett, Donald Judson, Julius Hotchkiss, Lyman Smith, Lyman Osborne, Abram and William Hawkins (brothers), Sidney A. and his brother, Nelson H. Downs, Sullivan and Sylvester M. Colburn, T. G. Birdseye and his brother Ephraim. These with others, not now in recollection, imparted a healthy and substantial business tone to Birmingham.

CHARLES ATWOOD was one of the few who ventured to establish manufacturing in Birmingham, and a short account of his life will be interesting. Born in Hardwick, Mass., in 1801, his father, Zaccheus, moved to Salem, N. Y., in 1804. Charles remained with his father until he was nineteen, learning of him the trade of manufacturing woolen cloths, embracing all its different processes. Under the pressure of necessity his education was very limited. He took most readily to Arithmetic, which in later years enabled him to carry out many plans in machinery with accuracy. With him there was no "cut and try" in his modes. So skillful was he in Arithmetic that he could solve many problems which are usually solved by Algebra, of which study he knew nothing.

At the age of nineteen Mr. Atwood went into the employ of Giles Tincker of North Adams, Mass., and during the two years he was there devised a most valuable invention, which distinguished his career, but from which he never realized a dollar. This was an invention in wool carding with all its details, which was called the double doffer, saving immense labor.

Realizing no money from this grand invention, Mr. Atwood with chagrin saw others grow rich from its use, under patents of trifling improvement, besides claiming unjustly the original

invention, he being embarrassed for want of the money to establish his claims, and thus failed. After working at the Alba cotton mills in Troy, N. Y., he married Lydia Crosby. By nature an artist in mechanics, whose judgment about his inventions had great weight, he went to Walden, N. Y., where he remained two years as superintendent of the woolen mills; thence to Middletown, Conn., introducing his double doffers into a woolen mill of that place, but he only obtained employment from the proprietors, who used to great profit his invention. Leaving the woolen mill he discovered a way of making steel pens, not knowing any modes in use at that time in Europe. In a little shop at Middletown, his machinery was driven by one horse, and continuing the manufacture of pens a few years, he came to Birmingham, and carried on the same business in the large building now owned and occupied by Summers & Lewis. This building he erected and it was long known as "Atwood's Factory." To the manufacture of pens he added his discovery of making German silverware, confining himself mostly to making spoons. In the manufacture of this article competition ran high, and was carried on largely by the adulteration of German silver, but in this shoddy cheating Mr. Atwood would not join, and he only succeeded for a while against his competitors, by reducing the amount of labor by improvements in machinery.

His next invention was the hook and eye machine, which made hooks and eyes more rapidly and beautifully than was ever done before from hard wire, being stronger; and soon this invention took the lead in market, giving him great credit for its simplicity and ingenuity. To cheapen the price of sewing the hooks and eyes upon cards, after a long and almost hopeless struggle, in which his step-son, George Kellogg (father of the world renowned "prima-donna," Clara Louise Kellogg) was engaged, the discovery of a method was made almost simultaneously by Atwood and Kellogg, but the invention was awarded to the former, who took out a patent and afterwards sold it to a Waterbury company for \$20,000.

His next invention was a simple machine for making jack chains or scale chains, which he soon enlarged to the manufacture of the well chain. Considerable business was done by

this chain making, but the vital principle of the machine had been too much utilized before securing a patent, which, if obtained in due time would have been worth at least \$200,000.

Among other inventions, he set himself about making a pin machine when a great many plans had been devised and most of which were in use, but the distinctive principle of what has been called the "Atwood machine" fully perfected by others, is still recognized and used among most of the pin manufacturing establishments of the country.

With a very limited education, a broad, massive, methodical brain, Mr. Atwood was a natural inventor, and his many devices were looked upon by mechanics with great admiration. Of genial, social qualities, free hearted, honest in all his transactions he died at Birmingham, deeply regretted, of congestive fever in the fifty-third year of his age. Such a character deserves to live in history.

ABRAM HAWKINS, a native of Derby, started the business of blacksmithing in 1836, in the old red shop which stood where the office of the Birmingham iron and steel works now stands. Young, and full of enterprise, the next year in connection with his brother, William Hawkins, he commenced the manufacture of carriage axles and springs, in one corner of Plumb & Beach's stone factory, which stood where the Shelton Company's brick block is now located, on Main street. Without capital, these brothers built in 1839 the little factory now owned by Sharon Bassett on Main street, which is still standing, a relic of the early days of the village. This factory proved to be the starting point of the iron and steel works, which have in the past contributed very much to the wealth and prosperity of the place. The Hawkins Brothers took into partnership Mr. Henry Atwater of New Haven, in 1845, and in 1847 built the Birmingham iron and steel works, under the firm of Atwater & Hawkins, forming a joint stock company, and then commenced making iron and steel in connection with springs and axles. In 1850, William Hawkins retired from the concern, and the next year bought the stone factory built by Plumb and Beach, and under the name of the Hawkins Manufacturing Company carried on the same business until 1859. Business increasing, they then purchased the old copper mills property, and



Aram Hawkins

fitted it up with the addition of an iron foundry for making axle boxes and other castings. It is said this firm made more carriage axles than any other in the whole country, up to 1865.



THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

After the company dissolved partnership, the real estate was sold to A. H. and C. B. Alling, and William Hawkins bought of Downs and Bassett his present factory, and began to make the patent Hawkins skate, patent wrench, and other hardware implements.

The first house of worship for the M. E. Church in Birming-

ham was erected in 1836, on the most beautiful and commanding site on the public green. It has since been much enlarged and beautified, and is well represented by the accompanying picture. The parsonage, also seen in the picture, occupies an equally attractive and beautiful location.

As early as 1787 the Rev. Cornelius Cook, a Methodist minister, preached in Ridgefield, Conn., and Ambrose Olmsted, jun., received a paper dated Nov. 16, 1787, certifying that he was "a constant attendant at public worship (as opportunity offers) with the people called Methodists."

At the first Methodist conference, held in New York city June, 1789, the Rev. Jesse Lee, from Virginia, was sent to the "Stamford Circuit" in New England. His first sermon was preached in Norwalk, on the highway, June 17, 1789. He formed a two weeks' circuit, embracing Stamford, Norwalk, Fairfield, Stratford, Milford, Redding, Danbury, Ridgefield, and other intermediate places, and the name was changed the next year to "Fairfield Circuit¹." Two classes were formed by him this year: one in Stratfield, a parish of Stratford, and the other at Redding, and on the 28th of the next January (1790) the first class in Ridgefield was formed, it being the third in New England.

In February, 1790, Revs. Jacob Brush, George Roberts and Daniel Smith came from Maryland to labor under the direction of Mr. Lee in Connecticut. It is said that in the year 1791 Mr. Lee, while passing from Ridgefield to Milford, on reaching Derby "hired a bell-man to ring the people out;" a number gathered, and he preached the first sermon ever preached by a Methodist in the town. This was at Up Town, and among the auditors on that occasion were Mr. John Coe and his wife, who after service invited Mr. Lee to come again and to hold the meeting at their house. This invitation he accepted, and one month from that time preached there, and thereafter Derby was one of the regular preaching places of the circuit, and in 1793 a society was organized.

In the autumn of this year the venerable Bishop Asbury, although ill in health, visited and held services in Derby, and

¹Teller's History of Ridgefield, 132. Stevens's History of the M. E. Church, II, 417.

the place was connected with the "Middletown Circuit," and among the ministers appointed to this circuit from this time to 1800, were Daniel Ostrander, Evan Rogers, Joel Ketcham, Peter Choate and James Coleman. During the year 1800 considerable religious interest was manifested, and thirty persons united with the society. It was in this year that one of the preachers visited Derby Neck, and preached in the house of Mrs. Pope, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, the people being anxious "to hear these strange Methodists." The preacher, in the usual pioneer style, read a hymn, then led the singing, as was the custom, and preached a sermon, which was so well received that he was invited to preach in the school-house when he should come again. In two weeks from that time the preacher appeared and commenced "Methodist meetings" in the little red school-house on Derby Neck, which became the rendezvous of Derby Methodism for more than twenty years. There are persons still living who remember the pleasant scenes enjoyed there while listening to the eloquent words of such men as Nathan Bangs, Laban Clark, E. Washburn and Heman Bangs.

From 1820 to 1827 the work progressed steadily, although sometimes special religious interest was manifested, resulting in considerable additions to the membership. The preachers successively appointed to the circuit were Belden Smith, James Coleman, Laban Clark, J. Nixon, F. W. Sizer, Julius Field, S. D. Furgerson, W. Beach and E. Barnes.

In 1830 several families belonging to the society were residing at the Narrows, among them I. J. Gilbert, and it was decided to hold Sabbath services in that neighborhood. Accordingly the old Masonic Hall was engaged for that purpose, and the services on the Neck discontinued.

In the spring of 1835 the Revs. Josiah Bowen and Oliver Sykes were appointed to the Derby circuit, and measures were immediately set in motion to build a church in Birmingham. Mr. Sheldon Smith donated the site (where the church now stands), the stone required for the foundation, and two hundred dollars towards the erection of the building. The following persons constituted the first board of trustees: Sheldon Smith, David Durand, Stephen Booth, Samuel Durand, Albert Hotch-

kiss, John E. Brush and I. J. Gilbert. On the 17th of August, 1837, the newly erected house was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, by the Rev. Professor Holdich of the Wesleyan University at Middletown; which was the first house of worship erected in Birmingham. The whole cost was \$3,000, about half of the sum remaining as a debt.

After the opening of the church provision was made for services every Sunday; the Rev. Thomas Ellis, a local preacher residing in Seymour, being engaged to fill the pulpit in the absence of the circuit preacher. The first preacher stationed in Birmingham, giving his whole time to this society, was the Rev. Orlando Starr, and the second, the Rev. J. B. Beach; at which time the society numbered about seventy. A Sunday-school was organized before the dedication of the church.

In 1841 the Rev. N. Mead was appointed pastor, during whose labors about one hundred members were added to the society; the debt was nearly paid; a class was organized in Orange, and Methodism stood strong in the community.

In 1843 the Rev. J. B. Wakeley became the pastor, and is well remembered by the older citizens on account of a public discussion on Episcopacy with the Rev. Mr. Ashley of the Episcopal church.

Then followed in the pastorate of this society the Rev. C. C. Keys in 1844, and after him the Revs. J. D. Marshall, F. W. Smith, W. Gothard, and in 1849 Rev. J. M. Reid. The labors of Mr. Reid were particularly successful; it being during his labors that a Methodist church was built in Ansonia. In 1851 and 2 the Rev. T. G. Osborn was the pastor, and during his labors the church was enlarged and beautified; more than one hundred were added to the membership, and the church was generally prosperous. The Rev. Charles Fletcher followed Mr. Osborn, and was noted for his pulpit ability. He was succeeded by the Rev. G. A. Hubbell, also successful; and he in 1857 and 8 by the Rev. F. Bottome, a man considerably celebrated for pulpit ministrations. During his labors he gathered material and preached a historical sermon, from which many of the facts herein contained have been taken. The membership at this time numbered about two hundred and forty; the trustees being S. N. Summers, E. D. Beebe, Levi C. Lewis, Agur

Curtiss, I. J. Gilbert, Nelson M. Beach and Gould Curtiss. The stewards were W. L. Boardman, G. Wheeler, E. D. Beebe, S. N. Summers, I. J. Gilbert, C. S. Jackson and Amos H. Alling. The class leaders were C. Curtiss, J. W. Osborne, George W. Cheeseman, J. Beecher and Amos H. Alling.

There was also at this time a flourishing Sunday-school under the superintendency of J. W. Osborne.

The pastors from 1859 to the present have been successively, Revs. R. H. Loomis, 1859 and 60; W. T. Hill, 1861 and 62; J. S. Inskip, 1863; J. W. Home, 1864 and 65; I. Simmons, 1866, 67 and 68; J. S. Breckenridge, 1869, 70 and 71; C. S. Williams, 1872 and 73; J. Pullman, 1874 and 75; Wm. McAlister, 1876, 77 and 78; J. L. Peck, 1879. During the pastorate of Mr. Simmons the present parsonage was built.

PROGRESS IN BIRMINGHAM.

It should have been mentioned that the house now owned by Henry Whipple, and two others just above on Caroline street, were the first houses erected in Birmingham. This was in 1835, and Lewis Hotchkiss, his brother Willis and James Standish were the builders. These houses were built in an open field, the street then being only staked out by John Cloues, an Englishman who was employed by Sheldon Smith as an engineer and land agent. Cloues laid out the principal streets, adorned them with young trees, gave the grades for locating houses, and had a general supervision over the interests of the place.

The first store was built by Lewis and Willis Hotchkiss in 1835, which still stands on the corner opposite the bank in Main street. It was called the Boston Store, and Sheldon Canfield who owned it carried on for some time a prosperous business in the line of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes. The same year Donald Judson built the long stone store, now supplanted by the National Bank building and George C. Allis's book and jewelry store. A farmer passing through the place at that time remarked that "the people of Derby must be fools to build stores in a sand-bank."

JOHN CLOUES is well and favorably remembered by many of our citizens. He was a most exemplary, dictatorial, and even ambitious man, but always exercised a moral influence in the

right direction. With his men his word was law. In the absence of courts he often acted as prosecuting attorney, judge, jury and witness. On one occasion he summoned a laborer to appear at his office at a certain hour. "Now, Pat," said he, "you are to be tried for your life. You were drunk at Warner's tavern last Sunday?" "In faith, you say so, my lord," said the trembling Irishman. "And drunk many times during the week?" "Very likely, but I don't remember." "I also hear you abuse your wife?" "I guess I do sometimes, but she always gets the better of me." After a severe reprimand the judge said: "The sentence of this court is that you at once mend your ways, stop drinking and abusing your wife, or get back to Ireland." "A devil of a court is this," said the prisoner, but the verdict had a most salutary effect.

Mr. Cloues was identified with the early interests of Birmingham and Ansonia, and was instrumental in planning and carrying forward many public improvements. During his general agency of six or eight years the village was in a most flourishing condition, notwithstanding the great revulsion in business interests which swept over the country in 1837. Building lots on the principal streets at that time were sold for four and five dollars a foot, and house building was encouraged by an admirable feature in Smith and Phelps's decree, that whosoever bought a lot should within a year's time erect a building thereon, which was a measure to avoid undue land speculations. At this early period the place had its minister, doctor and lawyer; the lyceum was established, the cemetery laid out, and labor, capital and manufacturing interests were drifting towards the infant village.

THE BIRMINGHAM IRON FOUNDRY.

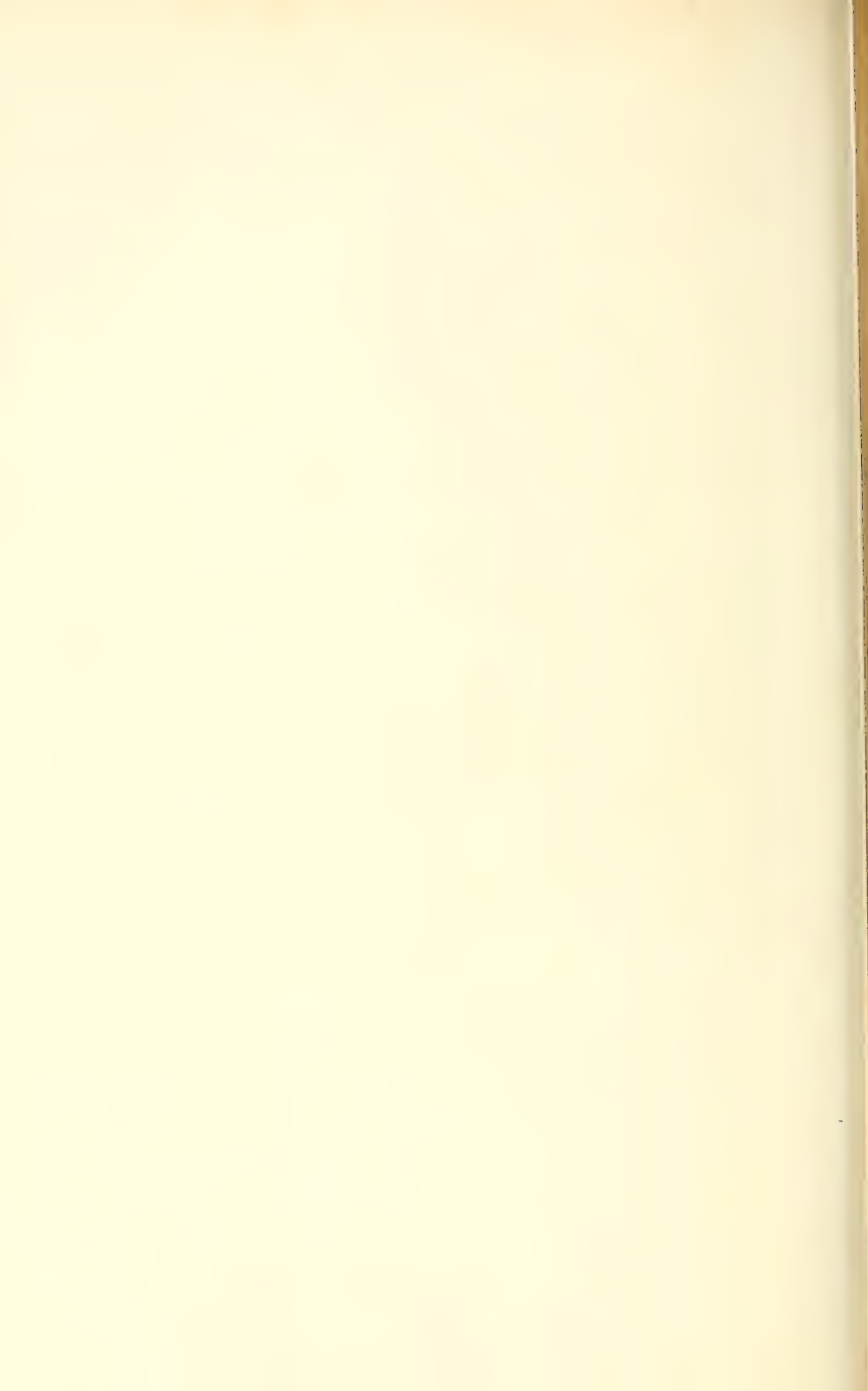
In the spring of 1836 the Messrs. S. and S. M. Colburn (twin brothers) from Westville were induced to locate in Birmingham. Their business in the former place had been that of casting clock weights, and at that time no castings of the kind could be obtained but of them. When they came to this place they had only five thousand dollars capital, but being sturdy and full of native energy, they laid the solid foundations for the Birmingham Iron Foundry. They soon took into partnership their brother, Dr. Josiah M. Colburn, and still later Sheldon



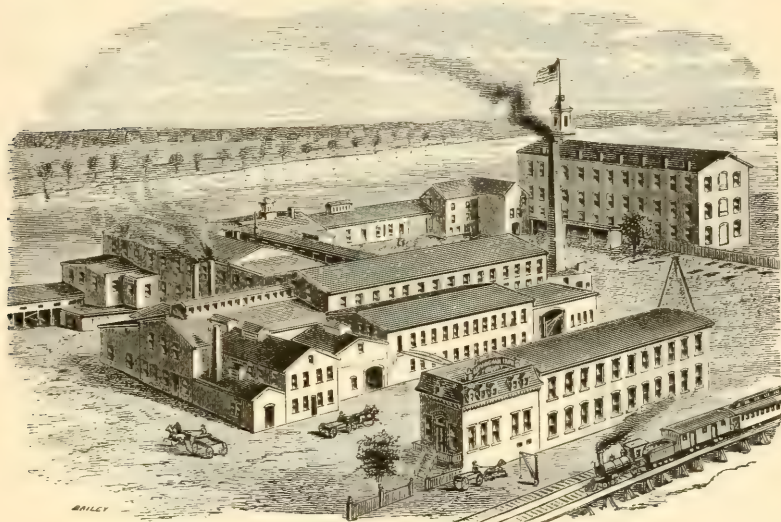
Sullivan and McElroy



Sylvester Collier



Bassett. In 1850 the concern was incorporated under the above name, and the Colburns then removed to Ansonia. Henry Whipple (now sheriff) made the first castings in Birmingham, and continued in this department about forty years, when failing health forced him to leave the shop. This foundry was started on a capital of \$32,000, which has been increased to \$100,000. On the death of Sheldon Bassett in 1865, who had for some years managed the concern, his son Royal M. Bassett was chosen president, and his brother Theodore S. Bassett secretary and treasurer. The company has been very prosperous



BIRMINGHAM IRON FOUNDRY.

under their administration. The average number of hands employed from year to year being about one hundred and twenty-five; the monthly pay-roll amounting to \$6,000; goods produced yearly, \$200,000. The sale of goods during the war amounted to \$35,000 per month. F. M. Clemons is the general superintendent, and H. F. Wanning book-keeper.

THE HOWE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Howe Manufacturing Company was organized in New York, Dec., 1835, to manufacture pins by means of Doct. John I. Howe's machines and he was appointed its general agent. In

the winter of 1836, a shop was fitted up and the company in New York commenced making their own machinery, and after a year and a half five machines had been constructed and put into operation for making what was then called the "spun-head pin." Previous to this, however, one machine had been changed to make the solid-headed pin. In April, 1838, the company, encouraged by Smith and Phelps, removed their manufactory to Birmingham for the advantages of water power. The machines then in use were all altered to "solid-headers." These were successful for a time, but were superseded by others invented by Doct. Howe. This man, whose reputation is world wide in the pin business, met with many discouragements in the outset with his inventions. Even after he came to Birmingham, the stock of his company went begging on the streets at fifty cents on the dollar, and many capitalists predicted its failure. But Doct. Howe was patient, indomitable and persevering, and, as general manager of his company for thirty-five years or more he made it one of the most lucrative and successful enterprises ever established in the town. (See Biog.)

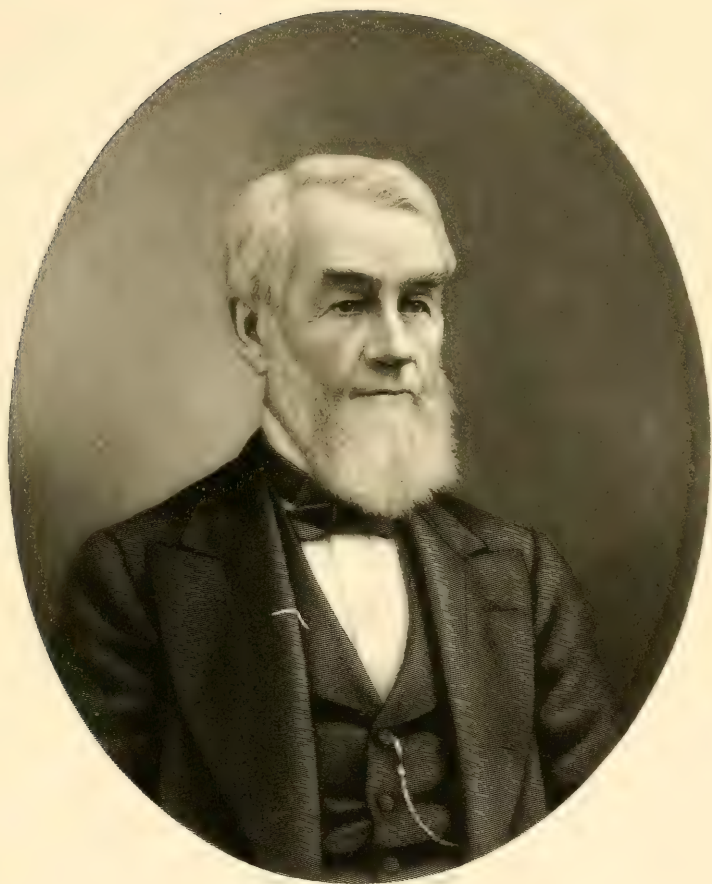
The officers of this company are :

W. Howe, president ; Charles E. Atwater, secretary ; Wm. E. Downes, treasurer ; Truman Piper, general superintendent of the factory.

The company on an average employ about thirty hands, and turn out annually over one hundred tons of pins.

THE IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

The Birmingham Iron and Steel Works were prosperously carried on for many years under Abraham Hawkins and Henry Atwater, and afterwards by Thomas Elmes, employing on an average nearly two hundred hands, but recently the works have passed into the hands of Royal M. Bassett, E. N. Shelton, Wm. E. Downes, D. W. Plumb, N. H. Downes and Roswell A. Neal, and the old business is now being prosecuted with promise of good success, by Mr. E. S. Wheeler of New Haven, as agent, and Mr. Marvin Warner, superintendent ; employing about sixty hands. These works have in the past added greatly to the industries and prosperity of Birmingham.



Wm. D. Howe



THE SHELTON TACK COMPANY.

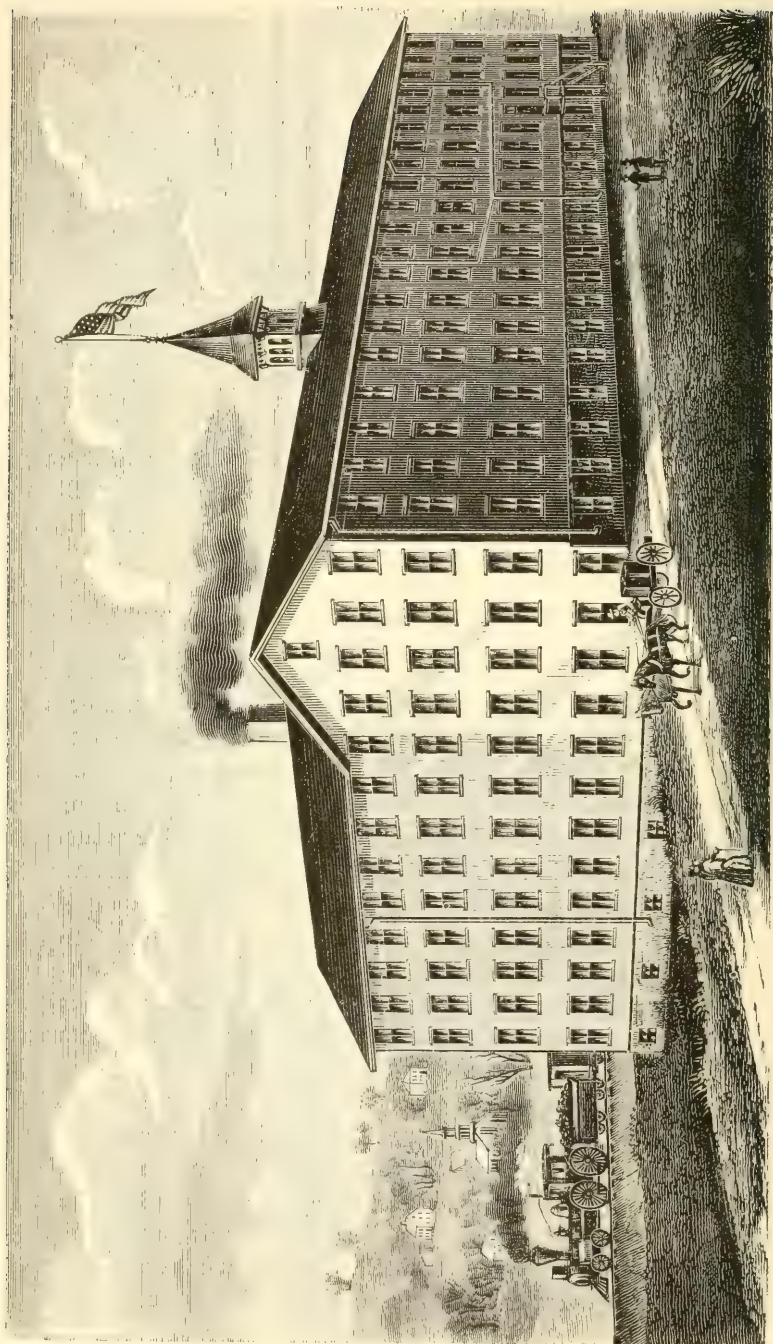
This firm was organized in 1854, with a capital of \$80,000. The tack business was started successfully in the place in 1836 by Sanford and Shelton, and after the death of Mr. Sanford in 1841 was continued by E. N. Shelton until the formation of the present company, which has now a capital of \$100,000. It is one of the best and most substantial establishments in the place, having a branch factory in Shelton, just across the Ousatonic river, and the two employ on an average 125 hands. The company manufacture into tacks, small nails and bolts about a thousand tons of iron yearly, producing \$200,000 worth of goods. E. DeForest Shelton, president; George Blakeman, secretary and treasurer; Edward N. Shelton, George Blakeman and E. De Forest Shelton, directors; Almon P. Glover, general superintendent.

THE FURNITURE FACTORY.

Stephen N. Summers commenced the manufacture of furniture in 1836 in a little shop, and the firm of Summers & Lewis was established prior to the purchase of the Atwood factory in 1858, since which time they have done a large business in the wholesale and retail departments. The firm employs about thirty hands, and the establishment has been very successful from the beginning. The firm is known as Summers & Lewis.

PAUGASSETT MILLS.

These well-known mills constitute one of the busiest industries of the borough. The senior members established their reputation in Orange in 1845, and, after thirteen years, their business demanding a change to a more convenient locality, they purchased the property of the Globe Company and removed their machinery into Birmingham in 1858. In January, 1864, their mills were entirely destroyed by fire. In 1865 the old Copper Mills property was purchased and their present extensive factory buildings were erected. The firm consists of Amos H. and C. B. Alling, and the son of the latter, Charles H. Alling.



THE STERLING ORGAN COMPANY.

They employ about 250 hands; their monthly pay roll amounting to \$7,000. They produce about 7,500 pairs of hose per day, and the valuation of their products amounts to about \$400,000 annually.

THE STERLING ORGAN COMPANY.

The manufacture of reed instruments had been carried on in a limited way for a number of years in Derby, by various parties, but the business did not assume extensive nor profitable dimensions until the establishment of the Sterling Organ Company in 1871. Their works were destroyed by fire in 1875, but promptly rebuilt, and in 1879 were enlarged to nearly double their former dimensions, making a very spacious building, 265 by 40 feet, four stories high, affording ample room for the construction of many thousands of organs a year.

Mr. Rufus W. Blake, now the secretary and general manager, being the founder of a leading manufactory of a similar character in Massachusetts, accepted the direction of the business of this company in 1873, since which time the enterprise has been very successful, with the exception that in 1875 it sustained a loss of \$25,000 by fire, but was put upon a firm basis by Charles A. Sterling and the enterprising manager, R. W. Blake, and its reputation is now widely extended, its mercantile standing number one, and the various styles of organs produced are unsurpassed by any establishment in the country. Their instruments are shipped to every state and territory in the Union and to various foreign ports. They employ about 125 hands, and produce 4,000 organs per year. Charles A. Sterling, president; R. W. Blake, secretary and general manager, and Oliver E. Hawkins, cashier.

ALLIS'S BOOK STORE.

The illustration represents the store of George C. Allis, the oldest continuous firm with one exception in Birmingham. Mr. Allis started his business when he was only fifteen years of age, in the stone building on Main street, in a room eight by sixteen feet, his original capital being fifty dollars of borrowed money.

In 1857 Edward Lewis, to encourage Mr. Allis, built him a small store on the south side of Main street, which he occupied

until 1866 when he purchased the store he now occupies, which he has rearranged and very much improved by extensive alterations and additions.

In 1859 he founded his circulating library of the current pop-



GEORGE C. ALLIS'S BOOK STORE.

ular literature, which now numbers more than 3,000 volumes. He has been successful and is a standard representative in his line of business.

DERBY PRINTING COMPANY.

Thomas M. Newson and John B. Hotchkiss of New Haven started the first newspaper in Derby December, 1846, which was called the *Derby Journal*. Mr. Newson was the editor, and was young, talented and energetic. For a time he published in Birmingham a lively daily paper, but it failed for want of support, the community being too limited for such an enterprise; and Mr. Newson disposed of his paper and pushed into a larger field. He is now the editor and proprietor of a large monthly illustrated magazine in St. Paul, Minnesota.

The *Journal* passed into other hands and for many years it was published by various editors, under the names of *Valley Messenger* and *Derby Transcript*. In 1868 William I. Bacon bought the paper and established the Derby Printing Company, from the office of which he, in connection with his son Daniel Bacon, issues the *Transcript* weekly; a stirring, enterprising and valuable newspaper. The department of job printing is commensurate with the wants of the locality, and is conducted with promptness, accuracy and enterprise. But what is of decided value in the paper is the fact that its moral influence is carefully guarded by its editors so as not only not to be offensive to a Christian community, but also to sustain the Christian sentiment of such a community.

AN ANTIQUARIAN.

John Whitlock, a mechanical genius, came to Birmingham in 1844, and is particularly noted for the variety of styles in his collection of old clocks. These time-keepers he has collected from various parties, in various stages of dilapidation, and with great ingenuity repaired the worn or broken parts and put them in good spirits, and set them at their old and almost forgotten work of measuring the revolutions of the earth. The variety consists of ninety or more different clocks, most of them the production of different makers. The oldest clock bears the date of 1656 (one year before the first deed of Birmingham Point was given by the Indians), having iron wheels, made in Germany, and was brought to this country by a Hungarian. Another is one hundred and fifty years old, and was once the

property of the grandfather of Commodore Isaac Hull of Derby, and of Revolutionary fame. Another, made in the black forests of Germany, is a tall pipe-organ clock and plays eight tunes. Two others, of "Crane's patent," run each 385 days with one winding. Mr. Whitlock is believed to be good authority on clocks, but if he is not his clocks are.

The clock dated 1656 was an artistic and costly article, being constructed of iron and brass ; about six inches square, and was intended to lay on the table or mantel. The face is ornamented with allegorical figures ; those on the corners representing the four angels blowing the four winds of heaven ; those outside of the dial are Adam and Eve, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, the latter holding out the apple ; between 10 and 11, a group of young people ; at 12 m., the Savior loosing the tongue of the dumb ; at 3 p. m., the good Samaritan pouring oil on the wounds of the bruised man by the wayside ; at 5 p. m., a monk going to the church in the Gothic age. Different styles of architecture representing different ages of the world are on the face. The case, constructed of brass and originally gilded, is ornamented with allegorical figures and Latin inscriptions under them. Beneath the figure of "Minerva" is (the Latin rendered), "No one knows all things at all times ;" beneath "Tempus," "Time flies never to return ;" beneath "Hora," "Honor time as a god ;" beneath "Mors," "We are dying every moment."

A partial classification of this collection may be stated : Of eight-day, brass hall clocks there is one by Osborn of Birmingham, Eng. ; one by Williams of Birmingham, Eng. ; one by Richardson Miner of Stratford-on-Tyne, Eng. ; one by Joseph Clark of Danbury, Conn. ; one by Isaac Doolittle of New Haven, Conn., and two by Macock Ward.

Of the tall wooden clocks there are two made by Silas Hoadley of Plymouth, Conn. ; one by J. and L. Harrison of Waterbury ; one by Asa Hopkins of Litchfield ; one by Eli Terry of Plymouth, and one by Hoadley & Thomas of Plymouth, Conn.

Of the wooden shelf clocks there are three each by Mark Leavenworth of Waterbury and Silas Hoadley of Plymouth, and one each by the following : Eli Terry, Henry C. Smith, Robert Seymour, Bishop & Bradley, James Bishop, Sedgwick

& Bishop, all of Waterbury ; one each by Ephraim Downs, Oliver Weldon, Boardman & Wells, Jerome & Darrow, Eldridge G. Atkins, Mitchell & Atkins, and Chauncey Boardman, all of Bristol ; one each by M. & E. Blakeslee and Seth Thomas of Plymouth, and one each by the following : Riley Whitney of Winchester, Hotchkiss & Field of Burlington, Eli Terry, jun., of Terryville, William Orton & Preston of Farmington, Orton, Preston & Co. of Farmington, Samuel R. Hitchcock of Humphreysville, R. E. Northrop of New Haven, Charles Stratton of Worcester, Mass., Wadsworth, Lounsbury & Turner of Litchfield, Julius Peck & Co. of Litchfield, B. H. Twiss of Meriden, B. & A. Richards, made for Lawson & Ives of Bristol, and L. & F. Andrews, John Bacon, Barnes & Bacon, Terry & Andrews, Samuel Terry, E. & G. W. Bartholomew, all of Bristol, Conn. ; George C. Marsh of Torrington, and Norris North of Wolcottville, Conn.

Mr. Whitlock's object has been to obtain a wooden clock by every maker of clocks who has conducted his work in Connecticut, and thinks he has made a good beginning, but is still far from the end. He has many brass clocks with peculiarities in their mechanical construction, in various stages of wear and tear, and a variety of cases, faces and ornamental parts, sufficient to meet the wants of repairing for many years to come.

OTHER ENTERPRISES.

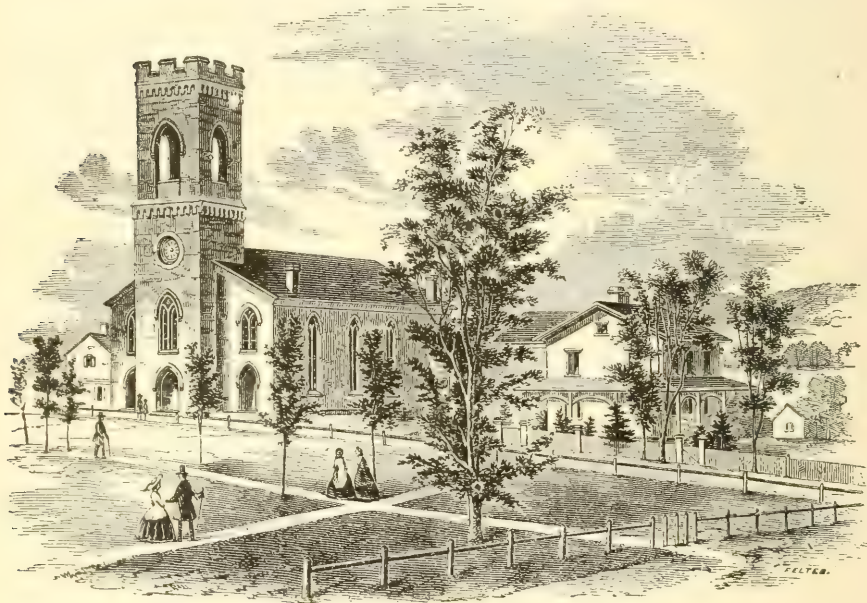
L. L. Loomer & Sons are manufacturers of corsets, and produce about \$175,000 worth of goods annually, employing 130 hands.

Tomlinson & Brewster are manufacturers of corsets, employing 60 hands at an expense of \$1,500 a month, producing yearly about \$75,000 worth of goods.

In addition to the enumeration thus far given should be mentioned the following enterprises now in active operation, contributing to the industries of the place : Robert May, corset maker, and the first importer of kid gloves into Birmingham ; Robert N. Bassett, maker of corset steels ; Wm. Hawkins, manufacturer of skates and wrenches ; Henry G. Bassett, box maker ; Sturges Whitlock, machinist and builder of printing presses ; John Whitlock, machinist ; H. S. Sawyer & Sons, grist-mill ;

S. L. Otis, machinist; George G. Shelton & Brothers, baby carriages; Cornell & Shelton, folding boxes; R. M. & T. S. Bassett, corsets, successors to Downes & Bassett, and Downes & Krous, corsets, just established.

In closing this brief account of business companies it is proper to say that Birmingham has been the starting point from which have sprung many of the now prosperous enterprises in the town of Derby and its vicinity. The Derby Building and



ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

Lumber Company at the Narrows; Wallace & Sons, Slade Woolen Company, formerly owned by D. W. Plumb, Colburn's Foundry, now owned by F. Farrell, Osborn & Cheeseman Company, W. & L. Hotchkiss Lumber Company, and the Copper Mills, of Ansonia; and Sharon Bassett's bolt factory, Star Pin Company, Wilcox & Howe Company, Shelton Factory, Derby Silver Company, and Derby Gas Company, of Shelton, are all outgrowths of men and capital once largely identified with the interests of Birmingham.

April 30, 1841, the members of the Episcopal parish of St. James's church held their first meeting to change the location of

their church edifice, by a warning duly given, and it was voted to change it to Birmingham. The accompanying cut represents the present structure, which is in striking contrast with the first church built in this ancient parish in 1738. The lot was donated by Smith and Phelps, and the money (\$6,000) raised by subscription for a stone church. Since its erection it has been enlarged, a stone tower erected in place of a wooden one, and a chime of bells furnished. The stone work was built by Harvey Johnson, and the wood work by Nelson Hinmon; the building committee being A. Beardsley, E. N. Shelton and Joseph P. Canfield. This edifice was erected under many discouragements, but was completed in the spring of 1843, and consecrated by Bishop Brownell, April 11, the same year, the following clergymen being present: Rev. William B. Ashley, rector, Rev. Drs. Daniel Burhans and William C. Mead, and Rev. Messrs. Stephen Jewett, E. E. Beardsley, G. H. Stocking, Rodney Rossiter, D. G. Tomlinson, G. S. Coit, J. Pures, G. S. White, C. Hopson, Joseph Scott, J. D. Smith, S. S. Stocking and J. L. Clark.

The earlier and more complete history of this church is given in chapter fifth of this book.

Three of the churches in Birmingham are beautifully located on the Green, St. James's on the east, the Methodist on the north or upper end, and the Congregational on the west side. Two of these, with the old public school-house, are represented in the accompanying illustration.

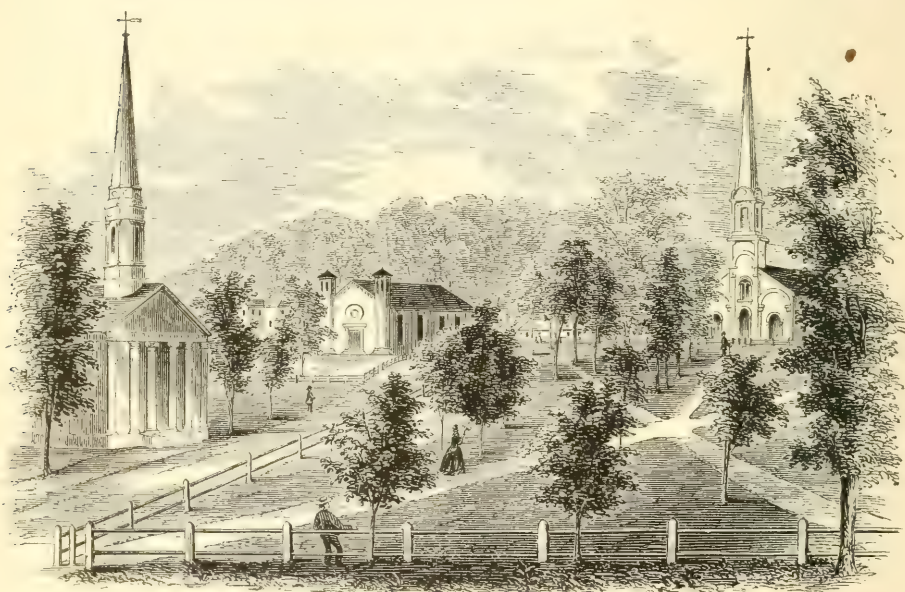
DERBY SAVINGS BANK.

The Derby Savings Bank was chartered in May, 1846, the original corporators being John I. Howe, Donald Judson, Thomas Burlock, David W. Plumb, George W. Shelton, Fitch Smith, David Bassett, George Kellogg, Thomas Wallace, Samuel French, George Blakeman, S. M. Colburn, Henry Atwater, S. N. Summers, Isaac J. Gilbert, Edward Lewis, Sheldon Bassett, Henry Hubbard, Sheldon Smith, jun., John W. Davis and Sidney A. Downes. The officers were, John I. Howe, president; Edward N. Shelton, vice-president; Joseph P. Canfield, secretary.

Mr. Canfield held his office sixteen years. At the end of the

first year the deposits in the bank amounted to \$2,391.50. In the sixteen years following they increased to \$187,103.50, with a surplus of \$5,337. In 1862 Mr. Canfield resigned and Thaddeus G. Birdseye was elected to fill the place as secretary and treasurer, which office he has ever since held. The deposits have increased to \$1,226,085.95, with an increased surplus of \$55,381.63, without the loss of a dollar.

During the past two years the directors have limited the deposits, thereby reducing the total deposits nearly \$200,000.



PUBLIC SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM.

Of the original incorporators, twenty in number, only ten are living, four of whom remain its officers.

It is believed that few if any savings banks in the state have been better, more judiciously or honestly managed than this. Both officers and institution have the entire confidence of the community. The present officers are, president, Joseph Arnold; vice-president, D. W. Plumb; directors, David Torrance, Sidney A. Downes, Stephen N. Summers, Wm. E. Downes, Henry A. Nettleton, Clark N. Rogers, Truman Piper.

MANUFACTURERS BANK.

This bank was chartered in 1848, with a capital of \$100,000, with authority to increase the same to \$300,000. It was organized and commenced business the same year, \$100,000 being subscribed. The first board was composed of the following gentlemen: president, Edward N. Shelton; directors, J. I. Howe, Lewis Downs, Fitch Smith, William Guthrie, Thomas Burlock, Edward Lewis, Sidney A. Downes, H. S. Nichols; cashier, James M. Lewis.

The granting of the charter was violently opposed in the Legislature on account of the prejudices against the old Derby Bank, but soon after its organization it was found that the \$100,000 capital was insufficient for the business of the town and vicinity.

In 1851 the stockholders voted to increase the capital to \$300,000, which amount was subscribed and paid during the next two years.

In 1853 Mr. Lewis resigned his position as cashier to accept the position of president of the Union National Bank of New York city, and Mr. Joseph Arnold of the Meriden Bank was elected to and accepted the vacated position, which he has retained to the present time.

With the exception of a few months in 1865, Edward N. Shelton has remained president of this Bank, from the time of his first appointment in 1848 until the present.

In 1865 the institution was reorganized under the National Bank Act with the title of the Birmingham National Bank; the same officers being retained.

At first the Bank was located in a small room over the Shelton tack factory. In 1850 a banking house was built on the low grounds opposite the Iron and Steel Works, but in consequence of injuries done by freshets, another location was selected and the present bank building was erected on the corner of Main and Caroline streets, which is still occupied by this Bank and the Derby Savings Bank.

The institution has proved a successful and most accomodating enterprise to the citizens of Derby and its vicinity. The present board of officers and employes are: president, Edward

N. Shelton; vice-president, D. W. Plumb; directors, George Blakeman, Edward Lewis, Merritt Clark, Wm. E. Downes, Charles H. Pinney, Joseph Arnold; cashier, Joseph Arnold; book-keeper, Wm. S. Browne; teller, Charles E. Clark; clerk, Charles C. Blair.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Birmingham Congregational Society was organized July 30, 1845. The first meeting was held at the house of Ephraim Birdseye, the present residence of Sharon Bassett, in Birmingham. There were present, David Bassett, Asa Bassett, G. Smith, Ephraim Birdseye, David Nathans, George W. Shelton, F. T. Frost, Edward Kirby and Samuel P. Tomlinson; four of whom are still living. David Bassett, Josiah Smith, 2d, and George W. Shelton were the first society's committee, and Ephraim Birdseye, clerk and treasurer. The name adopted was the "Birmingham Congregational Society." The church edifice was erected the same year by Hotchkiss, Clark & Company, at an expense of about \$6,000. The lot was donated by Anson G. Phelps, for church purposes only, and the new edifice was dedicated January 28, 1846; the sermon on the occasion being preached by the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., of Philadelphia.

In the summer of 1859 the edifice was enlarged by adding seventeen feet to its rear, at an expense of \$2,500. In 1866 the present parsonage was erected at a cost of about \$6,000. On January 4, 1846, sixty persons, in good standing, were dismissed from the First Church of Derby, and on February 13, 1846, organized themselves as a church by the adoption of articles of faith and a covenant. Feb. 25, 1846, a council of neighboring churches was held and the church formally recognized, the Rev. George Thatcher, pastor of the Derby Congregational church preaching the sermon. On March 9, 1846, the society voted to hire the Rev. E. W. Cook for six months and to pay him three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Rev. Charles Dickinson was installed as the first settled pastor, Sept. 16, 1846, and continued as such until his death in 1854. Rev. Zachary Eddy of Warsaw, N. Y., was installed Dec. 19, 1855, and dismissed at his own request Feb. 11, 1858.

The Rev. C. C. Carpenter was ordained pastor of this church Feb. 13, 1861, and continued thus until June 27, 1865, when he voluntarily resigned. May 1, 1866, the Rev. Stephen S. Mershon was installed, and by his own request was relieved of the



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND PARSONAGE.

duties of pastor March 17, 1869. The Rev. Charles F. Bradley was installed over this church Dec. 30, 1873, and remains at the present time its pastor.

At a church meeting, April 10, 1846, Josiah Smith, 2d, and David Bassett were chosen deacons. The following have since

been chosen : Truman Gilbert, E. G. Atwood, Henry Somers, J. R. Hawley, G. W. Shelton, S. M. Gardner, and Joseph Tomlinson. The last three are acting at the present time.

At a church meeting held Feb. 13, 1846, George W. Shelton was appointed superintendent of the Sabbath school and was re-appointed yearly until 1854, in which year William B. Lewis was elected. In 1855 George W. Shelton was again chosen and held the office until April, 1858, when Truman Piper was elected. In April, 1859, Joseph Tomlinson was appointed and has held the office with the exception of one year up to the present time.

During vacancies in the pastorate the Rev. J. Wiley, D. D., Rev. Robert G. Williams and Rev. John Willard have occupied the pulpit as stated supplies.

In the early history of the church the music was vocal and instrumental. At one time the latter consisted of a bass-viol, two violins and a flute. In 1856 an organ displaced these instruments. In 1871 the pulpit was removed from the recess at the west end of the church and the organ transferred from the gallery to it, and a movable platform with a neat plain desk substituted for a pulpit, occupying a few feet in front of the former. With this change the gallery choir was abandoned and singing was congregational, led by a precentor, the organ being accompanied by a flute. In 1874 an orchestra was added and has continued to the present time, mostly without a precentor.

This church has been harmonious and prosperous, and now numbers 221 members.

KING HIRAM LODGE.

The King Hiram Lodge, No. 12, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to Brothers Charles Whittlesey and twenty-six others, Jan. 3, A. L., 5783, in the year of our Lord, 1783. The first communication was held at Derby Narrows, and the first lodge building was erected in 1791, of which the lodge was only part owner, the lower story being used for a school-room ; the upper one for the lodge. The corner stone of this building is all that remains (a sacred relic), on which is inscribed the following :

"THIS STONE WAS ERECTED
 to
 KING HIRAM LODGE, No. XII.,
 By SAMUEL B. MARSHALL in the year of light, 5797."
 "Breast to Breast
 Let Brotherly love continue."

This lodge received its present charter from the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, May 12, 1792. Its ancient records with many Masonic valuables were destroyed in the great fire at Birmingham Jan. 12, 1879, and like many other institutions has had its seasons of growth and depression, and received its full share of odium in the days when bitter invectives were hurled against all who dared to profess the name of Freemasonry, but in spite of all this the light of the order was kept burning upon its altar. Lodge meetings were held at the Narrows until 1828, when it was voted to hold them at Humphreysville.

In 1812 the lodge was called upon, and assisted in laying the corner stone of St. Paul's church, Huntington, an edifice still standing. Communications at that time were often held during the day, and sometimes a whole day was occupied in Masonic work. "The refreshments furnished at the lodge rooms were such as would shock our sense of propriety at the present day, for we read from the records that the steward be instructed to procure one gallon of rum or half a gallon of French brandy for the use of the craft. But if we consider that in those days it many times took large quantities of the ardent to celebrate a fashionable wedding or raise a meeting-house, it would not be unreasonable to suppose that a little would be required on the occasion of raising a brother to the sublime degree of Master Mason.

That custom however has long since been prohibited; ardent spirits of no kind being now permitted within the walls of the lodge room, and the practice of temperance is among the first duties taught in the lodge."⁸

In 1850 the furniture of the lodge was removed from Humphreysville to Birmingham where its communications have ever since been held. About this time the indiscriminate use of the

⁸John H. Barlow's Historical Sketch King Hiram.

blackball created internal dissensions and proved a dark day for King Hiram, for because of this its charter was arrested in September, 1854, by the Grand Master of the state, but afterwards, in May, 1857, it was restored, and the lodge since that has increased in energy and vigôr; numbering at present, 216 members, and attends to all regular Masonic work. It has nearly reached its centennial, and few lodges in the state are in a more flourishing condition. The present officers are: Clarke N. Rogers, W. M., Leonard Jacobs, S. W., Wm. T. Gilbert, J. W., Wm. H. Hull, treasurer, John H. Barlow, secretary, H. Stacy Whipple, S. D., George C. Moore, J. D.

VALLEY LODGE, NO. 14.

This is a benefit and benevolent association, organized March 4, 1870 and called the Knights of Pythias. It has a fund of about \$1,000, and a membership of seventy-five, and the order is in a prosperous condition. Present officers: D. A. Beeman, C. C., George Munson, V. C., A. Gould, P., H. Hertz, M. of E., W. S. Thomas, M. of F., George Johnson, K. of R. and S.

OUSATONIC LODGE, NO. 6, I. O. O. F.

On the 13th day of October, 1841, five brothers of the order resided in Derby, a territory in which there are now three flourishing lodges and two encampments. Their names were Sheldon Bassett, Robert Gates, Peter Phelps, Richard Evans and Robert R. Wood. These having received a dispensation from M. W. James B. Gilman, then Grand Master, met in a small, dingy room at Derby Narrows and were organized into the present lodge by P. G. M. Rev. Charles W. Bradley assisted by brothers from lodges Nos. 1, 4 and 5, located at New Haven and Bridgeport, the only lodges then existing in the western part of the state. At this time eight were initiated into the order, and thus, with an empty treasury, a little apartment without furniture for meetings, and a membership of thirteen, Ousatonic Lodge commenced its work. It was very prosperous up to 1853, when its members numbered 168 with a fund of \$2,000. At this time there were sixty-nine lodges in the state, with a membership of 5,000. From apathy and other causes the

number of lodges in the state in 1860 had dwindled to twenty, with only 1,600 members, but the Ousatonic Lodge with only sixty-eight of the faithful persevered in well doing against the disrepute into which Odd Fellowship had then fallen, and as a result of their labors, No. 6, I. O. O. F. has been resuscitated and now has a membership of 180 with a fund of over \$5,000.

In the great fire of Jan. 12, 1879, everything in the lodge room appertaining to the order was destroyed, including a select library of 600 volumes. Within the past year a spacious and most magnificent hall has been erected, richly furnished for the use of the order, and its free library is fast accumulating. It is not too much to say that this hall is one of the finest and and most tasty in the state.

The disbursements from the treasury since its organization for relief purposes have been a little short of \$15,000. The lodge has never been in a more flourishing condition than at present, numbering in its enrollment of members our enterprising and substantial citizens. Its present officers are: Charles E. Clark, N. G., Charles E. Bradley, V. G., Gould A. Shelton, M. D., S. P. G., John H. Barlow, secretary, Charles H. Coe, treasurer, W. V. Bowman, librarian, A. B. Ruggles, chaplain.

EXCELSIOR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 18.

This institution has been established some time but the fire of Jan. 12, 1879, destroyed all its effects. The present officers are: A. E. Burke, C. P., G. M. Wakelee, S. warden, Franklin Burton, high priest, Frank D. Jackson, treasurer, J. H. Barlow, scribe. The misfortunes which have overtaken the order have been overcome and it is now in a flourishing state.

THE PEQUOTS.

Many, many moons ago, on a beautiful summer day in August at Cold Spring on the banks of the Ousatonic this social, friendly, and harmonious organization had its birth. A great medicine man, Thomas A. Dutton, M. D., who had studied the history of the wild though friendly Pequots of Derby, found that many of their social qualities and harmless amusements were worthy of imitation by the white man, and acting upon this principle, imbibing the Indian's Cold Spring water,

and devouring some game of which he was so fond in olden time, and while around the festive board this medicine man called a council, addressing them in the native language of the tribe. Credentials were at once issued for membership and from that day to this, the Pequots have been known as a well organized and select council, which has a limited number of twenty-five active members and twelve honoraries.

The Pequots during the Indian summer of every year, rain or shine, visit their hunting grounds in quest of wild game, and the Great Spirit in the past has crowned their pastimes with abundant success. From their conquered game a royal feast or annual supper is prepared and enjoyed with invited guests, speeches, poems, songs, and the merry dance. They also have a masquerade ball at which the members appear in Indian costume ; also their clam-bakes at the sea side in imitation of their tribe.

Nor is this all ; the Pequots are a benevolent organization. They never quarrel among themselves, but help one another in sickness and in distress from accumulated funds, and do other acts of Christian kindness which entitle them to the name of the good brotherhood. The first grand sachem of the tribe was William C. Beecher ; the present grand sachem is Henry Whipple ; R. C. Gates, 2d sachem and scribe ; A. Beardsley, medicine man.

THE NOUS CLUB.

This is an institution in the borough composed of a limited number of literary gentlemen who meet at least once a week for readings, discussions, the presentation of essays, poems and other exercises for mental elevation. It has been in existence about ten years, and enrolls among its members those of our best citizens. An agreeable and interesting feature of the club is that the birthday of Robert Burns is yearly commemorated with invited guests, and supper, speeches, poems and other intellectual entertainments.

IRISH SOCIETIES.

There are several Irish societies in Birmingham ; the oldest being the Hibernian, established a quarter of a century ago,

and is benevolent in its object. Its officers are John Dockery, president, Timothy Gorman, vice president, Edward Mansfield, secretary, Thomas Sawyer, treasurer.

The St. Mary's Roman Catholic Total Abstinence society has been in existence about twelve years and numbers seventy members. Its officers are: George Beeman, president, John E. Dockery, vice president, John Corcoran, secretary, Thomas I. Reynolds, treasurer.

St. Vincent De Paul organization has been in existence some years and has disbursed many charities to the poor. It has sixty-four members, and during the past year has paid \$150 to the destitute in the town and \$100 to suffering Ireland. The officers are: John Dockery, president, Patrick Doghan, vice president, William Rowan, secretary, Thomas Cordon, treasurer.

The Young Men's Temperance Roman Catholic association has seventy-eight members and holds monthly meetings for mental improvement, and having a fund in its treasury. Its officers are: Joseph McDonald, president, Dennis Reiley, vice president, Thomas Malloy, secretary, James Sweeney, treasurer.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Mary's church was erected in 1845; the spacious lot being donated by Anson G. Phelps for the Catholic people of Birmingham. It was consecrated by Bishop O'Reilley, and since the first edifice was erected, large additions have been made, a tower built and furnished with the heaviest and finest toned bell in town. The priests connected with this church have been Fathers McDermont, Smith, O'Neal, James Lynch, Sheridan, P. J. O'Dwyer, John Lynch, Peter Kennedy; the curates; C. Duggett, Michael McCauley, James Gleason, P. McKenna, Wm. O'Brien and Thomas F. Shelley.

Of the priests only one is now living, Peter Kennedy, and of the curates only two, Gleason, and Shelley the present incumbent.

With this parish, in and out of town, are connected about two thousand and two hundred persons. Looking through the past history of this people we call to mind the Irish pioneers of Birmingham, John Phalan, Wm. Foley, John O'Connors and Matthew Kellady, who, on the 10th of September, 1833, were

landed at Derby dock from on board that old sloop *The Guide*. A son of Erin at that time was rather a curiosity to the denizens of the town.

Phalan and Conners in the quietude of old age, with honest and well-spent lives, still linger among us as Irish landmarks. Michael Stokes, Patrick Quinn, John Regan, Farrel Reilley and others soon followed the first, until their number was legion. Along the canal banks, through the workshops, at the dam, and around the private residences may be seen the handiwork of this foreign element. As the Irishman looks back and contrasts the rustic mud shanties of his fatherland with his present cosy dwelling or neat little cottage that he here enjoys, through temperate and industrious habits, he may love the shamrock, but he ought no less to love the country of his adoption. He may here say with the Irish poet :

“Tho’ poor the peasant’s hut, his feast tho’ small,
He sees his little lot, the lot of all;
Sees no contiguous palace rear its head
To shame the meanness of his humble shed.”

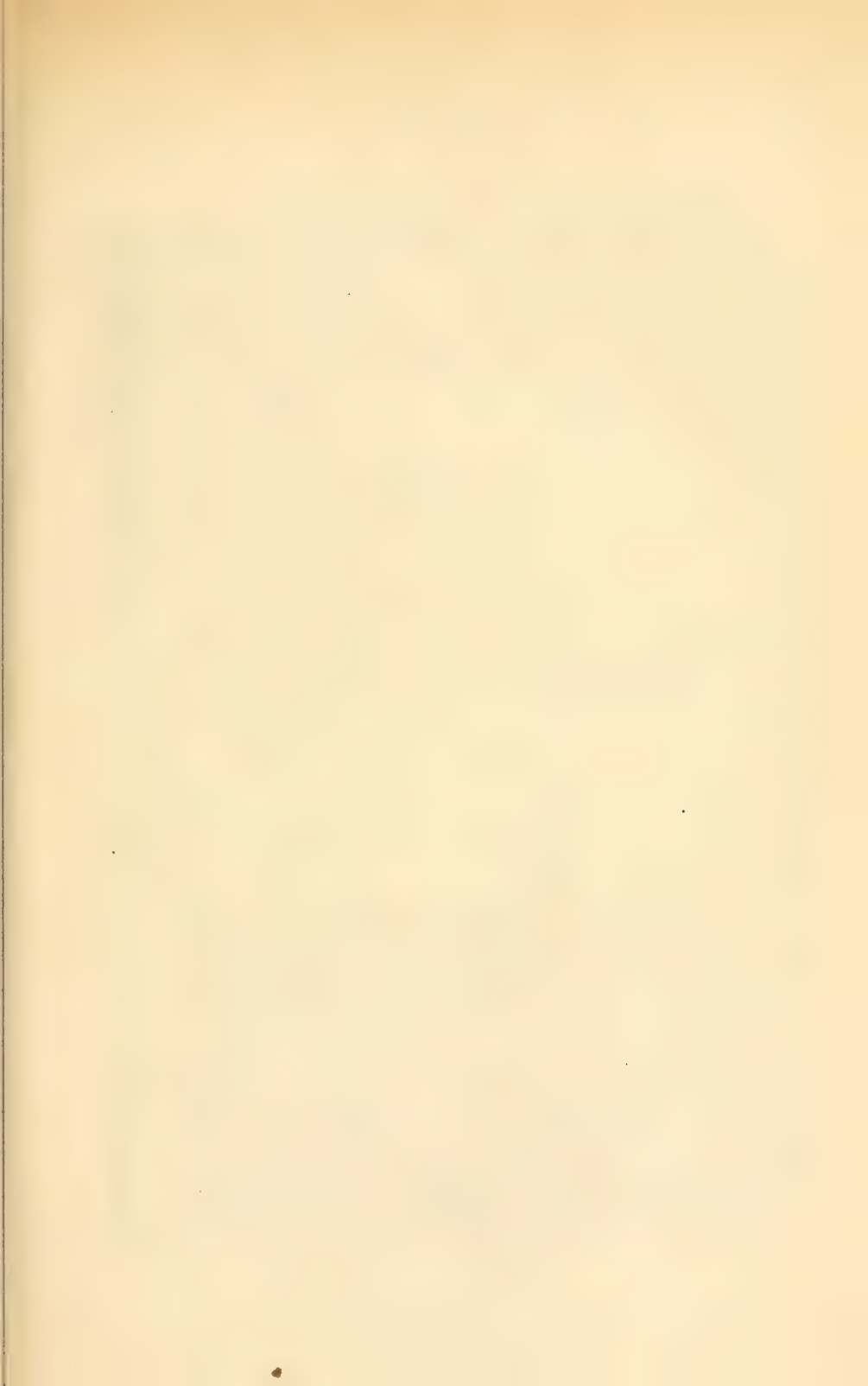
THE BOROUGH.

Birmingham, in territorial limits is small and the settlement and population very compact. In 1851 it was chartered as a borough and the following gentlemen have since then held and discharged the duties of the office of warden :

Thomas Wallace,	2 years.	Thomas Elmes,	1 year.
Abraham Hawkins,	3 “	William Hawkins,	1 “
John I. Howe,	1 year.	Sharon Bassett,	1 “
Henry Atwater,	3 years.	Henry Whipple,	5 years.
R. M. Bassett,	3 “	Ambrose Beardsley,	8 “
L. L. Loomer,	1 year.		

The borough has three well organized fire companies: The Hotchkiss hose company, No. 1; Storm company, No. 2; and the R. M. Bassett hook and ladder company.

In 1859 William B. Wooster and William E. Downes with laborious efforts obtained a charter for constructing the Birmingham water works, which being completed is proving to be a great blessing to the borough. The supply of water is abundant, with a fall of about two hundred feet; which not only accommodates the entire community, but is of incalculable value to the property owners in case of fire. The





PUBLIC SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM.

reservoir is located on Sentinel Hill, near the old Col. Daniel Holbrook place, now the property of Mr. U. H. Swift, but at first the home of Capt. Abel Holbrook, one of the early settlers. These works were constructed late in the summer of 1859 at a cost of \$26,000, and the outlay since has increased the sum to \$60,000. Prior to this public desideratum, the people were poorly supplied with water thrown into a small reservoir, from a force pump in the old grist-mill of Fitch Smith, one of the earliest enterprises of the place. This reservoir stood near the residence of Stephen N. Summers on Caroline street. The present officers of this company are : S. N. Summers, president, Col. David Torrance, secretary and treasurer, Chas. H. Nettleton, superintendent.

The principal streets of the borough are lighted with gas from the Derby gas company located in Shelton.

Within the limits of the borough there are 365 houses, twenty factories and forty-four stores, great and small ; the population being over 3,200. Many of the houses accommodate two or more families ; in some instances from eight to fifteen in a block, and many live over stores which are not included in the above estimate.

The municipal authorities have within the present year taken measures to carry into effect a thorough system of drainage by sewers, and when this is accomplished the village will stand, especially in a sanitary point of view, second to no city in New England.

The borough has four churches, Methodist, Episcopal, Congregational and Roman Catholic ; five clergymen, four lawyers, five resident physicians, three dentists, two banks, a post-office, two hotels, and a district school-house which is an ornament to the place. It was built in 1869, at a cost of about \$40,000, under the superintendency of Joseph Arnold, Royal M. Bassett and Father O'Dwyer. It is a noble structure ; of large dimensions, three stories high above the basement, built of brick, and ought to stand a thousand years.

The building has twelve separate divisions or apartments ; fourteen teachers ; the highest room being classical. The annual expense of running the institution, including interest on the debt, is about twelve thousand dollars.

The location of Birmingham is picturesque in every point of view ; even the rocky, wooded hill to the north-west being pleasant to the sight, and a beacon defense from the wind. The street opened but a few years since from a little above Edward N. Shelton's residence, along the brow of the hill to the Ansonia lower bridge, is surpassed for beauty of location by very

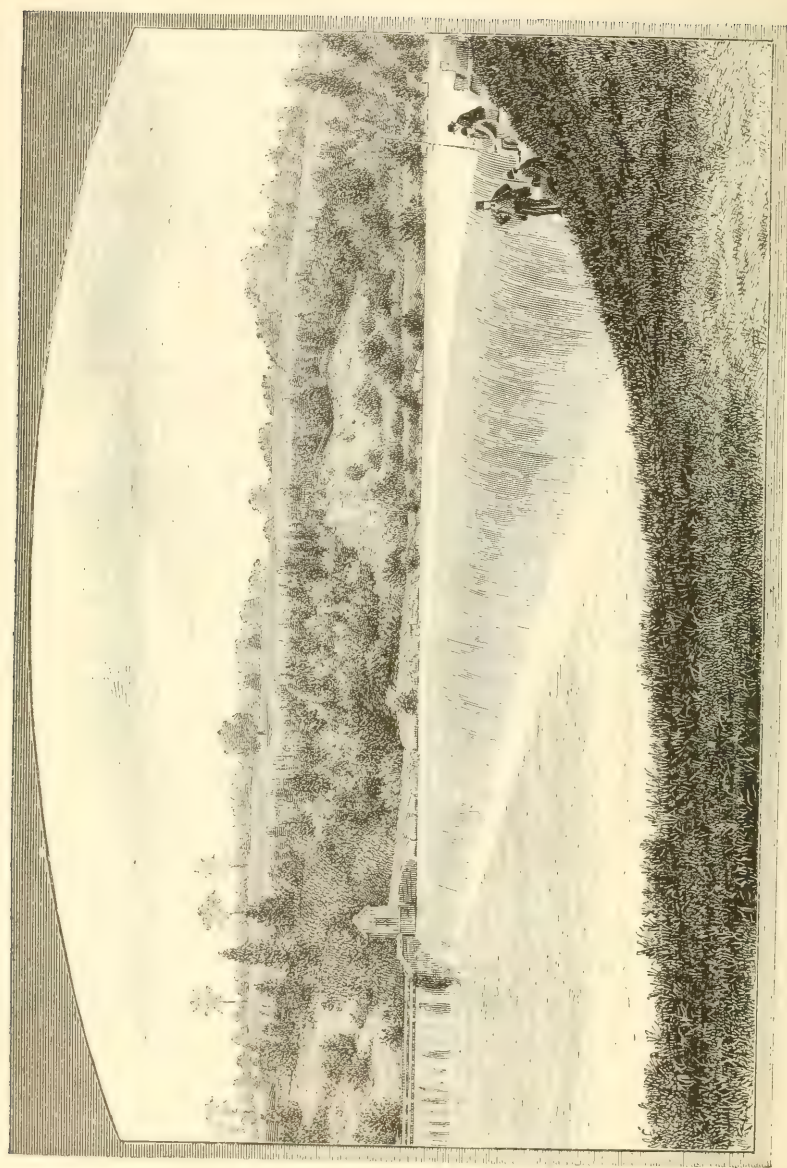


RESIDENCE OF GEORGE S. ARNOLD.

little inland scenery in New England. This street, called Atwater avenue, is being rapidly adorned with beautiful, palatial residences, surrounded by spacious, ornamented lawns ; beginning with that of Mr. Shelton, built of gray stone, and continu-

ing nearly to the bridge just mentioned, a distance of over a mile.

The accompanying illustration is but a sample of fifty or more residences, in the upper part of Birmingham and on this avenue, that indicate the newness and prosperity of the place. The eastern and southern view from all the residences on this avenue is very agreeable in the day-time or during the evening. The Naugatuck valley lies on the east, and above it rises old Sentinel Hill, covered on its brow with picturesque green fields a large portion of the year, and along its base extends one continuous village from the point of rocks at the Narrows, on the south, to the extremity of the old North End on Beaver brook, and joining this, extending northward and westward, in full view, is the new and flourishing borough of Ansonia. In the evening this whole region presents the enchanting scene of one grand amphitheatre more than three miles in length and nearly two in breadth, illuminated by hundreds of street lamps and lights from the windows of the dwellings, to such an extent that, in the darkest evening, the whole panorama in its various parts is visible to the beholder. Such a sight as this, probably, the early fathers did not dream of when they stood on Sentinel Hill and saw only one dozen lights in all this region. Passing to the west side of Birmingham, on the high point in the cemetery, the view overlooking the village of Shelton, on the Ousatonic, although not as extensive, is like unto that on the east side, augmented by the beautiful Ousatonic Lake, and the sound of the water rolling over the great dam.



OUSATONIC DAM.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE DAM AND SHELTON.



THE OUSATONIC WATER COMPANY AT BIRMINGHAM was organized in December, 1866, with a cash capital of \$322,500, having as its object the building of a dam across the Ousatonic river.

On the 10th of October, 1870, the completion of the work was honored by a grand celebration, consisting of an imposing procession, music by the Birmingham brass band, speeches by distinguished personages, and the gathering of a vast concourse of people.

The day opened cloudy, and seemed unfavorable for the fulfillment of the expectations of the occasion, but before noon the clouds were all dispersed, and, with the exception of high winds, the weather was every way delightful.

A little after noon the Russell Rifles, Capt. Naramore commanding, together with members of Kellogg Post, No. 26, Grand Army of the Republic, began to gather in the streets and soon after assembled in the public park with a section of battery, preparatory to marching over to Derby to receive Governor English and staff, Mayor Lewis of New Haven, and other distinguished guests.

Between one and two o'clock, these gentlemen were met, and escorted to the Perkins hotel, Birmingham, where they dined; the battery on the park thundering its jubilee and welcome; after which a procession was formed in the following order: Capt. A. E. Beardsley, grand marshal of the day, with Messrs. Abijah Gilbert, Henry Blackman, William Beecher, Dr. Pinney and Son, S. H. Brush and George T. Bushnell, mounted as assistants; Birmingham brass band; Russell Rifles, with battery; Governor English and staff; Mayor Lewis of New Haven; General Kellogg, Paymaster Charnley of New Haven and others; president and directors of the Ousatonic Water Company; children of the public schools, followed by an immense train of carriages and a multitude of people, closing up with

the faithful working oxen of the company with trucks and carts : the whole cavalcade and procession exceeding a mile in length.

Reaching the vicinity of the dam, the great multitude gathered on the eastern shore around a large platform, on which were seated the speakers and invited guests of the day ; and the great multitude listened with much interest for two hours or more to the speeches, interspersed with music by the Birmingham band, manifesting, thereby, their high appreciation of the triumph of the great undertaking, the making of an immense water power by damming the Ousatonic river.

The president of the day, after a few introductory remarks, introduced the speakers, and directed the services of the occasion.

SPEECH OF JUDGE GEORGE H. PECK, PRESIDENT OF THE DAY.

Fellow Citizens : Those of us who have watched from day to day, from week to week, and from year to year, the progress of this great work until its final completion, have thought it fitting to turn aside from our usual occupations and close our places of business, and show by this appropriate demonstration that we consider this the completion of a work of no ordinary character. The committee having the matter in charge have to submit to you the following order of exercises :

SPEECH OF DOCTOR A. BEARDSLEY.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen : We have met to celebrate a great event. I am glad to see so large an assemblage on an occasion so interesting and important to this whole community. In common with a sentiment which I hope prevails in the breast of every one here, and in behalf of the citizens of Derby and Huntington, I heartily congratulate the pioneers, projectors, stockholders and builders of this dam, on the completion, thus far, of this grand and most magnificent enterprise. Thirty years ago the project of making the waters of the Ousatonic available for manufacturing purposes was discussed in this community, by capitalists of that day ; a survey up and down this river was made, a charter obtained and other preliminaries arranged ; but for want of sufficient encouragement that project failed, and it has remained for the zeal, the energy, and the indomitable perseverance of a Shelton and his companions, to carry forward and consummate a work, which now guarantees to this locality a water power scarcely equaled in the whole

country. Where can you find another structure of such magnitude, pushing back such a stream, forming a lake so beautiful, environed with such charming scenery, and built as this has been, in tide water, and near the head of navigation? Certainly not in Connecticut, and scarcely in all New England.

We ought to be more than thankful that we have had men in our midst of sufficient nerve, pluck and financial ability to prosecute this herculean task to a successful termination. This structure, now more than three years in the Potter's hands, has been built under great discouragements, but you see we have at last an earthen vessel "made to honor," capable of holding more water than that which turns the factory wheels of the famous "Spindle City" of the old Bay State.

I said this dam had been built under great embarrassments. No one can know the anxious days and sleepless nights of the men who have had the matter in charge, except those who have passed through the experience. It is easier to croak and find fault than to go forward, take the responsibility, and make things come out all right. Great enterprises always have their difficulties. Diversities of opinion will prevail, mistakes happen, but final success will eventually silence all doubt and harmonize discordant feelings. Many have predicted this undertaking a failure from the start. Why, I remember, about the time the books were opened for subscriptions, a worthy gentleman, and one whose opinions I have generally received as law and gospel on most subjects, said to me: "Why Doctor, the boy isn't born who will live long enough to see the Ousatonic dammed." I can tell my friend if he is here to-day, that a good many boys have been born in Derby since that prediction, and some of them, I am glad to say, have already opened their eyes upon this structure. The granite, timber and cement have been fashioned and consolidated into graceful form, and we hope to see this solid wall of masonry standing for years to come in grateful memory of Shelton, Potter, Wooster, Plumb, Howe, Smith, and many others, even to every toiling Irishman who has been instrumental in completing the work which has called us together to-day.

Let us then rejoice on this occasion, and not only wish the stockholders abundant success, but a rich reward for their investment. We owe them a debt of gratitude for their untiring efforts, paralyzed as they have been, from time to time, by perils in the water as well as perils among the people. For the success of this work, thus far, we are under greater and more lasting obligations to the president of the company, Mr. Edward N. Shelton, I was about to say, than all others combined. He has not only largely invested his fortune here, but for more than three years, day and night, this "dam of dams" has hung like an in-

cubus on his mind, but with an iron will and devotedness of purpose, with an eye single to success he has braved every obstacle in his way, and without *his* exertions this water power might have remained idle for ages and we not have been here to-day rejoicing. The building of this dam will form a new era in the history of old Derby and Huntington. I do not expect to live to see the results expected, but there are those within the sound of my voice, who may yet see in reality what I see in imagination, the rising glory of the city which is to line these shores and cover these hill-sides as the "waters cover the sea."

Factories, mansions and temples of worship, neat little cottages, beautiful parks, verdant lawns and spacious avenues, teeming with a population of life and activity, will rise up here and in the glow of prosperity, and through the dignity of all the varied occupations of industry make this place take her stand among the first manufacturing cities of New England. Already the signs of the times are working in our favor. Why, you see we have here to-day, for encouragement, our worthy governor and staff, his Honor Mayor Lewis, General Kellogg and other distinguished gentlemen, and we expect railroads from every point of the compass aided by liberal state legislation will centre here, and when our congressmen shall have removed the clogs of navigation, and this dam shall have proved immovable against the fury of ice and water floods, then who shall doubt, who shall deny that in this vicinity and to this spot in the future,

"The Star of Empire shall take its way!"

Standing near this monument of Yankee enterprise and looking back through the past, how striking is the contrast to-day in comparison with two hundred years ago! Then Derby contained a population of only eleven small families of British stock; Huntington "beautifully less," while these surroundings were a mere howling wilderness, lined with winding footways, along which the savage man and more savage beast traveled alike in single file; birds here built their nests in the forests, unmolested by roguish boys, while the cunning fox dug his hole in yonder hill unscared. Sturdy oaks and taller pinēs hung in deep shadows over the margins of this ancient Pootatuck, which for centuries had rolled its waters unchecked in silent majesty down to their ocean bed. "Here lived and loved another race of beings." Yonder mound of mother earth, which now links the savage with the civilized was once an Indian fort, in front of which no white man dared show his face. The "Poor Indian," monarch of all he surveyed, brought to his wigwams here and there the fruits of his daily hunt, smoked his pipe in peace, and sailed up and down this river, not in the *Monitor* nor

the *Dunderburg*, but in his little bark canoe. Such was this spot in its primitive loveliness, stamped as it were from the first dawn of creation, but wild and uncultivated as it was, still it was the paradise of Indians :

“Over whose graves the reckless ploughshare driven,
Has scattered their ashes to the winds of heaven.”

Tradition tells us that in later times just below where we stand, our good forefathers once erected a vast store-house, where cargoes of sugar and not a little good rum were brought from the West Indies, dumped and stowed away to cheat the colonial government, just as some of our pious rascals nowadays cheat the federal government out of its lawful revenue. Hence this place was given the savory name of “Sugar street.” It is well that they did not call it “Rum street.” But how changed ! It has lost its historical significance in the slow but sure march of civilization. The same river rolls at our feet, but changed in its course as it now is, may its waters in the noisy hum of factory wheels, yet roll down streams of plenty to this people, and to generations that shall come. Once more, let us rejoice in the completion of an undertaking which unfolds to our view a brighter, more hopeful, more prosperous future. May the blessings of heaven rest upon the enterprise ; and when the dwellers upon the east and upon the west in after years shall from day to day, go to their evening repose lulled by the roaring music of this little Niagara, may they, in gratitude, never forget the authors and finishers of the Ousatonic dam.

SPEECH OF EDWARD N. SHELTON, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY.

I must make my grateful acknowledgments for the manner in which the doctor has alluded to the directors of the Water Company. They have labored incessantly for more than four years, and the result is before you and will speak in more impressive language than anything that I can say. As to the eulogy pronounced on myself it does not become me to speak, but I will leave it to the citizens to say how well it is merited. Few persons that have not been engaged in a similar enterprise can appreciate the amount of labor necessary to bring a work of this magnitude to completion, to say nothing of the annoyances and interruptions always attending it. And perhaps a brief statement of the origin and progress of the enterprise may not be out of place at this time.

The question of damming the Ousatonic river for manufacturing purposes was first agitated in 1838 ; and in 1839 application was made to the Legislature of this state for a charter, or rather the revival of a charter that was granted in 1822, for a canal from Derby or Huntington to New Milford, for purposes of navigation, and which had expired

by its own limitation. The requisite legislation was obtained, but as the shad interest was so important, and science had not then discovered that fish like individuals could climb ladders and go over dams, the company were not permitted to build a high dam like the one completed, but a low dam, with a tumbling rapid over it for the shad. This required the location of the dam near Zoar bridge and the water to be brought down in a canal to the present location or below. The surveys made at that time made the expense so great that it was abandoned, and most of the men who were engaged in the enterprise at that time have gone and but few remain to be with us to-day.

The enterprise was then allowed to sleep more than twenty years, and many supposed it would rest forever. But in 1863 a few individuals, looking upon it as of much importance to this vicinity, concluded to make another effort. To make it an object to enlist the necessary capital, the real estate must be secured, which was obtained after much labor and many embarrassments. Application was made to the Legislature in 1864 for permission to dam the river. Here we were met by parties from New Milford and other places by a strong opposition on account of the shad fisheries. A delegation was sent to Maine to investigate the fish weirs in operation in that state. So satisfied were they of the success of the weirs that they engaged a gentleman who had had considerable experience, to come with them to New Haven and bring a model of a weir, and they were successful in convincing the committee of the Legislature of the practicability of passing the shad over the dam, and thereby obtained a report in their favor, and thus secured the legislative enactment, and we trust we shall be equally successful in demonstrating to our New Milford friends the coming spring that shad will go over dams on properly constructed weirs. The weir now being built will be the first in the state.

An effort was made in 1864 to raise the necessary capital and failed. After the close of the war, in 1865, the revival of manufacturing by the great demand for all classes of goods revived the hopes of the friends of the enterprise. Another effort was made in 1866 with better results and the company was organized in the autumn of that year, since which time the work has been progressing, embarrassed and retarded by frequent freshets. In 1869 the dam was nearly completed, when by the great freshet of October 4, owing to the manner in which the work was left, a portion of the dam was swept away, being near one quarter of the work. We were disheartened but not discouraged, and now presume the work to be completed and able to resist the roaring torrents of the Ousatic, as we put perfect confidence in its stability. It is also proper to mention in this connection, that most of the capital for this

great work was raised in our vicinity, an instance of the great public enterprise of its citizens.

But, gentlemen, although the dam is completed our task is but half finished. That sheet of water, as beautiful as it is, is of no particular value to this community until it is made to turn the wheels and drive the machinery, guided by skillful hands, to be made productive, and every citizen should feel that he has an interest in the enterprise, for if it prospers the whole community will prosper, and if it is allowed to languish the community will be affected by it. As the dam has become a fixed thing, all discussion whether it is located in the right place, or built in the best manner, or of the best and most approved materials, should cease, and everything should be done to give confidence and thereby secure success by attracting capital and labor to it, and we shall then soon see these hills covered with residences and the whole valley teeming with prosperity.

POEM BY JOHN W. STORRS, ESQ.

O fair and smiling stream that flows
 So sweetly, grandly on,
 Beneath the slanting, genial rays
 Of mild October's sun;
 We come to-day a festal throng,
 To give thee joyous hail,
 And crown thee in our speech and song
 The monarch of the vale.

To-day the bow of promise spans
 The crystal waters o'er,
 While Hope with radiant visage stands
 Upon thy shining shore;
 And with her prescient finger points
 To history's glowing page,
 Where foremost stands thy name among
 The blessings of the age.

Fair Ousatonic! Round thy banks
 Full many a mem'ry clings,
 Of tree and crag and eddying nook—
 Those old familiar things.
 There's not a rock upon thy banks,
 No pebble on thy shore,
 That has not some sweet tale to tell
 Of good old days of yore.

Lo! yonder cliff with frowning front
 Reveals a granite page,
 Whereon is writ in mystic lines
 Of that primeval age,

When, from earth's groaning centre came—
By fierce volcanic shock—
'Mid sulph'rous fumes and burning flame,
The boiling, bubbling rock.

On old Fort Hill, athwart the stream,
Methinks an hundred braves
Awake to anger as the spade
Of progress strikes their graves;
And forth they come upon the trail—
The war whoop sounds again,
And burning cabins tell the tale
Of vengeance on the plain.

Nay, 'twas a dream! Through fairer fields
To-day thy waters flow,
Nor molten rock, nor forest child
The present age can know;
Forever hence 'mong peaceful scenes
Thy onward waters press,
While busy progress bendeth down
Thy white lipped waves to kiss.

Upon thy fair and sunny slopes,
Luxurious homes of ease
Raise their proud forms, while wealth and art
Join hand in hand to please.
Around your rustic cottage door
The laborer tills the soil,
And finds in love—'tis all he asks—
Sweet recompense for toil.

Behold the future bringeth now
A vision to the eye!
A city, lofty spired and domed,
Looms up against the sky;
Its serried walls of brick and stone
Wind upward from the shore,
Where men may come, whence men may go,
Till time shall be no more,
With restless hearts, to chafe and beat
Against life's prison walls,
Or sport the hour of pleasure sweet
Among its palace halls.

And hark! Along the winding shore
An hundred giant mills,
With hammer clack, and screaming gong,
Re-echo to the hills,
While forge and wheel and glowing steel
Take up the glad refrain,
And sing the song of toil redeemed
From manacle and chain.

Oh, glorious thought that breaks upon
 The spirit of the age,
 Which lights and cheers the present and
 Illumes the future page :
 That tells of those millennial days
 Which e'en may now begin,
 When common aims and common ends,
 Make all mankind akin.

When generous wealth, forgetting self,
 Shall come with lavish hand
 To spread broadcast for public good
 Its influence through the land,
 To build its giant walls of rock
 The mountain streams to span,
 To stay their rushing tides and tame
 Their energies for man ;
 Who dies that other men may live
 The world hath crowned with bays,
 Who sows that other men may reap
 Shall surely wear the praise.

O generous men ! heroes of peace
 Whose courage never failed,
 When timid hearts beat faint and low
 And croaking tongues assailed ;
 This lesson let us learn from thee,
 That not life's sunny side
 Shall give us strength ; that greatness comes
 From battling with the tide.

SPEECH OF JAMES E. ENGLISH, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

Fellow Citizens of Birmingham : While it was not my fortune to have been born in the Naugatuck valley, it was my good fortune to be born in the good old state of Connecticut, and to have spent my life within her borders. As a citizen of Connecticut, I have always felt a deep interest in every thing that was calculated to promote the best interests of both the people and the state.

Geographically speaking we are confined within very small limits. Our ancient fathers were for the most part farmers, and at best obtained but scanty reward for their labor. We have a hard and unyielding soil, which submits reluctantly to the hand of toil and gives but grudgingly of its rewards to industry.

The agricultural production of the state is but a small portion of our consumption ; in fact there are not four months' food in Connecticut to-day. Stop the importation of food and our people would have to leave the state or die of starvation within that period. Hence the

necessity for a diversity of pursuits. Early in the eighteenth century there was but a single fulling mill in the state ; this manufactured what is called fullod, but undressed cloth.

Col. Humphreys commenced the manufacture of fine cloth in this valley early in the present century. So celebrated had become his cloth, that in November, 1808, Thomas Jefferson, then president of the United States, desirous of appearing at the White House on New Year's day, with a suit of clothes of American manufacture, sent the collector of customs at New Haven the following order : " Home-spun is become the spirit of the times. I think it an useful one, and therefore that it is a duty to encourage it by example. The best fine cloth made in the United States, I am told is at the manufactory of Col. Humphreys. Send enough for a suit." From that early beginning to the present time manufacturing in your valley has been increasing, until to-day it ranks as one of the most extensive manufacturing districts in the state.

In this whole dam, with its gates and canals, you have a work of which you may well be proud. It is a monument to your foresight, skill and liberality. We celebrate its completion to-day, and all rejoice that we are permitted to be here and witness the water as it flows over this grand structure. It is a beautiful sight. You that have erected, at so much cost, this power, need not be told by me how to utilize it. A liberal man deviseth liberal things. This work is but an evidence of your great liberality. I doubt not you will extend to those who may seek to use your power the same liberality you have expended in erecting your privilege.

When this power comes to be used, as it will, to its full capacity, then your village will reap all the benefit which must come from a work of so great a magnitude. Nor will the benefit be confined to your town, as every town and county in the state will be benefited by it.

SPEECH OF HON. S. W. KELLOGG.

It is no ordinary event that has brought this vast assembly together. It is the happy consummation of an enterprise, rare in its magnitude and rare in the difficulties that have been surmounted, which has called out every household in this community, has closed their shops and factories, and poured forth their whole industrious population on this auspicious occasion, as if it were a day of jubilee. It is right, eminently right, to celebrate such an event. It is right for the whole people to come together, to do honor to the energy and the enterprise of the men who planted and carried forward this great work, in spite of disaster and unexpected obstacles, to its glorious completion. I well

remember the history of the legislation of 1864 by which the charter of this company was obtained, which has been so well related by Mr. Shelton in his speech ; and it is to his individual energy and perseverance that you are so much indebted for this great work. Mr. Shelton and other leading citizens of your place came to the Legislature that year with a petition for a charter ; and I was associated with John S. Beach, Esq., as counsel in the matter, and the case was heard before the committee. The petitioners came before the committee with their evidence ; and the case was so strong, that it seemed as if there could be no objection to the granting of a charter for so beneficent an enterprise, but all at once we heard the shrill cry of "Shad ! shad !" echoing down the river from the lips of some representatives of towns above you, interested in their up-river shad fisheries. They thought they could defeat the petition with this cry, too ; for you know it is the popular impression, that, with a Connecticut Legislature, there is not in the whole field of logic or in the wide range of legislative debate, so potent and controlling an argument as "shad !" But the men who had charge of the petition ; Messrs. Shelton, Downs and others, were not to be defeated in that way, and one of them, Mr. William E. Downes, went at once to Maine and brought back with him an expert in the building of dams on the rivers in that state. They then produced before the committee a model of a fish weir, such as had been used in the construction of their dams in Maine, and it was made so plain that the fish could go above the dam by means of this weir, that the committee were satisfied they could grant the charter and preserve their respect for the right of the shad and the shad-eaters at the same time. I am not very certain what the shad will do about it now. And although opposition did not cease, the charter was granted, and we knew then that the fulfillment of this great enterprise would come.

The war was then being prosecuted to its final grand struggle ; it was the last year of the war, and the whole resources of the country, money as well as men, were demanded to sustain the government in its efforts to preserve its existence. It was impossible at such a time to raise the necessary capital for so great a work. When the war was at an end, we watched with interest the progress of the enterprise and were glad when its success was assured. And when one year ago this month, the floods had broken up our railroad and interrupted our communication with each other, and we learned that the same destructive storm had swept away the work of years of anxiety and toil, I did not meet with a single man among all the business men of Waterbury, who did not speak of it with sadness and with sympathy for you in your great calamity. But though the work of weary years was gone, disas-

ter and loss could not stay the enterprise in such hands as yours ; its fulfillment has come and before us is the grand result which you are here to-day to celebrate.

Our good state of Connecticut must depend upon manufactures, more than any one interest, for its increase in wealth and prosperity. Our worthy governor has just told you, in his speech, that Connecticut was very early a manufacturing state, and was among the first to establish certain branches of manufacturing industry. While we are proud of the history of our state for this and many other reasons, we must admit, I think, that the manufactures of the state were comparatively a small interest, until within the last thirty years. I think my friend Plumb and some others I see before me remember well that in the Naugatuck valley thirty years ago, the manufacturing establishments were upon a very small scale compared with those of the present day. The increase in this time has been wonderful—thanks to the energy of men like him and others here.

Some have claimed that the day of increase in the manufacturing interests and prosperity of New England has gone by, and that other sections of the country are fast supplanting her in this respect. I know that the manufacturing interest has largely increased in the West the last few years. But while some branches of industry may seem to have declined, let us see if the manufactures of New England, as a whole, have not rapidly increased during these years. By statistics taken during the last year, it was found that in 1869 there were, in New England alone, four thousand and one hundred factories, whose annual production of goods would average one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for each factory. One-half of these had been established since the beginning of 1863, and one-fourth since the beginning of 1866. And the whole annual production of these establishments is more than six hundred millions of dollars, more than enough in four years to pay our whole national debt, and this in New England alone. Tell me not, then, that the manufacturing interest of New England is declining, and that the day of its rapid increase is gone. At the same time, many branches of manufactures have been established in the Western states and in other sections of the country ; and there are to-day over six hundred woolen mills west of the Alleghanies, more than half of which have been established within the last five years. Thank God, there is room enough in this broad land for them all ; and there is room enough in the rapid development of the resources of the country for new and more extensive establishments of the manufacturing interest of the country.

The great work in whose presence we stand is the combined result

of capital and labor. Capital employed as this has been is devoted to the interests of labor. Upon labor it bestows its blessings and benefits. Their interests are the same and they go hand in hand. How many families have had their daily wants supplied, and the rewards of toil freely bestowed upon them, in the progress of this work ; and how many more there will be, we trust will be seen in the near future, when the mills shall line both banks of the river below ! Give labor its full reward ; but the men who have planned and carried forward this great work, through discouragement and disaster, have had the hardest of the labor. Unto each be their full share of the merit of its completion, and how soon in this land the energetic and industrious laborer may become the capitalist. There are to-day, upon the banks of a single branch of the Naugatuck, in Waterbury—the Mad river—five large manufacturing establishments, that employ daily from 1,200 to 1,400 hands, and furnish the means of support and the comforts of life to more than three times that number of population. And yet the generation has not entirely passed away since the men who built these establishments might be found, from morning until night, in their little one-story shops where their rolling mills and four-story factories now stand, with their coats off and their shirt sleeves rolled up, and with their own sturdy toil laying the foundations of their own future wealth and prosperity. So has it been here, and so has it been with others who have won the success they deserved. We trust you will gather a full reward for the energy and toil that have brought this great work to a successful completion. May the results of the increase and prosperity of your community far outrun your most sanguine expectation. May the year soon come when both sides of your river shall be lined with factories, and the ringing of hammers and the rattle of machinery shall resound from bank to bank, and these beautiful hillsides and summits shall be covered with houses, the houses and homes of the people. And may the good God in his mercy, who gathereth the waters and bindeth the floods from overflowing, preserve you from any disaster or destructive freshet to sweep away the work of your hands.

THE DAM.

The Ousatonik is one of the largest rivers in New England, having a much greater volume of water than the Blackstone, Quinebaug, Chicopee, Shetucket or Willimantic, all bordered by flourishing manufacturing towns, and but little less than the Merrimac, which drives the countless spindles of Lowell. The Ousatonik takes its rise among the hills of Berkshire county,

Massachusetts, more than one hundred miles above the head of tide water at Birmingham, and empties into Long Island Sound near Bridgeport. It drains about two thousand square miles of territory and receives numerous tributaries, some of which are rivers of considerable magnitude, such as Still river, Pomperaug and Shepaug. These affluents usually commence their course at the outlet of large lakes which serve as natural reservoirs, equalizing the flow of water, and insuring an unfailing supply at all seasons of the year. The minimum average flow of water during the lowest stages is estimated at not less than five hundred cubic feet per second, which is equivalent to twenty-five hundred horse power for twelve hours per day.

Aside from the abundance of water which the Ousatonic affords, the fact that it was the last available large water power in close proximity to navigable tide water along the whole New England coast would seem to have been sufficient inducement for its speedy utilization, but it was only recently that its incomparable advantages appear to have been fully recognized.

The dam is located at the head of navigation on the Ousatonic river, only seventy miles by rail from the city of New York. It consists of solid masonry twenty-two feet in height, constructed in the most approved and substantial manner across the Ousatonic, a distance of six hundred and thirty-seven feet. The great extent of country drained by this river, together with the immense reservoir above the dam five miles in length, ensures a permanent supply of water equal to twenty-five hundred horse power twelve hours a day. Mr. Henry T. Potter was the engineer and superintendent of this great work, which occupied nearly three years in its construction and in rebuilding a portion which was torn away by a flood when the enterprise was near its completion. The work began on the eastern side late in the spring of 1867. The first year a considerable portion of the eastern abutment was built, and a portion of the dam proper was run across to an island near the middle of the river. The next year this portion was completed, a bed and apron were put in place for about one hundred feet in the middle of the river, and another section of the dam was pushed westward about half-way across the remaining portion of the river. Here began a contest between human skill and the powers of nature,

and after a struggle of no small magnitude, nature conquered and the work rested during the winter. In the spring of 1869 it was taken up vigorously again, the dam was constructed to the western shore ; then the workmen returned to the middle gap in the river, and had very nearly brought it to perfection when a heavy flood came, drove the workmen away, tore out about two hundred feet of the structure to its foundations, and rolled it down the stream.

In the spring of 1870 the work was again taken up, when the whole central gap was closed up by a solid wall and the whole dam stood in its place, a magnificent work of art. On Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 5, at three o'clock and ten seconds, the final cap stone was lifted to its position.

The engineer, Mr. H. T. Potter, received most hearty commendation and praise. He was a man of no specious pretense, yet very able ; patient as most men, often more so ; seeing at a glance what he could do, and always did what he promised ; many times under censure, and yet he went on his way steadily, pushing to the end, beating back one and another difficulty, until finally the work under his hands grew to its final completion, a monument to his engineering skill.

The length of the construction, compassing the curve of fifty feet in crossing the river, is six hundred and thirty-seven feet, to which must be added one hundred and seventy-five feet in length in both abutments, making eight hundred feet of solid masonry. The abutments are twenty feet at the base, eight feet at the top and from twenty-five to thirty-two feet in height ; the whole length of the masonry being capped with granite blocks from Maine. At the base of the dam juts an apron twenty-four feet in width of southern pine logs one foot square, resting upon and fastened to some two feet more of timber and masonry. The abutments at each end are thirty-seven feet high, each pierced by three eight feet square gate-ways, through which the water passes into the canals constructed on each side of the river. There is a lock constructed on the western canal ; also a weir or fish race through which an occasional June shad with a sprinkling of youthful lamprey eels are allowed to go up for the special benefit of the up country people.

The whole structure consists of blocks of rock laid in water

cement, all done by first-class labor under rigid directions ; and so perfect is the masonry over which the water pours, that the surface of the sheet of water the entire length of the dam is as unbroken and smooth as if it were but a foot in length. The effect of the fall of such a body of water is as if the earth were trembling, rather than a great sound in the air, although science tells us it is in the air. This trembling has been observed many times in the upper or western part of the city of New Haven, a distance in a direct line of over eight miles.

While the whole community have cheered on this work and rendered its aid in many ways, it is nevertheless due, to mention in a distinctive form the men who have been prominent in securing the construction and completion of this enterprise.

Edward N. Shelton,
Edwin Wooster,
John I. Howe,
A. H. Alling,
C. B. Alling,
David W. Plumb,

William E. Downes,
Thomas Elmes,
Royal M. Bassett,
Robert May,
Thomas Burlock.

SHELTON.

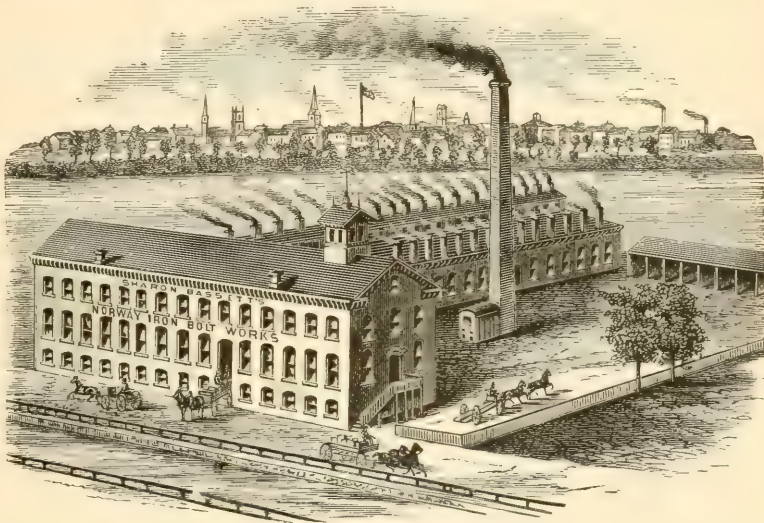
This new and growing village, named after one of its pioneers, Edward N. Shelton, is located directly opposite Birmingham, across the Ousatonic in the town of Huntington. Its landscape rises gradually westward from the river over half a mile, reaching an elevation of two hundred and fifty feet facing the Orient sun, overlooking the Ousatonic and commanding a fine view of the charming and diversified scenery of Derby. The stranger is delighted with its natural and picturesque surroundings, and probably few localities in New England afford a more desirable site for a healthy and beautiful city. Since the completion of the Ousatonic dam in 1870 Shelton has grown rapidly and now numbers one hundred and seventy-five dwelling houses, many of which are spacious single residences, illustrating the present day architecture as finely as any village in the country. "Adam's block" on Howe street is a good illustration of that style of combination of less expensive residences.

Shelton has now in operation twelve manufacturing establishments, all built of brick except the stone factory, and which afford opportunity for the employment in the aggregate of about

one thousand hands. Nelson H. Downs built the first factory, which is now occupied by J. W. Birdseye & Company, under the name of the Birmingham Corset Company, where they conduct an extensive business, employing about 225 operatives.

Sharon Bassett's extensive carriage bolt factory was completed in 1872; employs at present about sixty hands; the monthly pay roll amounting to \$2,000, and the yearly products to one hundred thousand dollars.

The stone factory, now occupied by E. C. Maltby & Son, manufacturers of spoons, forks and Maltby's dessicated cocoa-nut,



NORWAY IRON BOLT WORKS.

was one of the early buildings of the village. This firm employs about 80 hands. The factory was built by Edwin Wooster in 1872, he being one of the directors in the Ousatic Water Company, and labored industriously and was highly instrumental in obtaining subscriptions to the stock, overcoming prejudices against the undertaking, and was very efficient in forwarding the dam to completion, but the enterprise proved to be a sad misfortune to him. In 1873, while at work about the dam, he suffered the calamity of fracturing his thigh, which made him a cripple for life. On the 20th of April, 1876, he, in company with Frank Hayes and Patrick Cronan on board the *Dunderburg* laden with

wood, was engineering the boat down the river about eight o'clock in a dark night, the water in the river being above its usual height, when, being deceived by an unusual light below, instead of entering the canal lock as he intended the boat went on the dam and all went over it. Wooster's last expression while going over was, "God save us all!" Cronan either floated or swam to the western shore near Wilkinson's paper mill, while Hayes was rescued from the artificial island just below the dam, both men being nearly exhausted. Wooster was a good swimmer, but he was lost. His relative, Col. Wm. B. Wooster, spared neither pains nor expense to find the body; experienced divers being employed with others for several days but without success. On the 5th of May following, Bradley Crofut and others, while fishing, discovered his body standing nearly erect in the river opposite the old Thompson place just below the point of rocks.

Mr. Wooster was a native of Oxford and was connected in mercantile and manufacturing enterprises more than ten years. He was also for a long time deputy sheriff, and was a busy and enterprising man in his relations to society. He was sixty years of age, and his accidental death was deeply lamented and spread universal gloom over the community.

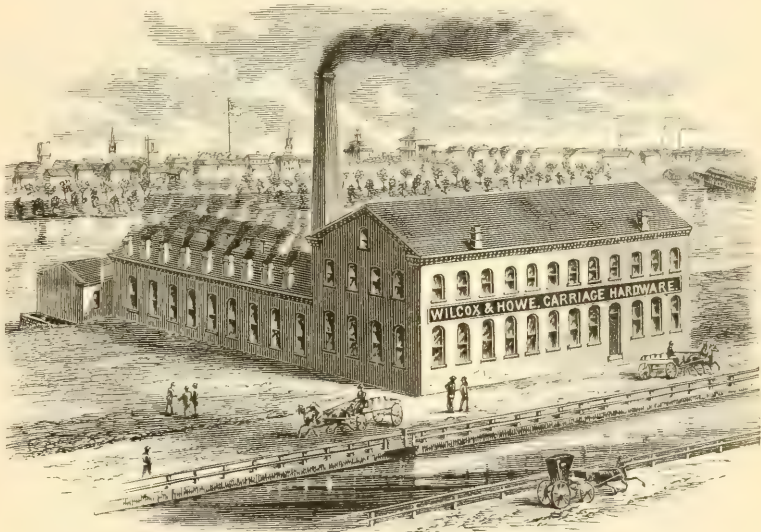
Wilkinson Brothers & Company put up their extensive mills in 1871 and 1872. In 1878 these mills were entirely destroyed by fire, sustaining a loss of \$150,000. After the removal of the *debris*, through the remarkable energy and perseverance of William Wilkinson, they were rebuilt in four months and eighteen days, and the manufacture of paper again commenced.

The products of the mill are manilla colored envelope and hardware papers. They employ seventy hands and turn out over a million dollars worth of paper annually. The firm consists of William Wilkinson, sen., Thomas P. Wilkinson, William H. Leach, Charles A. Wheedon and George S. Arnold. This extensive concern is surpassed by no paper mill in the country, and that the quality of their goods is superior to all others in their line is manifest from the extent of the annual sales.

Derby Silver Company has been organized since 1872. Their present large factory was built in 1877. Mr. Edwin L. Britton inaugurated in Shelton the manufacture of Britannia or silver

plated goods of various descriptions, and the business is now in a most prosperous condition and constantly increasing. The capital stock of the company is \$140,000. They employ one hundred and thirty hands and produce annually \$200,000 worth of goods; their monthly pay roll being \$8,000. E. De Forest Shelton, president; William J. Miller, secretary; William E. Downs, treasurer.

The Tack and Bolt factory, a branch of the Tack Company of Birmingham, was built in 1871; employs about fifty hands, and is among the substantial firms of the village.



WILCOX AND HOWE, CARRIAGE HARDWARE.

The Derby Gas works, which supply Derby and vicinity with gas, were constructed in 1871; the charter having been obtained in 1859 by William B. Wooster. Present officers: William B. Wooster, president; Charles H. Nettleton, secretary and treasurer, and general manager. The board of directors are: Charles B. Hotchkiss of Bridgeport, Charles Nettleton of New York, Charles Hill, Sidney A. Downes, Wm. B. Wooster and Wm. E. Downs of Derby.

Wilcox & Howe erected their present factory in 1875: the company consists of a copartnership, employing about forty hands, and is engaged in the manufacture of carriage hardware

of a superior quality of over \$100,000 worth annually. Darius Wilcox, one of the partners, started the business in Ansonia on a capital of \$39. Their monthly pay roll exceeds \$2,000, and the business is constantly increasing.

The Star Pin Company was organized in 1867 with a capital of \$40,000: George H. Peck was then president, and Joseph Tomlinson, secretary and treasurer. At first the company manufactured pins at Wells Hollow in Huntington, Conn., but finding their business increasing, in 1875 they erected their present brick factory in Shelton. At that time Mr. Tomlinson sold largely of his stock to Mr. Peck, who has succeeded to the management of the business. Present officers: D. W. Plumb, president; G. H. Peck, secretary and treasurer. To the making of pins has been added the manufacture of hooks and eyes and hair pins. The company is prosperous, employing fifty hands and turning out one hundred tons of goods yearly, at a value of \$125,000.

Radcliffe Brothers, manufacturers of hosiery goods, built their factory in 1874. They employ about one hundred and ten hands, and produce \$140,000 worth of goods annually, the monthly pay roll being \$3,000.

The Beardsley Building Company is located in Shelton and is among the foremost in house and factory building. They employ on an average forty hands.

The Derby Cotton mills, for the manufacturing of linings, mosquito nettings, buckram and crinoline, have just been established and promise to be a regular bee-hive to Shelton. Their extensive works, as lately enlarged, are now nearly in full operation. Robert Adams, sole proprietor of the concern, is a live man, enterprising, and understands thoroughly his business; and will employ at least three hundred and twenty-five hands, with three hundred power looms, 17,000 spindles, turning out 4,500 pieces of goods per day. Monthly pay roll \$7,000, and the annual products amounting to \$350,000.

There are several smaller enterprises in the village.

Zachariah Spencer, machinist, turns out fine goods and workmanship in his line as a specialty.

Church Brothers, manufacturers of brackets and fancy wood-ware.

The village is supplied with four grocery stores, two meat markets, one large carriage and blacksmith shop, conducted by John Donovan; two extensive coal yards, one by Horace Wheeler, the other by Perry Brothers, and two livery stables.



THE INDIAN WELL.

The place is blest with only one physician, Doctor Gould A. Shelton, a graduate of Yale Medical school, who is now in active and successful practice.

The Shelton Water Company, at an outlay of \$20,000, have supplied the village with good water, having a fall of two hun-

dred and fifty feet, and preparations are in progress for ample protection against fire. D. W. Plumb, president ; C. H. Nettleton, general agent.


The accompanying illustration represents the Indian Well on the west of the Ousatonie about a mile above the dam ; it being one of the attractions of the Shelton side of the river and is a quiet spot in the gorge of the mountain where the sun seldom penetrates its rays. Silence reigns here supreme, broken only by the soft murmur of the stream falling a distance of twenty-five feet. Tradition says the Indians fathomed the well to the depth of a hundred feet and found no bottom and that they held some superstition of awe and veneration for the place. It is an enchanting spot and thousands of pleasure seekers visit it in the summer to enjoy its romantic scenery and seek recreation from the busy routine of daily avocations.

In the midst of all this money and enterprise there is one institution not professedly engaged in the acquisition of wealth, "The Scattergood Mission," the beginning of a church, supported by all denominations, which is prosperous under the energy and perseverance of Rev. Friend Hoyt, who inaugurated the movement. A bill is now before the Legislature to legalize it into a Union Church society.

Thus within the last decade Shelton has put on the garb of a miniature city. The place is so intimately connected with Birmingham and Derby in business enterprises and social life that although located in another town it properly belongs to the history of Derby.

CHAPTER XIV.

ANSONIA.

HE territory on which Ansonia stands was originally called the Little Neck, it being formed a neck by the Naugatuck river and Beaver brook. Plum meadow was that part of this neck, which is low land lying between the river and the brook and extending up the brook until it is partly in the rear of the village.

Thomas Wooster, son of the first Edward, seems to have been the first man to own any of the territory of this Little Neck, he being granted one-half of Plum meadow in 1680.

In 1681 John Hull built the first grist-mill in the town on Beaver brook at the upper end of Plum meadow. In October, 1684, the town granted to John Hull and John Griffin, "each of them a home lot in the Little Neck near the ponds." These ponds were caused, most probably, by the dam constructed for the grist-mill.

This locality about the old mill and along the road on the east side of Beaver brook below the dam was called the North End one hundred and fifty years, and is still recognized by that name. John Griffin and his brother, Samuel Griffin, resided in this place, one being a blacksmith, perhaps both. This mill continued some time after 1700, but Hull's mills on the old Naugatuck, absorbed all mill work after about 1710. From this last date the Little Neck was devoted exclusively to farms, unless it might have been that some small enterprises of manufacturing were conducted at the old mill-dam, perhaps a hat factory by James Humphrey and afterwards removed to Humphreysville.

This flourishing and enterprising part of the town is located over a mile above Derby Narrows and Birmingham. On the east and west the hills gradually rise from the Naugatuck, forming a picturesque landscape on either side. Forty years ago a large portion of the locality was a sandy plain with a few scattered farm residences on the elevated grounds. Ansonia proper,

or within the borough limits, contains 456 dwellings, capable of accommodating 600 families, but many of these houses are palatial residences and the surrounding lawns beautified with ornamental trees and shrubbery. There are twelve factories, five churches, two banks, thirty-four stores of all kinds, three school-houses, three drug stores, three coal yards, four meat markets, and a great variety of shops where different kinds of goods are made and retailed. The factories are located on the east side of the Naugatuck, and are mostly built of brick or stone. In 1852 a fire destroyed several manufactures, causing an aggregate loss of \$75,000, and in 1854 the Ansonia Clock Company was burned at a loss of \$120,000, all of which was a great injury to the place.

After Birmingham had become established, as far back as 1836, Anson G. Phelps conceived the idea of utilizing the waters of the Naugatuck for manufacturing purposes upon the west side of the river, and thus making one continuous village (and finally a city), from Birmingham north a distance of two or three miles, the location being eminently beautiful, and he continued in an unsettled state of mind six or eight years before making any purchases of land in view of carrying out his noble project. By this time he had come into possession, by various purchases, of all the desirable real estate on the west side of the river except one piece called the "Old Bassett farm," and which was so situated as to be the key to the whole enterprise. Learning from busy rumor what was going on, Stephen Booth (often called Squire Booth) stepped in to play a sharp game at speculation, and bought the farm for \$5,000, a big price in those times, for agricultural purposes. Whether this was done to defeat the grand object of Mr. Phelps or to extort money, is not easily determined, but Mr. Phelps, chagrined at the movement, rested from his labors and took matters coolly, as he was not easily cornered and held in "durance vile" by strategy. At length Peter Phelps, the agent of his uncle, Anson G., made advances to Mr. Booth, and the result, after much circumlocution, was like the last chapter in the history of Rasselas, viz.: "the conclusion in which nothing was concluded." Ten thousand dollars was the sum talked of and partially agreed upon, but no writings were drawn. Meanwhile

Mr. Booth moved into the ancient house on this farm, and when the rising sun greeted the old mansion his speculative brain fancied golden visions of the future while he thus soliloquized : "This farm is the key to Phelps's adventure, and to me these rocks are as diamonds of great value, and I will yet get my price." At the next meeting the old farm had gone up in value to \$15,000. Mr. Phelps was ready to strike the first blow could the dog in the manger be removed, and the people, for the success of his project, now became interested. Many stories *pro* and *con* were raised about town, and an influential committee from Birmingham,—Sheldon Bassett, Donald Judson and others—waited on Mr. Booth, and in vain tried to persuade him to sell his farm, and as he wanted it for cultivating purposes, as he claimed, another was offered worth twice as much, but this seemed no temptation. The farm grew in value upon his mind, and after a while, matters remaining *in statu quo*, Mr. Booth became anxious, and hearing from one and another that he could get his \$15,000, made advances to Peter Phelps, and an hour was appointed for an interview. The meeting was held in the parlor of Doct. Beardsley at Birmingham. After a lengthy preamble Mr. Booth said, "I have concluded to part with the farm, and after all that has been said the lowest price now cash down is \$25,000, but if this offer is rejected the lowest figure hereafter will be \$30,000. Peter Phelps, the agent who had full powers to close the bargain at \$15,000, and expected to do so, spurned the proposition and turning indignantly said : "Go to h—l with your old farm ; when you get what we first offered you let us know." This was a back stroke to the wheel of fortune to Mr. Booth and a fatal blow to the city project of Birmingham.

Mr. Phelps now turned his attention to the east side of the Naugatuck, but this was claimed by Old Booth, (as he was now called) simply as a ruse to overreach him, and once more the old farm was held in still higher valuation.

The first survey of the grounds now teeming with the busy life of Ansonia was made by John Clouse, Anson G. Phelps, Almon Farrell and other gentlemen. After nearly a day's tramp around the lots Clouse planted himself upon a high rock near where the Congregational church now stands, and casting

his eyes around, said, "Mr. Phelps, this is one of the finest places for a village in this Western world. I would be content here to live and die, and be buried near this very spot with no other monument to my name than this rock and the memory of those who may come after me." Purchases were immediately made, and about the same time the Seymour dam, built by Raymond French, was bought, which defeated the purpose of a manufacturing village on the west side of the river a mile north of Ansonia, to be called Kinneytown.

Mr. Phelps now bent his masterly energies towards carrying out his plans, and the last lingering hope of selling the diamond farm did not vanish from the mind of Mr. Booth until he saw, in 1845, a long line of Irishmen with picks and shovels, carts and horses ready to commence broad and deep the canal and other foundations for the new village. From the first building erected on Main street, Ansonia has steadily grown in wealth, population and enterprise until she now vies with any manufacturing village in the state. Eagle like, she has spread her wings in all directions, and the old Bassett farm, having undergone many mutations, is now adorned with beautiful lawns and gardens, and dotted with neat little cottages and elegant mansions. Many imprecations were heaped upon Mr. Booth by the people of Derby, for being a stumbling block in the way of Birmingham progress, while the denizens of Ansonia may now rise up and call him blessed.

While Mr. Phelps was one day at Doct. Beardsley's dinner table, about this time, he said "Doctor, we are in a quandary as to what name to give our new village. Some are in favor of calling it Phelpsville, but I have one place by that name already." The Doctor remarked, "I suppose you would like your name associated with the place." "That would be very desirable." Impromptu, the Doctor said, "Take your Christian name, Anson, and make a Latin name of it and call it Ansonia; this will be euphonious, rather poetical, and will carry your name down to the latest generation." Instantly Mr. Phelps dropped his knife and fork, and exclaimed. "That's the name; it suits me exactly;" and at the next meeting of the company it was adopted, and hence it was called *Ansonia*.

The embankment, a mile and a half long, forming the great

reservoir, was commenced in 1845 and finished in 1846. The first contractors, two in number, from Massachusetts, after expending \$10,000, abandoned the work, and it was then given into the hands of Almon Farrell with Abraham Hubbell, the latter having come to Ansonia in April, 1845, and under their supervision it was completed.

THE COPPER MILLS of Ansonia were the first mills built; the company having a capital of \$50,000. The foundation was laid in the fall of 1844, by Almon Farrell, and the superstructure was erected by Harvey Johnson the same year. Donald Judson was president of the company, and Sheldon Bassett, secretary and treasurer. In 1854 the big copper mills at Birmingham were removed to Ansonia and merged into the present copper mills of the latter place. Donald Judson soon retired from the company with others, and the concern, most of it, fell into the hands of Anson G. Phelps. Afterwards, for several years, the business was conducted extensively and successfully by Abraham Hubbell, Thomas Whitney, now deceased, and Major Powe.

This "Ansonia Brass and Copper Company" is probably the most extensive manufacturing establishment in the town, having several branch factories in Ansonia, namely, the upper copper mills and the lower wire mills, besides the factories on Main street, all within the limits of the borough. The company has also a branch factory in Brooklyn, N. Y. It owns largely of real estate in the town. The company manufactures largely brass and copper, iron wire, sun-burners, nickel and silver plated sheets, brass-kettles, copper tubing, and many other articles in this line of goods. The good management of this company has added greatly to the wealth and prosperity of Derby, and its business is continually increasing. Its warehouse is the elegant store in Cliff street, Phelps Building, New York.

On an average it employs 175 hands and turns out about \$2,000,000 worth of goods annually. The monthly pay-roll for several years past has been from \$20,000 to \$25,000. The present officers are: William E. Dodge, jun., president; George P. Cowles, vice-president and treasurer; A. A. Cowles, secretary.

THE BIRMINGHAM WATER-POWER COMPANY is now owned by parties in Ansonia, where the office is located. It originally belonged to Smith and Phelps, and was one of the first enter-

prises of Birmingham. It fell into the hands of Anson G. Phelps, and his heirs sold it to the present stockholders in December, 1859. The present officers are : J. H. Bartholomew, president ; George P. Cowles, secretary and treasurer ; Abraham Hubbell, general superintendent.

WALLACE AND SONS.

The names of statesmen, warriors, philosophers, scientists, and those toiling in the professions may stand out most prominently in history, and the masses accord them the highest honors, yet some of the ablest men in the world have been those engaged in secular pursuits. To carry forward great manufacturing and mercantile interests demands an amount of talent, enterprise, brain power ; a broad comprehensive and executive ability far beyond that required in any of the learned professions.—a knowledge must be obtained that can only be acquired by practical contact with the business world, while many a man would have utterly failed in business pursuits, yet, by devoting all his energies to some special study he has become eminent.

Great manufacturing establishments do not grow up spontaneously from nothing, although nearly all the largest and most successful ones, in this country at least, germinated from very small seed, producing at first but tiny plants which by dint of careful culture have developed to commanding proportions. Every such establishment has been emphatically worked up by the strong hands and active brains of earnest thinking men.

These statements are not only especially applicable to the Wallace and Sons' mammoth establishment, but are equally so to many others alluded to in the pages of this history.

Thomas Wallace, now deceased, came to Derby with his wife and seven children and all his effects on board the *Old Parthena* and were landed on a bright Sunday morning in May, 1841, at the Birmingham wharf. Captain E. F. Curtiss, commander of the sloop, often said, he "felt proud of having transported from up the Hudson so valuable an acquisition to the town as the Wallace family." Mr. Wallace came here through the influence and in the interests of Doct. Howe of pin notoriety, as a wire drawer. But he was not the first in Derby to manufacture wire from the metal, for William Smith, father

of Wm. W. Smith now of Birmingham, was an adept in this business. He came from England to Derby in 1842 and was an experienced and capital mechanic, but he died in a few years after his arrival. He manufactured from the raw material and drew wire for Charles Atwood and others while in Birmingham.

Thomas Wallace with his sons, John, Thomas and William, whom he taught the trade, by application during about seven years, drew wire for the Howe Pin Company, and in 1848 established with moderate beginning the brass business in Ansonia. Although small at first, the enterprise proved successful, it being in the hands of an experienced, energetic and sagacious man, who, by honest persevering industry and fair dealing with his fellow men, struggling on in his way in life, was granted abundant success, and his business soon grew into promising proportions, and in later years his sons, imbued with the spirit and sturdy methods of the father, imparted fresh vigor to the establishment, enlarging its resources, and in every way meeting the exigencies and demands of the times and of a prosperous business.

From the first factory building erected in 1848, others have almost yearly been added until now the establishment covers, in buildings, an area of nearly five acres of land. A prominent part of these is the tall chimney (the largest in the state) which rises to an altitude of over 200 feet, and in its construction, over 500,000 bricks were used. It is a marvel of strength, beautiful in proportions, and the draught all that could be desired. A novel feature of it is that one of its massive sides is made to do duty as a clock tower, and at the height of eighty feet one of Seth Thomas's celebrated town clocks points to the employes the correct time, as well as to all living in that vicinity.

This noble structure was planned and built under the immediate supervision of Mr. William Wallace, a member of the firm. Most of the main buildings are either stone or brick, and one of the latter has just been erected thirty feet wide and one hundred and forty feet long, four stories high. A large store and warehouse at 89 Chambers street, New York, is connected with this concern. Brass and copper goods, pins, burners and more than a hundred other articles are manufactured from

metals by the Wallace and Sons, and the great perfection and variety of their machinery give them the advantage over competitors, and their goods are found in almost every market in the world. Their business is immense and constantly increasing, and to obtain any just idea of their works and the variety of goods made would require a day's inspection.

The average number of hands employed is 450, and the weekly pay-roll is about \$5,000 ; annual products, over \$2,000,000. The present officers are : William Wallace, president ; Thomas Wallace, secretary and treasurer.

THE FARRELL FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY is one of the largest concerns in the town, with vast buildings, and does an extensive and varied business. The company was started early in the history of Ansonia by Almon Farrell, and with him were connected the Colburns, formerly of Birmingham. Their first building was erected by Lindley and Johnson, who came to Ansonia from New Haven in 1845. At that time the capital was only \$15,000, but it has gradually increased. The company now manufactures chilled-rolls, and about forty different kinds of goods in connection with their branch factory at Waterbury. It has shipped various kinds of iron machinery to France, Germany, Switzerland, England, Sandwich Islands and Cuba. To the latter place they have shipped two sugar mills for crushing sugar cane since 1877, the last one in 1878, which weighed over 320 tons, the heaviest and largest ever cast and built in this country, if not in the world.

The sole management of this establishment has been for many years under the direction of its president, who has brought the stock of the company from a nominal cash capital of \$100,000 to a real capital of \$500,000. The number of hands employed is 175, and the monthly pay-roll about \$11,000. The present officers are : Franklin Farrell, president ; Alton Farrell, secretary ; E. C. Lewis, agent and treasurer. The annual products, without the Waterbury branch, \$500,000.

THE OSBORN AND CHEESEMAN COMPANY.

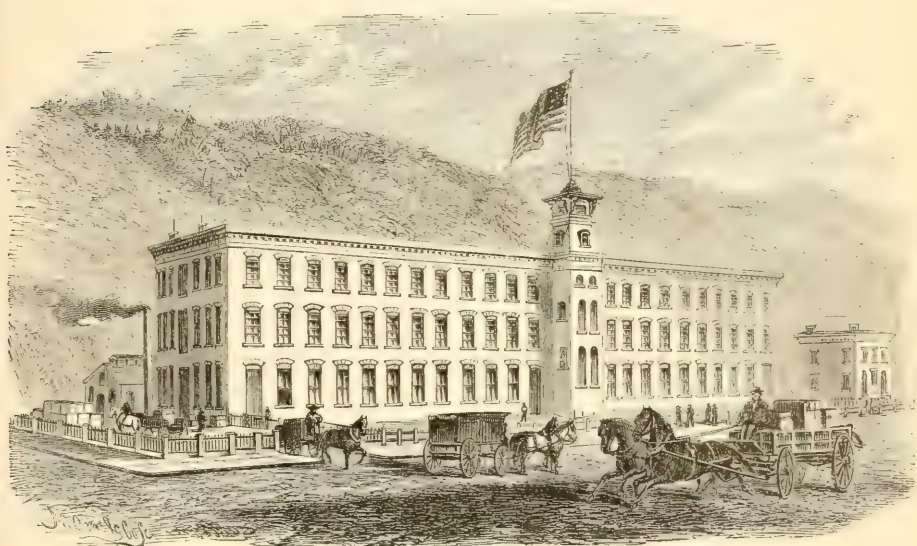
The accompanying plate represents in part the extensive manufactory of the Osborn and Cheeseman Company, which was built upon the ruins of the Ansonia Clock works, destroyed



Franklin Fanel

by fire in 1854. The present factory, 200 by 50 feet, was built in 1861. The large addition built since, 280 feet long and 40 feet wide, and three stories high, does not appear in the cut.

Osborn and Cheeseman conducted a mercantile business in Birmingham some years, and in 1858 went into the hoop-skirt business at that place, and removed to Ansonia in 1859. In 1866 the Osborn and Cheeseman Company was organized with a capital stock of \$120,000. Charles Durand was president of the company until 1875, when he sold his interest in the enter-



OSBORN AND CHEESEMAN COMPANY.

prise. The company now manufactures a great variety of goods, such as sheet and brass ware, gilding metal, German silver, copper and German-silver wire, seamless ferrules, and other kinds of metallic goods, which are sold in all parts of the United States. The number of hands employed averages about 250; the monthly pay-roll is about \$10,000; and the amount of goods produced about \$500,000. The prosperity of the company was never greater than at the present time. The officers of the company are: president, Wilber F. Osborn; treasurer, George W. Cheeseman; secretary, Charles D. Cheeseman.

THE SLADE WOOLEN COMPANY.

The Woolen Mill of Ansonia was established by David W. Plumb in 1847, (formerly in the same business in Birmingham,) and was run very successfully during the war of the rebellion. In 1865 Mr. Plumb sold his stock, and the new firm of the Slade Woolen Company was formed with a capital of \$100,000. The firm manufactures cassimeres, beavers, doeskins, and various kinds of woolen goods.

The number of hands employed is 135, and the monthly pay-roll \$4,000. The annual amount of goods produced is \$300,000.

The present officers are: Charles L. Hill, president and treasurer; Morris A. Hill, secretary.

THE ANSONIA LAND AND WATER-POWER COMPANY has for its president, D. Willis James, and for its secretary and treasurer, George P. Cowles.

THE ANSONIA CLOCK COMPANY has for its president, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.; for its vice-president, George P. Cowles; for secretary and treasurer, A. A. Cowles; and for general manager, Henry I. Davis.

It manufactures clocks in great variety both at Ansonia and Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE W. AND L. HOTCHKISS COMPANY, with an office on Main street, conducts a large and varied business in lumber, doors, sash and blinds. They have been successful dealers in lumber and house building from their boyhood. The business amounts to about \$100,000 annually. The officers are: Willis Hotchkiss, president; H. J. Smith, secretary and treasurer.

JOHN B. GARDNER, in his large factory on Main street, manufactures clock dials and all sorts of clock trimmings, novelties, and picture frames, and employs on an average 40 hands. He started this business in Ansonia in 1857, and has had good success. On the 1st of April, 1880, he took his son into partnership, and the firm stands, John B. Gardner & Son. The monthly pay-roll is \$2,000.

GEORGE C. SCHNELLER, on Main street, manufactures eye-lets, and is doing a brisk business for a manufacturer who has but recently started.

CHARLES SCHNUCKS & COMPANY manufacture nickel and Japan plating; and employ about 40 hands and are doing a lively business.

WALES, TERRELL & COMPANY make fifth wheels for carriages, and have a well established business; the company having been established about ten years.

THE NAUGATUCK VALLEY SENTINEL was started on the 9th of November, 1871, with Jerome and Carpenter, editors and proprietors.

On the 19th of the following April (1872) Mr. Carpenter retired, leaving Mr. Jerome sole editor, and on the 24th of August, 1876, Mr. Jerome sold to Messrs. Emerson and Kramer. On the 1st of September, 1877, Kramer sold his interest to his partner, who has since conducted the paper under the title of "J. M. Emerson & Company."

The paper takes its place with credit among all its stirring neighbors in the Naugatuck Valley, and is an energetic, enterprising publication.

THE ANSONIA OPERA HOUSE, on Main street, was built some years since by a joint stock company at a cost of about \$40,000. It is a fine structure of brick, four stories high, and the Hall is one of the finest in the state. It has recently passed into the hands of Dana Bartholomew, and is conducted by him.

The present Ansonia Hotel was built by Lindley and Johnson in 1846, when there was scarcely a finished dwelling in the place. It has had many landlords, but under the proprietorship of Mr. Wm. H. Dayton has a reputation second to none in the Naugatuck Valley.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Ansonia had scarcely an existence as a village when this church was organized in 1848. Previous to this the few families that resided within its circuit were cared for by the First Congregational Church of Derby Narrows. Religious meetings were occasionally held for their accommodation by the pastors of the last named church, and prayer-meetings were maintained by the pious portion of the population.

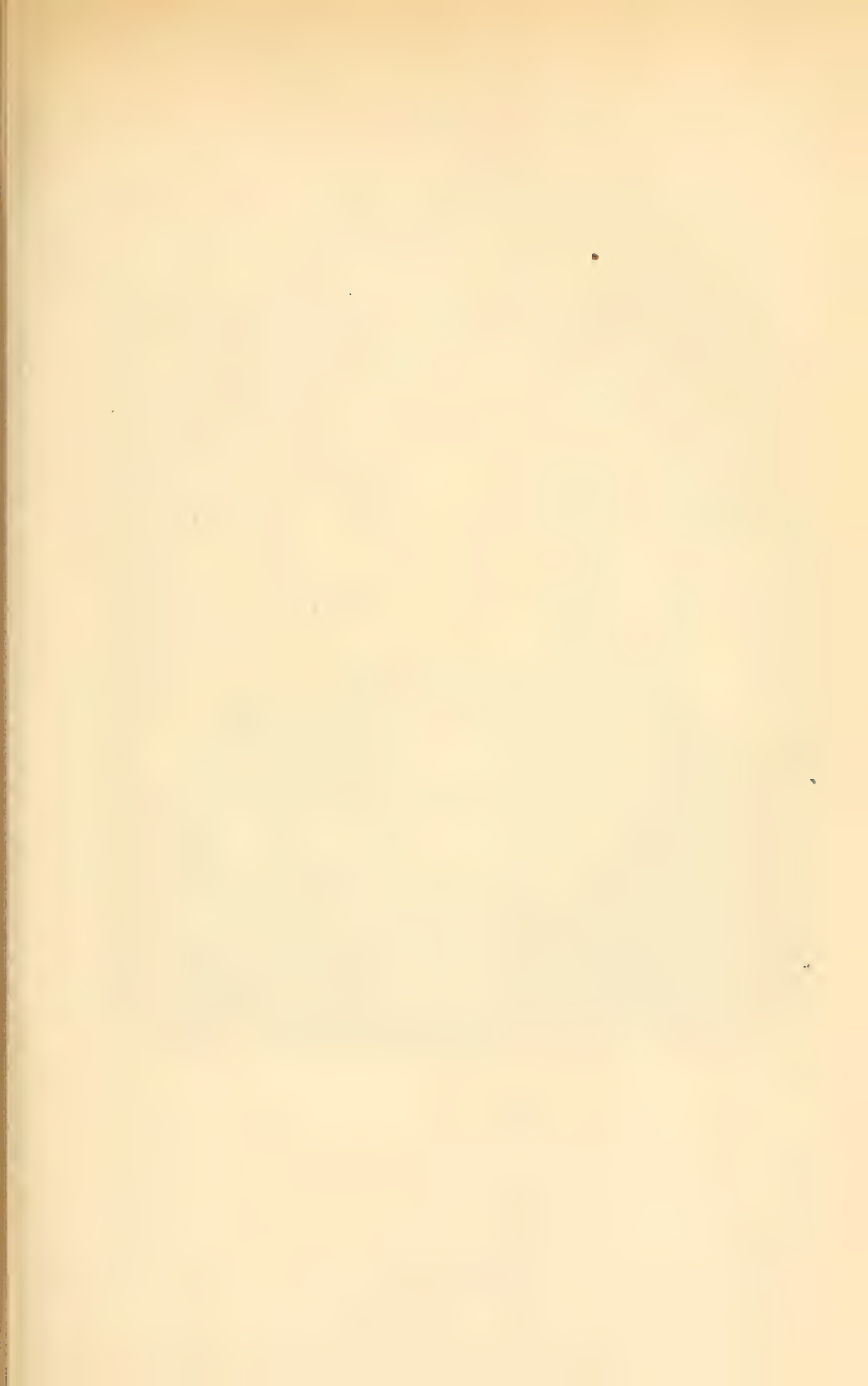
In the winter of 1848-9, stated religious services on the Sabbath were commenced in the village, but intermitted after a few

months. In the winter of 1849-50 they were renewed and have been regularly continued to the present time. The church, with its covenant and standing rules, was fully organized April 17, 1850, with thirty-one members, as follows, with the names of the churches from which they had been dismissed: From the First Congregational Church of Derby—Wales Coe, Julia E. Coe, Luther Root, Mary Tucker, Geo. W. Nettleton, Sarah Johnson, Roswell Kimberly, Delia M. Kimberly, Martha Judson, Phebe H. Phelps, Martha Fitch, Nancy Johnson, Eli Carrington and Susan Carrington; from Wolcottville—Jeremiah H. Bartholomew, Polly H. Bartholomew, Caroline Skinner and Edith Hubbard; from Northfield—Benjamin Smith, Julia A. Smith; from Plymouth Hollow—Francis C. Smith; from Oberlin, O., Lester B. Kinney; from Norwalk—Edwin Ells; from Bristol—Charles Cramer, Nancy Cramer, Salmon Root and Eliza Root; from Waterbury—Fred Treadway and Esther J. Treadway; from Plainville—Lucas H. Carter and Jane Carter.

Colburn's Hall, on Main street, was used temporarily as a place for meetings, and the Rev. J. R. Mershon employed as the stated supply of the church during the first year of its existence; his support being furnished in part by the Home Missionary Society. The winter of 1850-51 was signalized by an extensive work of grace in the community, resulting in the uniting of forty-four persons with the church by profession of their faith. In the meantime a church edifice had been commenced which was completed and dedicated July 1, 1852.

Rev. Owen Street was the first pastor, being installed September 1, 1852, and dismissed May, 1857. Following this, for nearly three years, the church was without a settled pastor. Rev. Chauncy Goodrich and Moses Smith and S. L. Thompson, (afterwards missionaries to the Nestorians,) acted as supplies for a considerable portion of the time. Mr. A. L. Frisbie, then pursuing his preparatory studies at Andover, Mass., was called to the pastorate in 1859. Accepting the call, he was not ordained until March 22, 1860, and remained until July 11, 1865.

While some women were cleaning the church in October, 1865, it took fire in the flue of the furnace and was entirely destroyed. The present handsome stone structure was immediately built, and dedicated May 25, 1865. During the five years





CHRIST CHURCH, ANSONIA.

succeeding the dismissal of Mr. Frisbie, the church was without a pastor, but enjoyed the ministrations of the Rev. Wm. S. Adamson and James T. Hyde about three years. Rev. Charles J. Hill was the next pastor, being installed in September, 1872, and dismissed October 1, 1875. He was succeeded by the Rev. Edward P. Payson, who commenced his labors December 1, 1875, and still continues his pastoral relations with the church. Like many others, this church has had its struggles and discouragements, but has never been more prosperous than at the present time. The present number of members is 250. The officers of the church and society are: Pastor, Rev Edward P. Payson; deacons, John Jackson and Wales Terrell; clerk, V. Munger; treasurer, Charles C. Blair; prudential committee, Robert Coe, Wm. H. Corwin and Dana Bartholomew; society's committee, V. Munger, Josiah H. Whiting and Dana Bartholomew; clerk and collector, Reuben H. Tucker; treasurer, Charles H. Pine.

CHRIST CHURCH.

At the house of Mr. Lorenzo D. Kinney, in Ansonia, a preliminary meeting was held November 25, 1849, for the laudable purpose of forming a new Episcopal parish in this village. The Rev. Thomas Guion, then rector of St. James's Church of Derby, was called to the chair, and Mr. John Lindley appointed secretary. After mutual consultation the meeting adjourned to November 27, 1849, to meet at the residence of Samuel French. Rev. Mr. Guion was present at this adjourned meeting, and the parish was organized under the name of Trinity Church of Ansonia, by the following persons: Samuel French, Charles Cooper, Eleazer Peck, Samuel P. Church, Charles Gale, William B. Bristol, Lorenzo Kinney, John Gray, E. B. Gillett, H. S. Hill, R. M. Johnson, John Lindley, H. L. Smith, L. A. Clinton. Measures were at once adopted to secure a lot for the erection of a house of public worship, and on the 28th of January, 1850, the following officers were chosen: Senior warden, Samuel French; junior warden, Eleazer Peck; vestrymen, R. M. Johnson, John Lindley, H. S. Hill, John Gray, Charles Gale, H. L. Smith.

Of the above only three are now connected with the parish,

viz.: Lindley, Gale and Smith. Mr. Lindley has been a zealous worker in the parish, having been continuously in office, since its organization, over thirty years.

In this connection it is necessary to mention that when the members of St. James's Church, the old parish of Mansfield, Jewett and others resolved in great harmony and by legal vote in 1841 to remove their edifice from Up Town to Birmingham, as being more central, a few families in the vicinity of the old edifice, who at first acquiesced in the removal, became dissatisfied on seeing the services, bell, organ and records transferred to the new edifice at Birmingham, withdrew from the old church and established regular services in the village school-house Up Town, and at the next diocesan convention applied for admission as a new parish under the name of St. James's of Derby. A request so much at variance with good order was denied and the applicants were recommended to petition for admission as a new parish, and the next year, 1844, were admitted as such under the name of Christ Church, as appears by the following vote of the convention: "Voted that the parish in Derby organized on the first day of June, 1843, under the name of St. James's Parish be and the same is hereby admitted as a new parish into the union of this convention by the name of Christ Church, Derby." Thus was this new parish instituted and recognized as such according to the usages of the Episcopal Church, and when this had taken place the officers of St. James's Church conveyed by deed the grounds and old edifice in good faith to this new parish, and the old church was then re-opened with Rev. N. S. Richardson as its first rector. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Putnam in his rectorship, who labored with pious zeal and good spirits until this church united with the new parish of Trinity at Ansonia, the latter surrendering their first ecclesiastical name and adopting that of Christ Church. Thus these infant parishes were wisely merged into one. The Rev. Henry Olmstead was the first rector of Trinity, and for a short time religious services were maintained in two localities within the limits of the parish, at Up Town and Ansonia. Messrs. Olmstead and Putnam being a sort of co-rectors, resigned at the same time, and were succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Stryker, under whom all parochial interests were then consol-

idated. Mr. Olmstead remained rector of Trinity less than a year and is now rector of Trinity Church at Branford, and has received the degree of D. D. Mr. Putnam has long since deceased.

The Rev. P. Mansfield Stryker, now deceased, may be considered the second rector of Christ Church at Ansonia, remaining one year, and among the results of his labors were three marriages, six baptisms, five confirmations by Bishop Brownell, and eight burials.

The third rector was the Rev. D. F. Lumsden, who remained over one year. He was deposed from the ministry a few years ago by Bishop Coxe of Western New York.

The fourth rector was the Rev. Samuel G. Appleton, whose labors extended from Easter 1854 to Easter 1856. Mr. Appleton died of apoplexy at Morrisania, N. Y., in 1874.

The fifth rector, the Rev. John Milton Peck, was in charge of the parish ten months. He is now and has been for a number of years rector of Christ Church at Danville, Penn.

The sixth rector, the Rev. Louis French, remained six years. Mr. French, since leaving Ansonia, in 1863, has been rector of St. Luke's Church at Darien, Conn.

The seventh rector, the Rev. Julius H. Ward, remained as such from January, 1864, to August, 1865, and is now located in Boston, engaged in church work.

The eighth rector was the Rev. Charles H. W. Stocking, during whose service of three years and a half there were eighty-one baptisms. He is now rector of Grace Church, Detroit, Mich., and has received the degree of D. D.

The ninth, Rev. J. E. Pratt, was rector from October, 1869, to June, 1872. Mr. Pratt, since leaving, has been rector of Trinity Church at Syracuse, N. Y.

The tenth, the Rev. Samuel R. Fuller, assumed the rectorship in July, 1872, and resigned November, 1874. He is now rector of Christ Church at Corning, N. Y.

The eleventh rector, the Rev. S. B. Duffield, came to this parish in December, 1875, and left March, 1878. Mr. Duffield is now in charge of St. Peter's Church at Monroe, Conn.

After the resignation of Mr. Fuller a vacancy for thirteen months occurred, during which the Rev. Sheldon Davis was in

charge of the parish, he being largely instrumental in gathering the class for confirmation at the beginning of Mr. Duffield's labors.

During the rectorship of Mr. Ward the church edifice was enlarged at an expense of about \$2,000. In 1875 it was rebuilt at a cost of \$12,000, and adorned with costly and appropriate memorial windows to the ambassadors of the church in Derby, viz.: the pious Mansfield and the devout Jewett. The present officers of the church are: rector, Rev. H. T. Widdemer; wardens, John Lindley and E. W. Webster; vestrymen, F. Farrell, J. B. Gardner, H. J. Smith, F. E. Colburn, N. S. Johnson, Chester A. Hawley, Robert Peck, R. R. Wood, H. A. Shipman; Alton Farrell, parish clerk and treasurer.

During the rectorship of Mr. Widdemer since April 20, 1878, there have been one hundred and thirty baptisms, one hundred and sixteen confirmations.

Rev. Mr. Widdemer was born in Philadelphia, July 2, 1848; was prepared for college by his father, the Rev. E. S. Widdemer, now rector of the Church of Reconciliation in New York city; was graduated in 1867 at St. Stephen's College, N. Y., at the head of his class, and pursued his theological course at the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, from which he graduated in 1870. He was ordained in Albany, N. Y., July 12, 1870, by Bishop Doane, and advanced to the priesthood July 6, 1872; was a short time rector of St. Ann's Church at Amsterdam, N. Y., and in January, 1875, removed to New York city and became associate rector of the Church of St. John the Baptist. Severing his connection there he was called to the rectorship of Christ Church at Ansonia in April, 1878.

This church is now substantially out of debt, and, dating its organization in 1849, only thirty-one years ago, few parishes in the diocese within that period can show a more rapid or prosperous growth.

The reflection is pleasing that the good seed sown by the early ministers of the church in Derby and their successors has taken deep root and is still producing much fruit.

CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION.

The Catholic parish of Ansonia was organized in 1866, and the present church edifice built in 1867. The Rev. P. J. O'Dwyer was the first pastor, and his zealous efforts were largely instrumental in building the church. Father O'Dwyer was born in Ireland and received his ecclesiastical education at "All Hollers College," Dublin. Prior to his pastorate in Ansonia he was a very acceptable and efficient priest of St. Mary's Church, Birmingham, for five years. On his transfer to Norwalk, where he recently died, he was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. H. F. Brady, who was born in Ireland, and came to this country in his youth, about thirty-seven years ago. He received his rudimental ecclesiastical education at the College of St. Charles Bonemeo, Philadelphia, where he passed through a course of the classics, metaphysics and ethics. Afterwards he spent eight years in the University of St. Mary's of Illinois, being both student and professor of *belles lettres*. Not being a subject of that diocese, which then included the whole of that state, he returned from the West and was accepted by the Archbishop of New York, Dr. Hughes, and appointed pastor successively of St. Joseph's and St. Ann's. In 1861 he resigned charge of the latter, went to Europe and attended lectures in Paris for three years. At the end of that time he was offered the degree of D. D., but respectfully declined the honor, saying that he had no ambition to add to his name a tail which so many wagged with so little credit, a degree that was originally granted only to men of talent, great worth and industry.

Returning from Europe he attached himself to the diocese of Hartford, then comprising the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island. He was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Rhode Island, for a short time, and was then transferred to Naugatuck, Conn., where he remained from 1866 to 1876, when he was transferred to his present parish at Ansonia. His congregation is flourishing, and numbers about 3,000 souls; the largest Christian organization in the town. A commodious parsonage has been built within a year.

Scholarly, and gentlemanly in his manners, Father Brady has won the respect and confidence of the community in which he resides.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized June 22, 1874, under the state Baptist convention, Dr. Turnbull then being its secretary. Only thirty-nine members joined the church on its organization. The Bible school was instituted by Dr. Turnbull and others with thirty-four scholars. Mr. Sharon Y. Beach of Seymour was very efficient in the office of superintendent, and labored very acceptably until his resignation in 1879. Religious meetings were held at first in the rooms of the Opera House, under the auspices of the "Christian Association," having regular preaching every Sunday by Dr. Turnbull, Rev. E. M. Jerome and others, until a hall was secured in the Hotchkiss Block. Measures were soon taken to build an edifice, which was completed in April, 1877, at a cost of about \$15,000, and occupied; the services of the Rev. Mr. Jerome being secured as pastor. The membership of the church at this time being seventy-five. On April 1, 1879, Mr. Jerome resigned his pastorate and the church was without a settled minister until February 1, 1880, when the Rev. F. B. Dickinson of Boston was secured. The present membership numbers 107.

The Sunday or Bible school of this church was well and most successfully managed by the unremitting efforts of its superintendent, Mr. Beach, as stated, and when he resigned Doct. B. F. Leach was appointed, and accepted the position, and is successfully conducting this department of the church work.

The present officers of this church are: Rev. F. B. Dickinson, pastor; Henry C. Cook, clerk; Sharon Y. Beach, William Spencer and H. C. Cook, deacons; Doct. F. B. Leach, superintendent; E. N. Barnett, assistant; A. H. Baldwin, secretary; and H. C. Cook, treasurer.

The Sunday-school numbers 120. This is the only Baptist society in the town of Derby; is free from debt, under good management, and is increasing steadily in its usefulness and work.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1851, Rev. David Osborn being the first pastor while preaching and residing at Seymour. Rev. John L. Peck was pastor in 1852; Rev. E. S. Hibbard in 1853; Rev. John Pegg in 1854 and 5; Rev. J. J. Wooley in 1856 and 7; Rev. Wm. Porteus a part of 1858, and Rev. Wm. Tracy the remainder; Rev. Silosloerthome in 1859; Rev. Wm. Howard in 1860 and 61; Rev. A. B. Pulling in 1862 and 3; Rev. C. F. Mallory in 1864 and 5; Rev. Wm. H. Waddell in 1866 and 7; Rev. C. S. Wing in 1868, 69 and 70; Rev. George P. Mains in 1871 and 2; Rev. S. H. Smith in 1873 and 4; Rev. Mr. Lindsay in 1875 and 6; Rev. J. M. Carroll in 1877; Rev. I. E. Smith in 1878; Rev. R. H. Loomis in 1879 and 80.

The place of worship at first was Colburn's Hall on Main street. The present edifice, a neat and commodious church, erected in 1865, located on Main street near the Farrell foundry, is capable of seating about 600 persons. The membership numbers 180, and the Sunday-school 232.

This church has struggled through many discouragements, but is now in a healthy and prosperous condition.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF ANSONIA.

This institution was incorporated in 1862; the original corporators under the charter being:

George P. Cowles,	Thomas Wallace, jun.,
John Lindley,	William B. Bristol,
J. H. Bartholomew,	David W. Plumb,
J. M. Colburn,	Sylvester Barbour,
Abraham Hubbell,	Jonah C. Platt,
Thomas Whitney,	Richard M. Johnson,
Egbert Bartlett,	Eli Hotchkiss,
Nathan S. Johnson,	Eleazer Peck,
Albert Hotchkiss,	Willet Bradley.

With the exception of four all are still living. The secretary and treasurer, Mr. Bartlett, is the only officer or person who receives any compensation for services. The institution is prosperous; the amount of deposits constantly increasing, and were on the 1st of March, 1880, \$367,865.31. The present officers are: president, William B. Bristol; vice-president,

Thomas Wallace ; directors, Abraham Hubbell, Robert Peck, Jonah C. Platt, Dana Bartholomew, John Lindley, Henry J. Smith, Charles L. Hill and James Swan ; secretary and treasurer, Egbert Bartlett ; auditors, Alton Farrell and Lockwood Hotchkiss.

ANSONIA NATIONAL BANK.

The residents of Ansonia, early in the year 1861, bought the stock of the "Bank of North America," then located at Seymour, which had been reduced to a low standing by losses and other calamities, and removed it to Ansonia, and changed the name in July, 1861, to that of Ansonia Bank with a capital stock of \$100,000, which was afterwards increased to \$200,000. In 1865 the name was changed to the National Bank of Ansonia and is in a prosperous state of success.

The present officers are : Thomas Wallace, president ; George P. Cowles, vice-president ; Charles H. Pine, cashier. The directors are : Thomas Wallace, George P. Cowles, J. M. Colburn, Wm. B. Bristol, J. H. Bartholomew, Charles L. Hill, Alton Farrell.

DERBY PAPER BOX COMPANY.

Under this name Mr. R. R. Colburn at his old Lead factory on Main street is manufacturing paper boxes, employing several workmen.

HENRY B. WHITING is the maker of fish poles, which has become an established, lucrative business.

THE BOROUGH.

Ansonia was chartered as a borough by the Legislature at its May session in 1864, and in 1871 the charter was amended giving full powers and privileges ordinarily granted to boroughs. The organization was effected at Bradley's Hotel August 1, 1864, with the following officers : David W. Plumb, warden ; A. J. Hine, clerk ; Wm. B. Bristol, treasurer ; D. F. Hoadley, bailiff. The burgesses are : Wm. B. Bristol, J. H. Bartholomew, Robert Hoadley, Wm. Wallace, John Lindley, M. P. Wilson.

The limits of the borough are quite extended and take in

larger territory than that of Birmingham. The following gentlemen have discharged the duties of wardens since 1865 :

Wm. B. Bristol, 4 years.

Egbert Bartlett, 2 years.

Robert Peck, 1 year,

Michael Walsh, 1 year,

Charles F. Williams, 1 year,

Henry B. Whiting, 1 year,

D. F. Hoadley, 2 years,

John B. Quillinan, 1 year,

H. A. Shipman, 1 year.

The present officers are: Henry A. Shipman, warden; Morris Drew, H. C. Spencer, S. B. Bronson, Alfred Barnett, Henry B. Whiting, Patrick B. Fraher, burgesses; Charles H. Pine, treasurer; R. N. Tucker, clerk; D. J. Hayes, bailiff.

The borough is well supplied with water from a distance with sufficient fall to extinguish fires. It was procured at great expense by the Ansonia Water Company, whose officers are: president, Thomas Wallace; secretary and treasurer, Dana Bartholomew; directors, J. H. Bartholomew, Thomas Wallace, Geo. P. Cowles, Wm. R. Slade, Robert Hoadley, A. Hubbell, E. Bartlett, D. Bartholomew, Wm. Wallace.

Ansonia is well protected from fire, having a good supply of water. In 1871 the Eagle Hose Company No. 6 was organized with twenty-nine charter members, with the following officers: F. H. Clemons, foreman; E. A. Wadhams, assistant; Wm. Powe, 2d assistant, and John H. Hall, secretary and treasurer.

The borough in 1879 removed and enlarged their house, which now stands opposite the Farrell foundry on Main street, and the members of the company at their own expense have furnished their spacious apartments with elegant furniture and a library, papers and periodicals, which make their head-quarters attractive for daily evening meetings. A hook and ladder company is connected and the name has been changed to Eagle Hose and Ladder company No. 6. They number 60 members, many of whom are among the first young men of the place. The present officers are: Wm. Powe, foreman; W. O. Wallace, first assistant; W. S. Hurd, second assistant; Thomas Hurd, treasurer; Fred M. Drew, secretary.

This company constitutes the entire fire department of the borough, and being efficient on every emergency is the pride and boast of the place. In harmony with the active and energetic

fire company of West Ansonia, Ira Newcomb, foreman, and the Fountain Hose, both fitted with necessary apparatus, this part of the town is as well protected from fire as most places within city limits.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LODGE No. 82, F. AND A. M., was organized under a dispensation granted by the Grand Master of Connecticut, dated November 25, 1856. Its charter was granted by the General Lodge of Connecticut at its annual communication in May, 1857, and bears date of May 18, 1857.

The first officers were :

Joseph A. Bunnell, W. M.,	John Cowell, S. D.,
John Wallace, S. W.,	T. B. Smith, J. D.,
Joseph S. Riggs, J. W.,	Rev. J. J. Woolley, Chaplain,
Samuel A. Cotter, Treasurer,	H. Skinner, Tyler,
Thomas Wallace, jun., Secretary,	

The present officers are :

A. F. Hoadley, W. M.,	E. P. Dodge, S. D.,
C. T. Beardsley, S. W.,	Philip E. Newsom, J. D.,
Frank Middlebrook, J. W.,	Edwin Ells, Chaplain,
George A. Tomlinson, Treasurer,	Levi B. Boutwell, Tyler.
R. H. Tucker, Secretary,	

The lodge room from the start until 1876 was in the building where Randall's store is. The present lodge room over Johnson & Hotchkiss's store was opened in 1876.

MOUNT VERNON CHAPTER, No. 35, R. A. M., was organized under a dispensation granted by Grand High Priest Charles W. Stearns, dated January, 1872. Its charter was granted by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the state of Connecticut at its annual convocation in May, 1872, and instituted by Grand High Priest W. W. Lee on the 25th of June, 1872.

First officers :

J. N. Whiting, H. P.,	James Pemberton, P. S.,
J. E. Remer, K.,	D. F. Hoadley, C. of H.,
John Lindley S.,	John Cowell, R. A. C.,
N. Sperry, Treasurer,	N. Skinner, Tyler.
George O. Scheller, Secretary,	

J. H. Whiting was H. P. from the organization until April, 1874, and D. F. Hoadley has held that office ever since.

The meetings of this society are held in the rooms of the George Washington Lodge.

Present officers :

D. F. Hoadley, H. P.,
F. G. Bassett, K.,
W. W. Joy, S.,
A. T. Hoadley, Treasurer,
J. H. Whiting, Secretary,

P. B. Mackey, P. S.,
J. G. Redshaw, C. of H.,
R. N. Tucker, R. A. C.,
L. B. Boutwell, Tyler.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, No. 24, was instituted December 9, 1870, with eleven charter members. Robert Peck was the presiding officer. In January, 1872, the lodge contained seventy members in good standing, and after eight years of varied success, with many disbursements for the sick, it now stands as the banner lodge of the state, and numbers 114 members; has a cash fund of over \$1,500, besides \$700 in furniture and library.

GARNET TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 24, T. O. H. and T., was instituted December 15, 1877. Met in rooms of I. O. O. F. in Hotchkiss block until 1879, when they removed to the room over Judd Brothers' market.

Charter members :

Benj. Hutchinson, W. C. T.,	} <i>First Officers.</i>
Henry Jeynes, sen., W. V. T.,	
Alex. Veitch, W. R.,	
Joseph Closson, Treasurer,	

Charles Vandercook,
S. S. Wilcox,
Samuel B. Bronson,
D. T. Sanford,
James Parker,
Walter Baldwin,
George A. Hoyt,

Thomas Law,
Joseph McBrien,
Henry Jeynes, jun.,
George Thompson,
Thomas Davidson,
R. H. Tucker,
William T. Mercer.

The following have been W. C. T. :

Benjamin Hutchinson,
Henry Jeynes, sen.,
Frank A. Snell,

Henry Jeynes, jun.,
Robert Allen.

The present officers are :

Robert Allen, W. C. T.,
John A. Lewis, W. V. T.,

F. A. Snell, W. R.,
John Ballantyne, Treasurer.

Whole number of members, 52.

RUBY SOCIAL T. OF H. AND T., No. 13. This is the female branch of the preceding; instituted April 8, 1879. Meet with Garnet Temple of Honor. Membership, total, 55.

First officers :

Elizabeth Jeynes, S. P. T.,
Henry Jeynes, sen., B. P. T.,

Lottie L. Smith, S. R.

VETERAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' ASSOCIATION OF ANSONIA hold regular meetings the third Monday in each month. It is benevolent in its object and has especial care for the graves of deceased soldiers. Its officers are : John Jackson, president ; Charles H. Pine, secretary and treasurer ; Julius A. Bristol, W. R. Mott, Charles Stowell, executive committee. It numbers 60 members.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS is of long standing and benevolent in its object. Present officers : John M. O'Brian, president ; John Cahill, vice-president ; Mike Cahill, secretary ; Peter Larkins, treasurer. It numbers about 45 members.

FATHER MATHEW T. A. AND B. SOCIETY is benevolent in its character and numbers 30 members. Its officers are : John Cahill, president ; John R. Hayes, vice-president ; Hugh Graffney, secretary ; John O'Brian, treasurer.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY is benevolent in character, and has for its president, John Lane ; secretary and treasurer, Peter McAuliff.

There are other societies of this kind, such as the Young Men's Total Abstinence society, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Wallace Sick Benefit society, Herman Lodge, No. 400, and perhaps others.

WEST ANSONIA.

In close proximity to Ansonia proper, separated only by the Naugatuck, is situated this flourishing part of the town. Elevated and facing the east, while overlooking for a long distance the valley, it is one of the most beautiful and desirable locations in Derby. Adorned with many fine residences and away from the noisy hum of machinery, its population is already vieing in improvements with other parts of the town. It contains no factories ; only two stores, two meat markets, a school-house, 225 dwelling houses, and a population of 1,000.

The place is blessed with good water from a distant lake, supplied by a running stream ; its main streets are lighted ; many of the sidewalks are paved—some flagged ; a well organized

fire company, the Fountain Hose with engine house and good apparatus for the extinguishment of fire,—all these combined with pleasant scenery give promise of future growth and prosperity. Within the limits of the village is located the spacious grounds of the "Evergreen Cemetery" in which the citizens take a just pride. About six years ago an appropriate and imposing Soldiers' Monument was erected in it and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, to the memory of Derby's heroic dead. It will stand a credit to the patriotic, good people of Ansonia who caused its erection.

DERBY NARROWS.

Few landmarks remain as reminders of the prosperity of this place before its commercial downfall. The old Leman Stone castle, the tavern and some old dwellings with their surroundings may be pleasant for the oldest inhabitants to contemplate, but ship building is gone, the once lively trade with foreign ports no longer continues, for the cut of railroads against the navigation of the Ousatonic has brought its blessing and advantages and imbued this ancient part of the town with the spirit of modern improvements. Costly mansions now stand on grounds almost venerated one hundred years ago. The population is increasing annually from Up Town to Turkey Hill. The streets are lighted with gas, sidewalks flagged and the people are keeping pace with other sections of the town.

The Derby post-office, in name replete with migration—now here, now there—finally in Birmingham and changed to the name of Birmingham post-office, has resulted in giving a new one to the Narrows under the old name of the Derby post-office. But little manufacturing has ever been done in this place. The tannery established by Isaac J. Gilbert fifty or more years ago is still continued, although less extensively, by his son, Abijah H. Gilbert.

The sash and blind factory of David Bradley & Son on Two-Mile brook at Turkey Hill, is one of the oldest establishments of the kind in New Haven county. It furnished the sash and blinds to the first buildings erected in Birmingham, and still continues its work, the products having always been considered of a superior quality.

Agur Gilbert & Sons, makers of planes and other wooden articles are located at Turkey Hill on the same brook, and must be classed among the manufacturers of the town. At the old Hitchcock Oil mill DeWit C. Lockwood for several years has turned out a great variety of Yankee articles in wood, turning in this line having been first started at Birmingham.

The Derby Building and Lumber Company being a prominent establishment at the Narrows its history is here given. It manufactures sash, blinds, doors, and deals largely in lumber, timber and shingles. It was first started at Birmingham in 1836 by Willis and Lewis Hotchkiss, brothers, on the property now owned by Robert N. Bassett. The firm continued the business until 1840 when Willis P. Sperry and Merritt Clarke were taken into partnership and the name of Hotchkiss, Clarke & Co., adopted. Continuing in business until 1850, the company then consolidated with Lindley & Johnson, a firm at Ansonia in the same business, thus forming a joint stock company under the name of Derby Building and Lumber Company, removing their works to Derby Landing. Here was erected a large factory for the prosecution of a wholesale trade. In 1868 these buildings were entirely destroyed by fire, and the energetic managers not discouraged erected a larger factory with increased facilities and improved machinery, and in six weeks from the date of the fire they were again in full operation in the production of merchandise. The facilities of this company for doing their work are unsurpassed.

The capital stock is \$55,000; number of hands employed 50; monthly pay roll about \$3,000; annual product of goods about \$150,000. The present officers are: president, Wm. E. Burlock; secretary and treasurer, John G. Townsend; general manager, Clark N. Rogers.

An extensive business carried on at the Narrows is the coal trade by Merritt Clarke & Sons of Derby, and Wm. B. Bristol of Ansonia. J. W. Whitlock of West Ansonia is also a coal dealer. The Clarke Sons alone retail annually 5,000 tons of coal, and the whole consumption in the town is estimated at 35,000 tons yearly.

The first coal introduced into Derby was in 1807, by Abijah Smith, father of the founder of Birmingham. The first cargo



Lewis Hottel Hays

of anthracite coal offered for sale in this country was by Abijah Smith. He left Derby in 1806, and in 1807¹ mined fifty tons of coal in Plymouth, Penn., at the old mine which is now rented to the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, known as the Smith red-ash coal. In November, 1807, Smith purchased an ark for \$24, which had been used for the transportation of plaster, and on the 4th day of that month this ark was floated to Plymouth and loaded with fifty tons of anthracite coal and was floated down the Susquehanna river. Safely landed at Columbia, Penn., the German settlers looked with wonder at what they called "black stone," and said Smith must be a crazy man to think of selling such stuff as that. In order to demonstrate the value of coal as an article for fuel Mr. Smith arranged with a landlord of that place, for the use of his fire-place,—procured a grate made under his directions by a blacksmith, put it into the fire-place, built a fire of wood and put on the coal, but the wood burned out leaving the coal only a little ignited. They poked it much and worked to make it burn, but not succeeding well, left it and went to dinner. When they returned there was a splendid fire, and the effort a victorious success. Persons from Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York beheld with wonder and delighted surprise the burning of this "black stone." The effort being satisfactory Mr. Smith, joined by his brother John Smith in 1808, sent three ark loads of coal to Havre de Grace, and there transferred it to a schooner named *Washington* and sent it to New York in care of Price and Waterbury, which company sold the coal on commission, disposing of it by chaldrons, and not by tons. After 1808 Abijah and John Smith followed the business of transporting coal in arks down the Susquehanna for a number of years, the annual average of sales to 1820 being about six ark loads. Nearly all the early operators in the coal trade made failures except the Smiths. Some of their descendants are still prosecuting it successfully.¹

In 1820 the annual product of coal for the whole country was less than a thousand tons ; now annually thirty-five thousand tons are brought to Derby ; and the whole amount mined and

¹History of Plymouth, Penn., by H. B. Wright, 313.

consumed in the United States (1879) is estimated at 20,000,000 tons.

In the early process of mining no powder was used, it being all done by the slow process of pick and wedge, but after a time Mr. Smith thought it could be done with powder-blast, and sending to Milford, Conn., obtained the services of John Flanigan, an experienced stone quarrier with powder, and set him at the work, which experiment proved a success. This was in 1818. It should therefore be recorded that John Flanigan was the first to apply the powder-blast in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, an important experiment in the commencement of a trade which has become so immense in later years.

The first load of coal brought to Derby was by Abijah Smith, in his coat pocket, as a curiosity, and the credit is due, therefore, to one of Derby's native citizens, for having developed the coal trade.

A STEAMBOAT AGAIN.

MINNIE B., a steamboat recently constructed for the purpose, is soon to be put on the river to run from Derby Narrows to Bridgeport in connection with the People's Line to New York, and also for excursions on the Sound. The owner of the boat, Mr. George W. Briggs, has a patent for a newly arranged propelling wheel, and this boat is constructed for demonstrating the value of the patent, as well as to secure transportation of passengers from Derby to New York by water. The wheel is so arranged as to enable the boat to draw two or five feet of water, although of 40 tons burden. Mr. Briggs was formerly of Warwick, Rhode Island. The officers are : commander, Dr. B. F. Leach of Birmingham ; pilot, Henry M. Porter of Stratford ; engineer, G. H. Bartlett of New Haven.

BURTVILLE.

This place, containing about thirty dwellings, is a little below and in close proximity to Derby Narrows, bordering on Turkey Hill.

A Sunday-school mission was started at this place by Mrs. D. M. Church, June 17, 1877, in her own house, where it continued until a larger place of meeting was needed, when, in

December, 1877, Mr. George Waterman gave the use of a suit of rooms for the mission.


In March, 1878, a school was regularly organized by the election of Mrs. D. M. Church superintendent; Dea. David Bradley, assistant, and Almon Ticknor, treasurer.

Soon after this Mrs. Church was called away from the place, and Dr. B. F. Leach of Birmingham accepted the position of superintendent, which he still holds. In April, 1879 the mission school was re-organized with the same officers; the school numbering 45.

At this Mrs. Almon Ticknor donated a site for a chapel, and a building committee of the following persons was appointed: Mr. Lewis Young, Dea. David Bradley and Mr. Almon Ticknor. The money was raised by subscription, and the work commenced June 8, 1879, and was completed and occupied July 6, 1879, at a cost of \$500. The school now numbers about 70.

CHAPTER XV.

THE TOWN OF SEYMOUR.

PON the petition of Leman Chatfield and others, the town of Seymour was organized in the May session of the General Assembly in 1850, all its territory having been comprised within the original town of Derby. The number of inhabitants contained in it, as given in the general census of 1860, was 1,749, and in 1870, 2,123, a large proportion of which reside in the manufacturing village of Seymour, on the Naugatuck river. In securing this organization of a new town the inhabitants met with strong opposition, and succeeded in their object only by adopting the name the town now bears.

In 1850 Derby was a strong whig town with a working majority of over two hundred, but the northern portion of it was strongly democratic. A little before this there was a little post-office fight in which Thomas Burlock took an active part and succeeded in securing the appointment of John W. Storrs as postmaster. At the spring election of 1850 Mr. Burlock was the whig nominee for the Legislature, and H. B. Munson the democratic nominee, and was elected. The proposition of dividing the town entered into the election. Ansonia was then a thriving village, and being central in its location was talked of as the place to build a new Town Hall. Mr. Munson, as representative, saw that the opportunity had come to secure the new town, if it was to be done within many years, and succeeded in that body in obtaining a favorable report from the committee, and his bill passed the Senate before the people of Ansonia were really aware of it. Birmingham and Derby Narrows were rather in favor of the movement for a new town, as there had always been a rivalry between the places, but Ansonia marshaled all its forces in opposition, and would have succeeded had not Mr. Munson made a change of base to save his bill in the House and from the veto of the Governor. The new town was to be called Humphreys, a historical name in

which all were agreed. Mr. Munson and Gen. Pratt, then a member of the House, proposed to drop the name of Humphreys and adopt that of Seymour. Thomas H. Seymour was then Governor, and the town bearing his name it was believed he would not veto the bill, which finally passed the House by two or three majority; the Governor gave his signature, and thus the town was organized.

The deed given by the Indians, of the land in the vicinity of where the village of Seymour now stands, was dated April 22, 1678. The tract thus conveyed extended from the Naugatuck river, eastward, to Mill river, now in Woodbridge, and from Bladen's brook on the north to about where the Henry Wooster house stands, a mile and a half below Seymour village, with the exception that the Indians reserved "the fishing place at Naugatuck, and the plain, and the hill next the river at the fishing place." This reservation included nearly all the territory now occupied by the village of Seymour east of the river, extending over the hill into the hollow.

By this deed¹ it may be seen that this place at that time was known by the name of "Naugatuck." In the report of a committee dated two years before the deed just referred to, this name is used in the same manner: "Plum meadow and the adjacent land is by estimation about twenty acres, lying on the east side the river that cometh from Naugatuck."² This latter record was made in 1676, one year after the organization of the town. It is to be observed, also, that the Fishing Place at Naugatuck is mentioned, and from it may be obtained the meaning of the word Naugatuck. In the Indian language *Amaug* means fishing place; and *suck* means tidal water, or a pouring out of water. Hence *Amaug-suck*, or, as the English caught the sound from the Indians' rapid pronunciation, Naugatuck, was the fishing place at the Falls; and hence Naugatuck was the name of the locality. From what may be seen of the different spellings of the Indian names, it may be concluded that, although regarded by some as "far-fetched," this is not a tenth as much so as to suppose the place was named from "a big tree that stood at Rock Rimmon," a mile distant. Besides,

¹The deed may be seen on page 70 of this book.

²Ibid page 59.

it may be noted here that if there was a big tree designating any locality in that region, it was probably two miles further from the falls than Rock Rimmon, on what is now called "Chestnut Hill," for that hill was originally called "Chestnut Tree Hill," as if named from one tree. In the onward march of nearly two hundred years, some one hearing the story of a big tree, transplanted it by a forgetful memory from that hill to Rimmon, and then concluded that since *tuck* in the Indian tongue meant a tree, tuck meant Naugatuck, or the fishing-place-at-the-falls.

The next land purchased in this vicinity, after that in which the reservation was made at the Falls, was secured by David Wooster, son of the first Edward, in a deed from the Indians dated in 1692: "A certain parcel of land on the north-west side of Naugatuck river, in the road that goeth to Rimmon, the Long plain, so called, in the bounds of Derby." This description, of itself, gives no word by which its locality may be known, but one month later Mr. Wooster bought another piece adjoining the first, by which we learn that the first piece included the Long plain at the foot of Castle Rock from the Falls southward, taking the whole plain. The second piece bounded eastwardly with the ledge of rocks (Castle Rock), southward "with a purchase of David Wooster," or in other words, his own land, and northward with the Little river, and westward with another "ledge of rocks." This piece, containing all that part of the village of Seymour west of the Naugatuck Falls, and much more, was bought "in consideration of a shilling in hand received,"³ and was reasonably cheap considering the amount of rock it contained. Both of these pieces deeded to David Wooster were included in the Camp's mortgage purchase of 1702, which was "a parcel of land three miles square."⁴ In 1704 the town voted "that David Wooster have that land that he bought of the Indians on the west side of the Naugatuck river, above the Little river, allowing for highways." How far up the Naugatuck above Seymour this land extended has not been ascertained.

In the year 1678, two months before the purchase of the

³See page 96 of this book.

⁴Page 108 of this book.

tract of land bounded north by Bladen's brook, Col. Ebenezer Johnson bought of the Indians, "three small parcels of land, bounded on the north-west with Rock Rimmon, and on the east with Lebanon, and on the south with a small brook and Naugatuck river, and on the west with a hill on the west side of Naugatuck river so as to take in the little plain." One or more



ROCK RIMMON.

of these pieces of land must have laid in the valley west of Rock Rimmon, for the town record shows us the following grants: "December 30, 1678. The town have granted to Ebenezer Johnson the upper plain land against Rock Rimmon, and that it shall lie for division land and be so called if Milford do not take away the propriety of it ;⁵ and the town grant the said

⁵Having seen, since writing the foregoing chapters, the statement repeated sev-

Ebenezer liberty to take in another man with him." At the same time also the town granted "to Jeremiah Johnson twenty acres of land at the lower end of the plain against Rock Rimmon, provided highways be not hindered." At the same time they granted to Daniel Collins, John Tibbals and Philip Denman ten acres each. Not quite a month later they granted "liberty to Samuel Riggs to take up twenty acres of land at or near Rock Rimmon on the west side of the river." In 1682 the town "granted Abel Gun ten acres, either on Little river above Naugatuck Falls, or on the Long plain, west side of Naugatuck river above the falls, as he shall choose."

Upon searching for the first settling of persons in this part of the town, it was supposed that the first house was erected at Pine's Bridge, but the following records indicate otherwise. One of the three pieces of land purchased by Ebenezer Johnson which is said to be "bounded on the north-west by Rock Rimmon," must have been located south-east of that rock, and hence the division of it was made in the following form in 1683: "To Samuel Riggs, half that land at Rimmon on the north-west of the said Samuel Riggs's cellar, between that and the Rock, and at the same time granted Sergeant Johnson the other half north-west of said cellar." This fixes the cellar south-east of Rimmon, and this was the first beginning for the erection of dwellings anywhere in the vicinity of the present village of Seymour.

In 1700 Maj. Ebenezer Johnson and Ens. Samuel Riggs purchased of the Indians a tract of land extending from their land in the vicinity of Pine's Bridge southward so as to join that

eral times as historical, that Milford at first owned the township of Derby, it is proper to say that the first land deeded by the Indians to the Milford Company extended only so far north as to the mouth of Two-Mile brook, which is about a mile below Derby Narrows. Ten years after the organization of the town of Derby, Milford purchased one piece of land of the Indians, lying north of the Derby and New Haven road, and in 1700, another north of the first, and in 1702, another north of the second, extending to the Waterbury line, but each of these joined the township of Derby on the east, as may be seen by the reading in the history of "Seymour and Vicinity," page 6, second edition, and were never any part of Derby territory. The Paugassett Company paid taxes, the first three years that they paid any, direct to the New Haven Company, and after that, thirteen years to Milford, and they attended and supported the church at Milford, but all the doings of the plantation, with the above exceptions, were independent of Milford from first to last, and Milford never pretended to own or be in possession of any territory that ever was claimed by Paugassett or Derby.

of David Wooster, on the west side of Naugatuck river, and meeting also Tobie's land on the north."⁶

When Maj. Ebenezer Johnson and Ens. Samuel Riggs divided their land at Pine's Bridge in 1708, Ensign Riggs accepted that which lay west of the Naugatuck river and south of the brook that enters that river from the west near the bridge, including the "two islands at the mouth of that brook;" and Major Johnson accepted "the land on the east side of said river and on the north side of said brook, with a road six rod wide running upwards by said brook until it come to Tobie Indian's land." It was this land, called by Col. Ebenezer Johnson (for he was then colonel) "my farm at Rimmon," that he divided equally to his sons Timothy and Charles Johnson in 1721. It was also two hundred acres of this land west of the river, that Ens. Samuel Riggs gave to his son Ebenezer Riggs in "December, 1708, with houses and all appurtenances thereunto pertaining," and on which this son settled soon after, and where he died in 1712 or 13, a young man, thirty-one years of age. It is most probable that some of the children of Maj. Ebenezer Johnson settled in this vicinity about the same time Ebenezer Riggs did. They may have settled first south-east of Rimmon, and so far south-east as to be on the Skokorat road where Bennajah Johnson afterwards resided, he being heir to the property of both Jeremiah and Maj. Ebenezer Johnson, for his mother was the eldest daughter of the latter, but probably not so far from the Rock.

It is also recorded that in 1684 "Jeremiah Johnson, jun., was granted a home lot containing four acres, in the Scraping-hole plain," and that John Tibbals was granted a pasture "on both sides of Beaver brook below Scraping-hole plain."

In 1731 the town purchased "all that tract of land known by the name of the Indian Hill, in Derby, situate on the east side of Naugatuck river, near the place called the Falls; all that land that lieth eastward, northward and southward, except the plain that lieth near the Falls up to the foot of the hill." The deed of this land was not given by Chuse, but by John Cookson, John Howd and other Indians, which is proof that Chuse was

⁶On page 96 of this book the deed says this land was bounded westward with Naugatuck river: it should read *eastward*.

not here, nor in possession of this land at that time, nor was he in such relations to the owners of this land as to make it important that he should sign the deed, and therefore it may be inferred, as is the case in the Indian History of this work, that he belonged to a family of the Pootatucks, and that it was some years after this that he was elected sachem and became the established governor of the Indians collected at this place. In the Historical Collections we are told that "At the time Chuse removed here there were but one or two white families in the place, who had settled on Indian Hill;" and it is quite certain the whites did not build on the land until after they had purchased it. And since, as we are informed by the authority just referred to, he resided here forty-eight⁷ years, and was residing at Scaticook in 1783,⁸ he must have settled here in 1738 (or only a short time before), the same year that the Indian settlement was commenced in Kent. Chuse "erected his wigwam about six or eight rods north of where the cotton factory now stands, [1836] on the south border of the flat. It was beautifully situated among the white oak trees, and faced the south. He married an Indian woman of the East Haven tribe."⁹ His wife's name was Anna, concerning whom the Rev. Daniel Humphreys made the following record: "September 12, 1779, then Ann Chuse was admitted to communion with the Church of Christ." The Rev. Martin Tullar recorded her name in 1787, "Anna Mawheu," and at the same time he recorded Chuse's name "Joseph Mawheu," as having been a member of the church up to the time of his removal, but when he first joined is not known. In the "Indian History" of this work the name as recorded on the town records was followed, which is "Mauwee" only, but finding since that time on the church records the name "Mawheu," it may be properly concluded that the name in full was Mauweeheu.

In 1780 the town appointed Capt. Bradford Steele and Mr. Gideon Johnson a committee with full power "to take care of the Indian lands in Derby, and let out the same to the best advantage for the support of said Indians, and to take care that there

⁷Hist. Col. 200.

⁸DeForest, 417.

⁹Barber's Hist. Col. 199.

be no waste made on said land and to render an account of their doings to the town." This opens the way for the supposition that Chuse had already removed to Scaticook, but does not make it certain.

John Howd appears to have been the successor in office to Chuse, as indicated by the signing of deeds, and the following record: "Whereas the Assembly held on the 2d of May, 1810, authorized Joseph Riggs of Derby to sell certain lands, the property of Philip, Moses, Hester, Frank and Mary Seymour, Indians; lands which descended to them from John Howd an Indian," therefore the lands were sold by Lewis Prindle and Betsey Prindle, agents in place of Joseph Riggs, in behalf of these Indians, and two years later some part of this land was sold to Col. David Humphreys, and another piece at the same time to Mrs. Phebe Stiles. This John Howd, Indian, should not be taken for the prominent white citizen some years before, by the same name, and after whom most probably this Indian was named.

At the time the Indian Hill was purchased by the town there were probably some families residing on Little river within two miles of the Falls on the Naugatuck. In August, 1747, "George Abbott of Derby sold to Stephen Perkins of New Haven a saw-mill, grist-mill and dwelling house on Little river, above the Falls."

In 1760 the town granted "to James Pritchard the liberty of the stream of the Little river from its mouth up against the dwelling of said Fairchild to erect and keep in repair a corn-mill or mills."

For more than sixteen years the water power of the Little river was utilized in mills of various kinds, within a short distance of the much greater power which might have been secured on the Naugatuck, but the effort to use the latter seemed too great to be undertaken. On the 4th day of October, 1763, Ebenezer Keeney, John Wooster and Joseph Hull, jun., of Derby, purchased of the Indians, one acre of land, including the Falls on the Naugatuck river, and one acre and a half for a road through the Indians' land to the Falls. This deed, which was given for only this small portion of the Indians' reservation, was signed by Joseph Chuse and John Howd, the chief men of

the little tribe. On this land were erected by this company two fulling-mills, a clothier's shop and a saw-mill, before 1803; probably only one fulling-mill was standing there, at first, for some years.

In 1785 John Wooster and Bradford Steele, leased for 999 years, for fifteen pounds, "a certain spot or privilege at a place called Rimmon Falls upon the east side of Naugatuck river, a certain plot of ground to erect a blacksmith-shop, or hammers to go by water, for the purpose of scythe making or other blacksmith work, containing thirty feet of land in front, next to the flume, . . . together with the privilege of setting up grindstones or other work necessary for said work."

The next manufacturing enterprise, apparently, was erected on Bladen's brook, nearly one mile east of the Falls. Thaddeus Hine of Derby sold to Titus Hall Beach of the same town in 1799, "one certain piece of land lying in said Derby on each side of Bladen Brook, so called, containing half an acre on the north side of the middle of said Brook." Upon this land Mr. Beach erected a fulling-mill, and in 1801 sold it and removed to Paterson, N. J. This fulling-mill stood on the site of Mr. Sharon Y. Beach's present paper-mill, at what is called Blue street.

Soon after the building of the blacksmith shop and scythe manufactory at the Falls, religious services began to be held in this community. The first church in the place was organized about the time of the following record: "Derby, Nov. 3, 1789. This may certify all whom it may concern, that the subscribers have joined and paid towards the support of the Gospel as the Congregational Society in Derby, near Bladen Brook, and mean for the future to support the Gospel there."¹⁰

Capt. Timothy Baldwin,
Asahel Johnson,
Gideon Johnson,
Capt. Bradford Steele,
Elisha Steele,
Isaac Baldwin,
Turrel Whitmore,
Amos Hine,
Bradford Steele, jun.,
Medad Keeney,

Trueman Loveland,
Ebenezer Warner,
Leverett Pritchard,
Levi Tomlinson,
John Coe,
Ebenezer Beecher Johnson,
Nathan Wheeler,
Bezaleel Peck,
Francis Forque,
Joseph Lines,

¹⁰History of Seymour, 21.

Hezekiah Woodin,
John Adee,
Ashbel Loveland,

Moses Clark,
Philo Hinman,
Thomas Hotchkiss.

In furthering the work of establishing a church in this place a deed of land was given according to the following record, by Isaac Johnson: "For and in consideration of Mr. Benjamin Beach of North Haven coming and settling in the Gospel ministry in the Congregational or Independent church in the third school district in the town of Derby, do give unto the said Benjamin Beach and to his heirs and assigns forever, one acre of land lying a little east of the meeting-house in said district, . . . being bound north on highway, east, south and west on my own land. November 25, 1789." The house Mr. Beach built on this land is still standing, a little east of the Methodist church, and is owned by Mr. Charles Hyde. In 1791 Mr. Beach bought an acre and a half of Mr. Johnson, "lying east and south" of the first, and in 1799 he bought seventeen acres for \$333, at a place called "Success Hill," which he sold in 1810 to John Swift for \$686.06, when he (Mr. Beach) is said to be of Cornwall. Mr. Beach is said to have preached here two years before moving his family here, which is very probable since the meeting-house was standing when this land was given him; and it is said to have been built for him to preach in, and in those days such a work could not be done in much less time than two years. The inhabitants were then (1789, soon after the Revolutionary war) residing near the church, in the valley east of Indian Hill, up Bladen's brook, on Skokarat road, at and below Pine's Bridge, on Little river, and a few families on the west side and others on the east side of the Naugatuck, a little distance below the Falls. Such was the situation in 1789, except that the Indians, few in number, were occupying their huts on the plain near the fulling-mills. There may have been a house or two at this time standing on the land belonging to the mill company. For fourteen years after this the enterprise of the place was manifest in clearing away the forests and improving the mill property in the vicinity, until Col. David Humphreys purchased in 1803 the fulling-mills, when everything took on the form of new life. Already (in 1794) the Oxford turnpike had been constructed above the Falls, and there was

much interest in connecting the Falls Bridge with that turnpike and making another turnpike to Derby Landing, and the spirit of progress was running high, just as it did forty-five years later, when the railroad was built.

Col. Humphreys brought his merino sheep (an account of which may be seen in the biography of him) into the town of Derby in 1802, but did not proceed at once to erect the woolen mill. He continued the dressing of cloth in the mills in the usual manner of that day, but a fulling-mill or carding mill was not a spinning and weaving mill of later days ; the spinning and weaving were done at the homes of the inhabitants throughout the community. The first wool from his sheep was thus spun and woven, and then dressed at his mills. Col. Humphreys's plans were philanthropic and enterprising to a high degree for his time, but he had not the mechanical skill to run a loom or set up a spindle for the manufacture of woolen cloths ; all this was executed by others.

When Col. David Humphreys was on his last visit to England, he was greatly interested in the manufactures of that country and was anxious to introduce them into the United States. At this period he became acquainted with Mr. John Winterbotham, who was then a manufacturer of woolen cloths in the vicinity of Manchester, where he had inherited the business and property of an uncle, after he had been educated to the business and become master of it in all its branches. Arrangements were made by which Mr. Winterbotham was to settle his affairs in England and join the manufacturing enterprise commencing, or about to commence, by a company under the name of T. Vose & Company at Humphreysville, which arrangement he fulfilled and took his place as a junior partner in the firm, and was given the entire charge of the manufacturing department. The other partners were Colonel Humphreys and Capt. T. Vose, neither of whom had any knowledge of the manufacturing business.

Perhaps no person could have been found more capable of filling this arduous position than Mr. Winterbotham. He was in the prime of life, vigorous in mind and in body, and of well tried executive ability,—a man to meet and conquer difficulties with unflinching perseverance. These qualities he devoted entirely to the management of the factory, allowing himself no amuse-

ments except two or three days shooting in the season when the birds were plentiful, a short bathing season with his family in New Haven once a year, and a ride on horseback now and then. It was a rare thing if he spent an evening away from home, or permitted one to pass without reading aloud to his family. His memory was remarkable; he being able to communicate, at any time, whatever he desired, from books he had read. In all respects he was a plain, outspoken man, simple in his habits, almost austere in the performance of his duties, and so opposed to show and all sorts of pretensions, that he sometimes fell into the opposite extreme and was severe in his scorn of both.

Of Humphreysville and various personages residing there while Colonel Humphreys was living, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, daughter of Mr. Winterbotham, thus writes in answer to some questions asked by the authors of this work:

“Two nephews of Colonel Humphreys represented him in the manufacturing business, and may have had considerable interest therein. The younger, William Humphreys—a fine young man as I first remember him—was the head of the counting-house, and, I think, cashier. The other, John, must have been a lawyer, for he was known as Judge Humphreys, and lived in one of the best houses in the neighborhood, a square white building that stands now on Falls hill, where the road that leads to Bungy crosses the highway. Judge Humphreys and his wife, an elegant, handsome lady, were great favorites with the Colonel, and were generally looked up to in the neighborhood as superior persons. He was one of the finest looking and most dignified men that I remember. Indeed, the whole Humphreys family were remarkable for great personal beauty, both in that and the next generation. Two of Judge John's daughters, Mrs. Canfield and Mrs. Pease, were beautiful and elegant women. A son of Mrs. Pease has not only retained the family grace of comeliness, but is now one of the first musical geniuses of the country.

“Mrs. Mills, an aged widow lady, when I remember her, was a sister to Colonel Humphreys and lived in a brown house between Judge Humphreys's dwelling and the church which was then, and is now one of the most conspicuous objects on the hills. She married in her old age Chipman Swift, Esq., father

of the Rev. Zephaniah Swift of Derby, and I remember seeing her at the Colonel's rooms during the wedding festivities in her bridal dress, a silver-gray pongee silk, trimmed to the knees with narrow rows of black velvet ribbon, while her soft, gray hair was surmounted by a lace cap brightened with pink ribbons.

“My own first recollections of Humphreysville, or indeed of anything in life, was a low-roofed two-story, or story and a half house in Shrub Oak, about a mile from the factory flats, on the western side of the Naugatuck. This house had a large garden at the back, in which were currant bushes and some peach trees, a front door-yard, shaded by maple trees, in which were lilac bushes and cinnamon roses. This, so far as I know, was the first residence of my parents in this country. It is, I suppose, now standing almost directly opposite a large, wooden residence built by Walter French. From our house, perhaps a quarter of a mile up the road, two other dwellings were in sight, a white house, whose occupants I do not recollect, and a red farm house, lifted from the road by a rise of ground and backed by a fine old orchard. This was called the Pritchard farm, and was owned by a family of that name with which our household became very intimate. On the other side of the way was a stream that emptied into the Naugatuck a mile below. Just opposite the farm, it gathered into a water-power of sufficient volume to drive a rude saw-mill which gave its lively music to the whole neighborhood. Turning back, half way below this dam and the French mansion, stood a red school-house close to the road. In front was a young apple-tree, and the back windows looked into a small pasture lot in which a tall pear tree stood, a perpetual temptation; for the scholars could hear the ripe fruit rustle through the leaves and fall upon the grass where they were forbidden even to search for it. In this red school-house I learned the alphabet, at so tender an age that it all seems like a dream. Abby Punderson, a maiden lady, taught me from Webster's spelling book, bound in wood covered with bright blue paper.

“To me this stately old maid had reached the pinnacle of human dignity when she sat in her high backed, splint bottom chair, holding that spelling-book by the top and pointing out the letters with a pair of bright, sharp pointed scissors, fastened to

her side by a steel chain. The very rattle of her thimble against the wooden cover had an august sound to me.

"This decorous spinster not only taught me the alphabet, but she put the first tiny thimble on my finger and guided my earliest attempts at an over-and-over seam. I can even now hear the click of the knitting-needles and see that ball of yarn roll in her lap, when I was seized with a wild ambition to knit with two needles and went up to that high-backed chair for my first lessons. For these branches of useful knowledge I have thanked Abby Punderson a thousand times with a degree of pride and gratitude that I have failed as yet to bestow on my writing-master.

"Doctor Stoddard who lived at that time on the west side of the Naugatuck, sent his children to this school and was perhaps the first intimate friend my father made in this country. He was the principal if not the only physician in the place, and the medical attendant of our family all the time we lived in Humphreysville. I hold his kind attention to me during an attack of typhoid fever in grateful remembrance to this day.

"Indeed Doctor Stoddard was an extraordinary man, celebrated for his professional skill through the whole country, over which his ride often extended both as a practicing and consulting physician. He was a man of wonderful humor and caustic wit, social, eccentric and kind. The poor of that neighborhood had good reason to bless the sight of him when he tied his well-trained horse to their gate posts and entered their dwellings with saddle-bags on his arm, filled with medicines for their relief; for, to those that were unable to pay for his care, the good Doctor was always cheerful and promptly kind. His daughter Hannah, now the wife of Doctor Johnson, was the first school and playmate I ever had. In that red school-house we two tiny children formed a friendship that has lasted pleasantly through all our after life. Her brother Jonathan was also one of my first playmates, and I have a sad, dim remembrance of a sweet little girl named Theresa, whose funeral was among the first mournful scenes that rests upon my mind.

"In this school-house my first friendships were made, and after this fashion my education began. But I could hardly have advanced beyond words of two syllables when our family re-

moved from Shrub Oak to a low-roofed dwelling on the factory property. This house fronted on the factory, from which it was separated by an open green. A clump of fine oaks stood half way between the two buildings, and a garden ran back to the banks of the river.

"On the left of this house, as you stood facing the factory was a long range of buildings erected as boarding-houses for the operatives, and beyond that, lifted into prominence by an abrupt rise of ground, stood the counting-house, crowned by a cupola which gave it the look of an academy.

"Besides these buildings, there was a paper-mill run by the same water-power that supplied the factory, and opposite to that, a dwelling in which the superintendent lived.

Half way between the flats and the bridge was a never failing spring which formed a pond and had some fine trees growing on the hill-side behind it. This was called "the Spring Pond," and many of the houses were supplied with water from it. Above this pond on a rise of the road that crossed Bladen's brook, then a bright, wild stream, running through beautifully wooded banks, where we searched for berries and young winter-greens, stood a white basement house, to which William Humphreys brought his bride, a fair, pleasant lady, who was very popular among the people. All these buildings lay low down in the valley of the Naugatuck above the bridge and I believe were a part of the factory property. From "The Falls" to Castle Rock the bottom land was covered with the finest grove of white pines I ever saw. Here and there a grand old oak, a hemlock, a whitewood or tulip tree enriched the solemn monotony of the pines. The highway ran down the sand banks across the bridge through these woods and up "Falls Hill" near the Episcopal church where another group of dwellings appeared. This was the aspect of Humphreysville when I first remember it.

"Among its inhabitants the first person who presents himself to my mind is the man who gave his name to the place. Col. David Humphreys was then a grandly handsome man, who kept up in his appearance and habits all the traditions that have come down to us from the Revolution. I remember him, at first dimly, in a blue coat with large gold—or what appeared

to be gold—buttons, a buff vest and laced ruffles around his wrists and in his bosom. His complexion was soft and blooming like that of a child, and his gray hair, swept back from the forehead, was gathered in a cue behind and tied with a black or red ribbon. His white and plump hands I recollect well, for wherever he met me they were sure to ruffle up my curls, and sometimes my temper, which was frequently tranquilized with some light silver coin ranging anywhere from a “four pence half penny” to a half dollar.

“Whenever this old gentlemen visited Humphreysville, he occupied a suit of rooms in the boarding-house building. These apartments were superintended by a housekeeper with whom I was a petted favorite. They contained pictures, books and many beautiful objects calculated to charm the fancy of a child, all of which I was permitted to examine and admire to my heart’s content.

“Colonel Humphreys took great interest in the discipline and education of the apprentice boys attached to the factory. Seventy-three of these boys were indentured, I have been told, at the same time from the New York almshouse, and others from the neighboring villages. For these he established evening and Sunday-schools, with competent teachers; and indulged his military tastes by uniforming them at no light expense as a militia company, drilling them himself. Of course so many lads, gathered from the lower classes of a great city, must have numbered some bad ones. Thefts and other small vices were sometimes discovered, and at such times the offender was given his choice to be rendered up to the legal authorities, or tried and punished by a court organized on the premises. Almost invariably, they elected the latter, where they expected, and usually received a milder sentence than the severe laws of that period would have given.

“Sometimes the Colonel brought very distinguished compatriots to visit the mills of which he was said to be very proud. I remember him dashing up the road one day in an open carriage, drawn by four horses, with Stephen Van Rensselaer, the Albany patrolman at his side. They spent some time walking over the premises—took refreshments at the Colonel’s apartments and drove back to a cottage that he owned in Hotchkiss Town on the New Haven road.

"Indeed the old soldier usually came in state when he visited his native town, and his presence there was always followed by more or less commotion.

"One day, coming along the river road, near the bridge, he checked his carriage to learn the meaning of a crowd that had collected on the bank. A child had just been taken from the water insensible and apparently dead. The old man gave a few hasty directions, snatched the reins from his coachman, dashed across the bridge and up Falls hill with the dangerous recklessness of a man who had no thought of his own life, and disappeared. In less time than seemed possible, he dashed back with Doctor Stoddard by his side. His prompt action saved the child, and endeared both the old soldier and the physician more than ever to the people.

"In his business enterprises Col. Humphreys did not forget the literary propensities that had mated him with Trumbull and Barlow in Yale College. He wrote a great deal for the benefit and amusement of the operatives, and the Christmas holidays were frequently celebrated with private theatricals where an original play, of which he was the author, would be performed by the most talented work people, and he more than once took a prominent part in them.

"As the best people of the neighborhood and other towns were invited to form an audience, these plays became a favorite amusement. In fact Col. Humphreys omitted nothing that could arouse the ambition or promote intellectual improvement among the operatives although he did it after a grand military fashion.

"After our removal from Shrub Oaks the nearest school was on the hill back of the sand banks. A new academy had been built in that neighborhood, known up to that time as Chusetown, after some famous Indian chief; but the good town of Derby has always evinced wonderful eagerness in dropping historical names, and when that new academy, with a pretentious belfry, loomed up on the hill, looking proudly down on the cluster of houses at the cross roads, that Indian chief was crowded into the background and Chusetown became 'School Hill.'

"Among these houses on the cross roads, one of which was a country tavern, two or three dwellings were in the progress of

building, one of which was intended for our future residence. They stood on a walled terrace and, in those primitive times, were planned with some degree of taste; but when the time came that the house by the factory was, by agreement, to be vacated, that in Chusetown was hardly half completed. 'Houses to let' were not plentiful in Humphrevsille just then, and the only dwelling in which we could find temporary shelter was a small building on the edge of the pine woods, into which our family was crowded for several months. Happy months they were for my sister Sarah and myself, for we absolutely lived in the pine woods, built our play-houses there, made ourselves acquainted with all the birds-nests, learned how to twist white-wood leaves into drinking cups, and enjoyed our young lives so completely that it was an absolute calamity to us when the new house was ready and we removed into it. This little house, which I am told has sometimes been pointed out as my birth-place, was occupied simply as a convenience until a more commodious one was completed.

"Some time before the death of Colonel Humphreys it was arranged that my father should travel extensively through the South and West. I have an idea that he went in the interest of the firm to extend the market in the principal cities for an over stock of goods. In these travels, which were continued over six months, I infer that the condition of the slaves in the South made a vivid and painful impression on him; for after his return he never arose from family prayers any morning without asking God's grace for the negroes. My father had reached Philadelphia on his way back from this journey, when he was met by the news of Colonel Humphreys's death. The suddenness of this event had given a shock of surprise and grief to every one in the old soldier's native town. He had seemed in good health an hour before his last breath was drawn. He was staying at a hotel in New Haven, and, with the usual courtesy that distinguished all his actions, handed a lady friend to her carriage, stood, hat in hand, until she drove off, when he returned to the room from which he had led her, lay down on the sofa and died.

"Soon after this event, when I was about eight years of age, my father left Humphreysville and purchased a place in the Berkshire hills. Here his children were placed in school and he

had a short season of rest. But a life of semi-activity to a man of his temperament soon became irksome and he grew restive under it. Hearing that a pleasant old homestead was for sale in South Britain, Southbury township, he purchased it and removed back to Connecticut. Directly after this he bought a factory some miles below on a tributary of the Ousatonic, and went into business again.

"During some years he prospered in this new undertaking; but prolonged and uncertain legislation in Congress, that kept the tariff in an unsettled state, made judicious contracts impossible; the year 1829 or 30 found him with heavy payments to meet, a falling and uncertain market and an establishment that for more than a year had been running at a dead loss. This ended in financial ruin. He gave up everything to his creditors, gathered his family about him, and, with the exception of his eldest daughter and myself, who were both married in 1831, removed to Ohio, then deemed, 'the far west.' Here, at the age of 58 years, he secured a tract of wild land, and with the aid of his young sons, the oldest of whom was but sixteen, cleared a farm and built a new home upon it. At the age of eighty-four years he died upon this farm, leaving the best inheritance that any man can give to his children when he said almost with his last words, 'no child of mine has ever given me an hour of pain.'

"Some of his children were born in Seymour.

"Mary, the eldest, married Robert B. Mote, a lawyer and county judge, who died in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, where she is still residing a widow.

"Sarah, the second daughter, married Samuel Woodcock of Ohio, who became quite a land-holder in Savannah, Andrew county, Missouri, and died there leaving her a widow.

"John H. Winterbotham, the fourth child and eldest son, married Mahala Rosecrans, a niece of General Rosecrans of the United States Army. He inherits his father's intellectual ability and firmness of purpose, and has for some years been a state senator of Indiana. He has grown wealthy by close application to business and heads the firm of J. Winterbotham & Sons, contractors for the prison labor of Indiana and Illinois. He resides in Michigan City, Indiana, and has branch houses in Chicago and Joliet, Illinois.

"Robert, the second living son, is a resident of Columbus, Ohio; a man of independent means and out of business. He married Charlotta Roberts of Fredericktown, Ohio.

"Martha Elizabeth, the fourth daughter, married Fermin Ferrer, a lawyer of Nicaragua, Central America, and resides in New York. William W., the youngest son, inherits his father's qualities of mind and character. He married Elizabeth Miller, the daughter of an influential citizen of Pittsburg, Penn., from whom they inherited a considerable property in Fort Madison, Iowa, where they reside.

"Ann S., married Edward Stephens of Portland, Me." (See Biog.)

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As seen in the account of the M. E. Church in Birmingham,¹¹ Methodist preaching was introduced in 1791, and the first society formed at the old village of Derby in 1793, with John Coe leader of the class. The members of this society who lived in Chusetown were first organized into a separate society in 1797, but it is probable that their ministers preached here several years before this organization. The first members were: Jesse Johnson, Isaac Baldwin, Sarah Baldwin and Eunice Baldwin. Daniel Rowe of Derby was their first class leader, and the following names were soon added: George Clark, Lucy Hitchcock, Silas Johnson and Oliver Johnson.

The ministers preached wherever they found open doors; once or more in Mrs. Dayton's tavern, the house now owned by William Hull, at the corner of Main and Pearl streets; also in the house of Mr. Stiles, now the residence of Doct. Stoddard. Some years later they preached in the ball-room of the Moulthrop tavern, on the north-east of Hill and Pearl streets. The ministers who were sent to the Middletown circuit, which included this place, were: in 1792, Richard Swain and Aaron Hunt; in 1793, Joshua Taylor and Benjamin Fisher; in 1794, Menzies Raynor and Daniel Ostrander; in 1795, Evan Rogers and Joel Ketchum; in 1796, Joshua Taylor and Lawrence McCombs; in 1797, Michael Coate and Peter Jayne; in 1798, Augustus Jocelyn; in 1799, Ebenezer Stevens; in 1800, James

¹¹Page 360 of this book. This account of the M. E. Church in Seymour is taken mostly from Mr. W. C. Sharpe's History of Seymour.

Coleman and Roger Searle. The Revs. Jacob Brush, George Roberts, Jesse Lee, Freeborn Garrettson and Sylvester Hutchinson served as presiding elders.

For a long time the society continued small and encountered much prejudice and some persecution. On one occasion, while a meeting was held in the house of Isaac Baldwin, which stood on the flat east of H. B. Beecher's auger factory, the persecutors went up a ladder and stopped the top of the chimney in the time of preaching, so that the smoke drove the people out of the house. Squibs of powder were often thrown into the fire in time of worship, to the great annoyance of the people.

The preachers appointed to the circuit from 1801 to 1810 were: in 1801, Abijah Bachelor and Luman Andrus; in 1802, Abner Wood and James Annis; in 1803, Abner Wood and Nathan Emory; in 1804, Ebenezer Washburn and Nathan Emory; in 1805, Ebenezer Washburn and Luman Andrus; in 1806, Luman Andrus and Zalmon Lyon; in 1807, William Thatcher, R. Harris and Oliver Sykes; in 1808, James M. Smith and Phineas Rice; in 1809, Noble W. Thomas and Coles Carpenter; in 1810, Oliver Sykes and Jonathan Lyon.

The presiding elders on the district were; Freeborn Garrettson, Daniel Ostrander, William Thatcher and Joseph Crawford. Freeborn Garrettson held the first quarterly meeting in this place in the old Congregational meeting-house in 1803, and Moses Osborn, a zealous local preacher of Southbury, by his faithful labors in Derby four or five years, prepared the way for a great revival in 1809, when seventy persons were converted in the Neck school-house.

In 1811 the preachers were: Zalmon Lyon and Jesse Hunt; in 1812, Aaron Hunt and Arnold Scholefield. In 1813 Middletown circuit was divided and Stratford was made the head of the new circuit, and Ebenezer Washburn and James Coleman were the preachers. Stratford, Milford, Derby, Humphreysville, Nyumphs, Great Hill, Quaker's Farm, George's Hill, Bridgewater, Brookfield, Newtown, East Village, Stepney and Trumbull were included in the circuit.

Among the early Methodists on Great Hill were Anson Gillett and his wife, five sons and two daughters; Mrs. David Tomlinson, one son and three daughters; Capt. Isaac Bassett

and wife, one son and six daughters, and James Tomlinson and his wife.

In 1814 Nathan Bangs was presiding elder on the New Haven district, and Elijah Woolsey and Henry Ames were the preachers on this circuit, where the preaching was divided—half a day at Humphreysville, half a day at Nyumphs, and once a fortnight at Derby Neck, it being a revival year at the Neck and Great Hill. The two brothers, Samuel and David Durand, and their wives, were added to the church in the little red school-house which stood north of where the Great Hill church now stands. Samuel was a good singer. In 1815 Elijah Hebard and Benoni English were the preachers on this circuit, but Mr. English soon located at Humphreysville and went into business. This year Walter French, a resident of Humphreysville, received license to exhort, and afterwards to preach, and became a useful, successful minister; having a good memory, a ready utterance, and often spoke with great persuasive influence. He died in 1865, aged over eighty years.

When Nathan Bangs was presiding elder in 1816, he came to preach in the Bell school-house, and stopped with Stiles Johnson on the Skokorat road. After some cautions from his host against doctrinal preaching, he went down in the evening and preached a free salvation to a crowded house, giving Calvinism its portion, as was the custom, and such was the influence of his words that at the close, when he inquired: "Who will have this salvation?" the whole congregation stood up, and a revival ensued. In 1817 the society numbered fifty-six members. On October 31, 1817, the Methodists bought the old Congregational meeting-house, and at watch-meeting the succeeding New Year's eve, an extensive revival commenced in this house, when Jesse and Stiles Johnson, sons of Isaac Johnson, and their wives, united with the Methodist society. Jesse was afterwards a local preacher, a close student of the Bible, but became insane, and after a long confinement died in 1829. Stiles, who died October 4, 1818, by his will gave the land on which the church stands to the Methodist society, and also \$334 in money. The old meeting-house was soon after made a two-story building, but not painted.

In 1819 the members of the church constituted three classes;

the leaders being Robert Lee, Timothy Hitchcock and Orrin Peck, the last class being in Woodbridge. The members of Timothy Hitchcock's class were Cynthia Johnson, widow of Stiles, Thomas and Lois Gelyard, Jared and Sally B. Bassett, (daughter of Stiles Johnson), Timothy and Urania Hitchcock, Anna Davis, widow of Reuben, Bezaleel and Martha Peck, Alva Davis and his wife Polly (daughter of Capt. Daniel Holbrook), Hepziba Johnson (daughter of Jesse), and Sheldon Hitchcock. The circuit preachers from 1816 to 1820 were : Nathan Emory, Arnold Scholefield, Reuben Harris, Ezekiel Canfield, Samuel Bushnell, Aaron Pierce, Beardsley Northrop, David Miller and Bela Smith. The circuits were large and two preachers were appointed yearly to each circuit to alternate at the different appointments.

The quarterly meetings of those times were largely attended ; the people going from all parts of the circuit to attend services on Saturday and on the Sabbath. The presiding elder was usually present, and preached strong doctrinal sermons ; one on Saturday, after which was held the quarterly conference, consisting of all the preachers, exhorters, class leaders and stewards, and one on the Sabbath after the love-feast service. At one of these meetings on Great Hill, in 1820, E. Washburn, presiding elder, fifteen persons were converted in one afternoon.

From 1821 to 1830 the membership of the church was much increased. The preachers were : James Coleman, Laban Clark, E. Barnett, John Nixon, Eli Denniston, Wm. F. Pease, Julius Field, Samuel D. Ferguson, Valentine Buck, John Lucky, Nathaniel Kellogg, Reuben Harris, John Lovejoy and Laban C. Cheney. The presiding elders were : Samuel Merwin, Samuel Lucky, D. Ostrander and Laban Clark.

The circuit was divided in 1828, and this part called Humphreysville and Hamden : at which time Samuel R. Hickox, a local preacher from Southbury, settled in this place and had charge of a grist-mill at the Falls, keeping boarders from the cotton mill, being a good preacher was of great service to the church. In the next year Thomas Ellis, a Welchman and a spinner in the cotton mill, was converted and joined the church, his wife being already a member. He had been a wild young man and a great singer ; it being said that he could sing all

night without repeating a song ; but in two years after his conversion he had forgotten them all. In consequence of his musical ability he was of great value to the church.

In 1831 Daniel Smith was appointed to this circuit, and was assisted by William Bates, a local preacher residing in Humphreysville. In that year a camp meeting was held in the woods west of the present Catholic church in Birmingham, and continued eight days. On the Sabbath ten thousand people were supposed to be there, and the result of the meeting was reported to be one hundred converts. Rev. Sylvester Smith, afterwards long identified with the interests of the church, was present during the whole of that meeting. In this year the churches in South Britain and Middlebury were built, the foundation of one at Waterbury laid, and a parsonage commenced in Humphreysville. Three hundred dollars' worth of books were sold on the circuit, a large amount of missionary money raised, and the ministers' salaries paid. In 1832 Sylvester Smith, a local preacher from Hotchkisstown, now Westville, where he was first licensed in 1850, settled in this village, adding to the strength of the church, at which time Robert Travis was preacher in charge, assisted by Daniel Smith. The parsonage, built by the two brothers Lane, from Monroe, was finished for Mr. Travis. After this the church was an ecclesiastical society under the statute and known as the Methodist society of Humphreysville.

In 1833 Thomas Bainbridge and Chester W. Turner were the preachers on this circuit, the former residing in the parsonage, the latter being a single man, who afterwards married the sister of the Rev. J. D. Smith of the Episcopal church. The next year Humphrey Humphreys and John Crawford were the preachers. Josiah Bowen was in charge of the circuit, and in the middle of 1836 he removed out of the parsonage into a house on Derby Neck, where he remained until his decease not long since. On the 1st of October, 1836, Rev. Josiah Smith rented the parsonage and occupied it four years. David Miller was preacher in charge two years, residing on Great Hill, closing his term of service in May, 1839; Owen Sykes having been the assistant preacher several years. Thomas Ellis received license to preach in 1833, and did good service on the circuit until 1838,

when he joined the conference and became a successful itinerant. He died in triumph in May, 1873, aged 68 years.

In 1838-9 the circuit was again divided ; so that Birmingham, Waterbury, Middlebury and South Britain sustained each a pastor, and only Humphreysville, Great Hill, Pleasant Vale and Pine's Bridge remained as the Derby circuit.

In 1840-41 Thomas Sparks was the preacher in charge, residing at South Britain, and Ezra Jagger in 1842-3, residing at Great Hill. These were assisted by L. Atwater, a student at Yale, and by Moses Blydenburgh.

On Saturday, March 19, 1842, a quarterly meeting commenced at Southford, and in the absence of the presiding elder, Carpenter, Sylvester Smith preached, and the following Sabbath morning being very pleasant it was impossible for more than half of the people to get into the chapel. Mr. Sparks occupied the pulpit, and Mr. Smith took his stand in the school-room below and preached while half of his congregation were out of doors, unable to obtain seats inside. Mr. Sparks came from England, and was employed a number of years in the Wolcottville cotton factory under the influence of that earnest lay Methodist, Christopher Wolcott, from which place he went out as a Methodist itinerant, and became quite celebrated as such in the eastern part of New York state. In 1844 Moses Blydenburgh was pastor in charge, residing on Great Hill ; he died in 1848, aged 31 years, leaving a widow, and one son who is a lawyer in New Haven. The next two years George L. Fuller was in charge of the circuit, residing at Great Hill, where three of his children were buried.

In the fall of 1846 a subscription was started for a new church edifice at Humphreysville, Sylvester Smith leading with the sum of six hundred dollars ; but the burning of the paper mill, of which he was half owner, embarrassed the work although it did not abate his zeal ; for during the year he increased his subscription to eight hundred dollars. One brother, who did not at first pledge himself, gave one hundred dollars ; another changed from twenty to one hundred, and a good woman changed her subscription from ten to one hundred dollars.

Charles Stearns, preacher in charge, moved into the parsonage in May, 1847, finding the society commencing the new

church. The old meeting-house was sold for one hundred dollars and torn down, after serving its purpose sixty years, and the new one built on the same site. Jared Bassett, assisted by Isaac Bassett, built the stone work; all the people aided the enterprise to the extent of their ability, both in money and labor. The corner stone was laid on Saturday, June 19, 1847, Rev. E. W. Smith of Birmingham making the address; Sylvester Smith depositing the case under the stone after announcing its contents; Charles Stearns, the pastor, conducting the services, assisted by Rev. Wm. B. Curtiss of the Congregational church. The contractor was Amos Hine of Woodbridge; the architect, Lewis Hotchkiss of Birmingham; the bell, weighing 1,150 pounds, was from Meneely's foundry in Troy; and the church was dedicated on Thursday, January 18, 1848, by Bishop E. S. Janes. All the elm trees near the church were set within a year after the dedication.

Ir May, 1849, was in charge of what in the next year was set off from Derby as the town of Seymour, and remained two years with success. David Osborn was the next pastor of Seymour and Ansonia, it being a prosperous year in both places. His successor for two years was Rufus K. Raynolds, an energetic, useful man; Great Hill becoming a separate charge in his second year.

William T. Hill was pastor in 1855-6 for the two churches, Seymour and Great Hill, being prosperous years. Thomas Stevenson was pastor in 1857-8; L. P. Perry, in 1859-60; Albert Booth, in 1861; George L. Taylor, in 1862, this being his first itinerant work. He was a faithful pastor and minister; a fearless defender of the "stars and stripes," and in those troublous times spoke boldly for the Union.

In the summer of 1864, under the pastorate of A. B. Pulling, two festivals were held, by which \$800 were secured, which freed the church from debt. Sylvester Smith was appointed pastor in 1866; Joseph Pullman in 1867-8, both eminently successful; Bennett T. Abbott in 1869-70; Joseph Smith in 1871-3, and proved himself an able minister, he being the first pastor who remained in Seymour three consecutive years. In former years he resided in Waterbury as a local preacher, and did much good service here and in Wolcott, Conn. E. H. Frisbie and

James Wiswell, local preachers in New Haven, also rendered good service. Sylvester Smith, a local preacher, during his forty years residence here, was a most active laborer and liberal giver in the church.

During the energetic labors of William R. Webster as pastor, in 1874, a large and commodious parsonage was erected, at a total cost of \$2,630; Lugrand Sharpe, Warren French and W. C. Sharpe being the building committee; the old parsonage bringing \$2,000.

In 1875 E. H. Dutcher was the pastor; in 1876, Charles A. Tibbals, who soon after united with the Episcopal Church. At this time the church was beautified with an elegant black walnut pulpit presented by H. B. Beacher, Esq., which was first occupied February 4, 1877, by Aaron Pierce of East Village, who was pastor of the church in 1848, and his venerable appearance in his eighty-ninth year constituted an occasion long to be remembered.

In the spring of 1877 J. Vinton became the pastor, and the year was one of success; in which Arthur J. Smith, uniting with the church and feeling called to the ministry, left his employment at the office of the *Seymour Record*, and entered the Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, N. J., preparatory to entering college.

Seymour and Great Hill are still connected under the same preacher.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

George Kirtland came to Seymour in 1825, and in 1826 or 7, started a Sunday-school with five children, the number increasing to twenty-seven the first year. He continued the school six or seven years, when it was discontinued. The superintendents since the re-organization of the school have been:

1841-2, Samuel R. Hickox.	1859, Warren French.
1843-8, Lugrand Sharp.	1860-1, William N. Storrs.
1852, John Adams.	1862-5, Henry W. Benedict.
1853, Frederick Durand.	1866-7, William N. Storrs.
1854, William A. Hughes.	1868, Sheldon Miles.
1855, William Mallory.	1869, William C. Sharpe.
1856-7, Albert W. Lounsbury.	1870-1, William N. Storrs.
1858, William Mallory.	1872, William W. Dibble.

1873, Samuel Butler.
 1874, Charles N. Blanchard.
 1875, Samuel Butler.
 1876, Edward N. Botsford.

1877, Henry C. Rogers.
 1878, Samuel Butler.
 1879, George E. Stockwell.

TRINITY CHURCH.

A meeting was held according to proper notice at the house of Doct. Samuel Sanford, on the 20th of February, 1797, and an Episcopal Ecclesiastical Society was formed. The notice dated February 12, 1797, was served on thirty-nine persons, who were: Reuben Lum, James Manville, Nathan Mansfield, William Tucker, Benjamin Hawley, Russell Tomlinson, Martin Beebe, Enos G. Nettleton, Ephraim Wooster, Nathaniel Holbrook, Jeremiah Gillett, Josiah Nettleton, Philo Holbrook, Edward Hayes, Nathan Stiles, Wilson Hurd, William Church, Abel Church, John Griffin, Daniel Davis, Bowers Washband, Alexander Johnson, Timothy Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Charles French, Israel Bostwick, Moses Riggs and John White. These were professedly Episcopalians. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Benjamin Davis, moderator, and Samuel Sanford, clerk; and Joel Chatfield, Israel French and Jonathan Miles, society committee. As there had been a union of the parish of Great Hill with this new society, the united organization was called Union Church.

At this first meeting a committee was appointed consisting of Benjamin Davis, Edward Hayes, Nathaniel Johnson and John White, to furnish materials for the building of the church. A site was purchased of Leverett Pritchard for \$60, on which it now stands, the deed being dated March 23, 1797. Early in the spring the corner-stone was laid by the Rev. Edward Blakeslee, then an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Mansfield of Derby, and during the summer the building was raised, and before winter entirely enclosed.

The inside finishing was delayed, and temporary seats made of slabs.

Of this church Dr. Mansfield of Derby was the first pastor, and his services as rector continued until about 1802, he preaching here one-third of the time, and receiving proportionate support from this society; and the parish continued to render him support until his death in 1820.

In 1802 the Union Bank was established with a capital of \$2,000, paid by fifty-seven persons, for the purpose of supporting the ministry, but it proved a troublesome enterprise, and soon after 1811, the contributions were returned to the original owners. Various ministers supplied the church with services portions of the time some twenty years, among whom were Revs. Solomon Blakeslee, Calvin White, Ammi Rogers, Ambrose Todd, James Thompson, Aaron Humphreys, Chauncey Prindle. In 1817 the church was completed inside, and was consecrated September 2d of that year by the Right Rev. John Henry Hobart, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

A record-book is still preserved, the inscription to which reads: "Parish Records of Union Church, Humphreysville. Stephen Jewett, rector, 1822. On the next page he wrote: "December, 1821. Union Church, Humphreysville, I began to officiate statedly in this parish. On Easter week, 1822, I was regularly called and engaged for one-third of the time at a salary of \$500 per annum, and my wood. Easter week, 1824, began to officiate one-half of my time at Humphreysville at the same salary. 1827 burying-ground fenced and church painted. 1828 bell purchased, cost, \$6.17; ground in front of the church leveled." The salary mentioned (\$500) must have been for the two parishes, Derby and Humphreysville. The bell cost \$256.19, and the \$6.17, was the cost of freight or something of that kind. In this book Mr. Jewett continued a careful record of baptisms, marriages and burials in Union Parish until 1834, when it ceased. If such a record had been kept by all the ministers of the parishes in old Derby, and preserved, a full genealogy of the families of the town could be given, which cannot now be done.

After the resignation of the Rev. Stephen Jewett in 1832, the Rev. Charles W. Bradlew was rector one year, followed by the Rev. John D. Smith, eleven years, who officiated in this church every Sunday the first five years, and the next two divided his time between this church and St. Peter's of Oxford, after which he confined his labors to this parish. Following the resignation of Rev. Mr. Smith in 1845, the Rev. John Purvis became rector, and continued thus two years; at which time the communicants of the parish numbered about one hundred. The Rev.

Abel Nichols officiated one year following Mr. Purvis, and after him the Rev. William F. Walker accepted the charge of the parish and continued until 1851, when he removed to New York. From 1851 the Rev. Charles G. Acly officiated two years, and effected the canceling of the debt of \$850; then the Rev. O. Evans Shannon became the rector, and in 1856 the name of the church was changed from Union to Trinity.

From this time efforts were made for extensive repairs on the church, which resulted in holding the last services in the old church July 5, 1857, and the consecration of one all new except the frame, by Right Rev. Bishop Williams, on the 11th of May, 1858. Some debt remained, which, as usual, cost a great struggle, but was finally canceled.

Rev. Mr. Shannon resigned the rectorship June 1, 1866, having done a great and good work. A little before his resignation the parish purchased a house for a rectory at a cost of \$2,500.

The next rector was the Rev. George Seabury, who commenced his services in January, 1867, and continued them until April 21, 1875; a successful term of labor of over eight years.

The present statistics of the parish are nearly as follows: families, 135; baptized members of the church, 410; communicants, 157.

On the 27th day of June, 1875, the steeple of the church was the third time struck by lightning, the damage amounting to about \$50.

Of the sixty-three persons who contributed to defray the expenses of finishing the church in 1816, not one is now living.

During the first twenty-five years from the organization of the parish eight clergymen were employed for a specific length of time, and in the next fifty-three years, nine, four of whom had charge of the parish over forty-three years. On the 25th of September, 1875, the Rev. Edwin J. K. Lessel became rector of the parish.¹²

¹²History of Seymour, pp. 25-29.

HUMPHREYSVILLE, IN DERBY, IN 1836.

Mr. John W. Barber wrote thus of the place at the time he made the drawing:¹³

"The accompanying cut shows the appearance of Humphreysville as it is entered upon New Haven road. The Humphreysville Manufacturing Company was organized in 1810. The village is situated in a small valley of the Naugatuck, four and a half miles from its junction with the Ousatonic river at Derby



HUMPHREYSVILLE, IN DERBY, IN 1836.

Landing. It is surrounded with lofty hills excepting the narrow valley through which the Naugatuck passes. The heights south of the village on the western side of the river are lofty, rocky and precipitous. The building seen in the central part of the engraving is the Humphreysville Cotton Manufactory; it is four stories in height and about one hundred feet long. On the left of the print, on elevated ground, is the Episcopal Church; there are two other houses of worship in the place, one for Congregationalists and one for Methodists; the last two are situated on the heights a few rods south-east from the the centre of the village. Directly underneath the Episcopal Church is seen in the engraving a part of the Naugatuck river with the falls. At this place a ledge of rocks, about twenty feet in height, crosses the

¹³Historical Collections, 201.

river and forms a perfect dam about two-thirds the distance ; the remaining third is closed by an artificial dam. This place was formerly known by the name of *Rimmon Falls*. There are 50 or 60 dwelling houses in the vicinity of the factories and three or four mercantile stores. Most of the dwelling houses are south of the cotton factory ; only a few of them appear in the engraving. A small but beautiful grove of pines is situated at the southern extremity of the village, through which the buildings, which are mostly painted white, appear uncommonly beautiful as the village is approached from the south upon the river roads."

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.¹⁴

A council met on the 12th day of March, 1817, for the purpose of "organizing a church of Christ" in Seymour, "if it should seem to be best." They appointed the Rev. Zephaniah Swift, moderator, and the Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, scribe. The council consisted of the Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor of the Centre Church, New Haven, the Rev. Samuel Merwin of the North Church, New Haven, the Rev. Bennett Tyler of South Britain, the Rev. Bela Kellogg of Franklin, Mass., and the Rev. Zephaniah Swift of Derby. Nine persons presented themselves before the council, producing letters of good standing from other churches, asking to be organized into a church ; they were : Joel Beebe and his wife, Bradford Steele and his wife, Ira Smith and his wife, Lewis Holbrook, Hannah P. Johnson and Sally Wheeler. The decision of the body was that "the above named persons be and are hereby organized into a church in this village." This action shows that it was a new organization and not the revival of an old one, which fact throws great doubt upon the supposition that there had been a church previously organized at this place. A society had been established about twenty-eight years before, but a society is not a church among the Congregational people. The labors of the Rev. Benjamin Beach had continued in this place from 1787 to 1805, and from that time to 1812 the worshipers at this place attended other churches to some extent until the settlement of Rev. Zephaniah

¹⁴This account of this church is taken mostly from a sermon delivered by Rev. S. C. Leonard, July 9, 1876, as a historical discourse. See *History of Seymour*, by W. C. Sharpe.

Swift at Derby, in 1813, when he began to supply their pulpit a portion of the time : and, as the result of his labors, they were encouraged, brought together in the purpose to sustain the preaching of the gospel and organized into a church as just stated. The old meeting-house was still standing, and was fitted and used for worship. Of it Mrs. Sarah Jones, daughter of Bradford Steele of Erie, Penn., wrote some twenty-four years ago : " I well remember when it was done off (what doing off there was !). It was divided into pews. It was neither lathed nor plastered, and but poorly clapboarded. Many times have I brushed the snow off the seats before sitting down. Its exterior resembled a barn more than a church. Still it was beloved, and probably had as true worshipers in it as those of modern style."

During the vacancy of the pulpit of this church a new element had been introduced into the place, and Humphreysville, as it was then called, through the establishment of the Woolen Factory, had become an enterprising, growing, lively community ; from which state of grace it has never really fallen.

Eighteen days after the church was organized, that is, on the 30th of March, 1817, the Rev. Mr. Swift being present, eighteen members were added to the church, and one of them, Mrs. Daniel White, was still living in 1876, and in her eighty-sixth year. Two months after the organization, the Rev. Bela Kellogg received other members, and a few months later still others were added, and thus quietly but steadily the number increased until at the end of the second year it numbered thirty-four members.

On the 22d of September, 1818, the old meeting-house was sold to the Methodist Church, and in due time, as it could, the new church built a meeting-house overlooking the river, on the eastern bank where the Congregational burying-ground is still to be seen. The church held its services in the Bell school-house while building their new house of worship. The steeple to complete this edifice was built in 1829.

To this church the Rev. Zephaniah Swift ministered some years ; giving one-fourth of his time by consent of the Derby church, some of the years, and receiving one-fourth of his salary from this congregation. This church owes much to him, a man

of stately dignity of bearing, but with a warm heart within him, good, true and faithful ; a man who made so powerful an impression on at least one who came under his influence, as to lead him to say that it would be joy enough for him, if he should ever reach heaven, to meet Zephaniah Swift there.

The Rev. Bela Kellogg was not the pastor of this church, but ministered to it for a time, not long after its beginning.

The Rev. Ephraim G. Swift was pastor from 1825 to 1827. He died in August, 1858.

On the 11th day of May, 1828, the Rev. Amos Pettingil received to membership in the church several individuals, among whom were Isaac Sperry and his wife, Albert Carrington, Adaline and Emeline Sperry and Olive Merriman.

The name of the Rev. Charles Thomson appears first on the records under date of July 20, 1828, and he was installed pastor of the church in April 1830. He came from Dundaff, Penn., and labored about five years and was dismissed. He died in March, 1855.

The Rev. Rollin S. Stone preached for this church from June, 1833, to September, 1834, changing pulpits with Rev. Z. Swift half the time. Following him the Rev. John E. Bray ministered to the church about seven years and a half, from September, 1834, to April, 1842.

On the 23d of June, 1843, the Rev. William B. Curtiss was called to be the pastor, and he continued his effective work six years, until October, 1849. During this period the present church of this denomination was built, being located in the valley below the Falls, and Mr. Curtiss occupied its pulpit about two years.

Four years and nine days after this house was dedicated, on the 29th of April, 1851, it was opened for the first installation ever held in it. On that day the Rev. E. B. Chamberlin was constituted pastor of the church and society ; the installation sermon being preached by the Rev. Fosdick Harrison of Bethany. He was dismissed on account of ill health, May 20, 1852.

The Rev. J. L. Willard commenced his ministry here, September 1, 1852, and continued until May 1, 1855, and was soon after settled at Westville, Conn., where he remains an efficient and successful minister.

About this time the village suffered the loss of a heavy manufacturing industry which necessitated the removal of about thirty families, connected with this congregation, from the place, and this resulted in great discouragement to those who remained. In the midst of this despondency a young man, a graduate of Amherst College, on passing through the place, was induced to engage in the work of supplying the pulpit. This young man was Henry D. Northrop, and an unusual revival was the result of his labors. He labored from August, 1857, nearly through the year 1858.

The ministry here of the Rev. E. C. Baldwin was of a year in length, to May, 1860, and that of the Rev. Sylvester Hine, following, of about the same length.

The Rev. J. L. Mills, now professor in Marietta College, Ohio, preached here two years; the Rev. George A. Dickerman, one year; and the Rev. A. J. Quick, nearly two years and a half.

On the 22d of May, 1868, Allen Clark was ordained in this church as an evangelist, and he ministered to it about one year with much success, the church being largely increased in its membership. Mr. H. P. Collin followed Mr. Clark, being also ordained as an evangelist, and his labors were accompanied with a goodly number of additions to the church. Rev. J. W. Fitch supplied the pulpit about one year, closing in the spring of 1872, and he was followed by the Rev. William J. Thomson, whose labors continued nearly two years, closing October, 1874.

The ministry of the Rev. S. C. Leonard commenced on the 15th of November, 1874, and continued until the summer of 1879, when he removed to supply the pulpit of the Congregational Church at Naugatuck, five miles up the river. His labors were quite successful, and his labors and life highly commended in the community. His historical sermon, as given in the "History of Seymour," is very pleasant reading, and a valuable contribution to the memory of a faithful, toiling people of the past and present age.

It is said that the first deacon of the earliest church in this place was Timothy Baldwin of Derby; if so then there must have been a church organization which he was to serve as deacon, although no records have been seen or heard of confirming the supposition. When the church was organized in 1817 the

two chosen to this service were Bradford Steele and Nehemiah Botsford, and they continued to serve in that office until nearly the close of life. Deacon Steele, in September, 1840, a little more than a year before his death, asked to be released from further official duties, because of his age and infirmities, which was granted. Deacon Botsford made a similar request a little before, which had been granted.

In 1776 Bradford Steele was a boy of not quite fifteen years of age, and hence was not quite sixteen when he enlisted in the army which represented the cause of freedom. Terrible scenes he passed through, for the memory of one certain day lived with great vividness to the end of his life. It was the 22d day of August, 1777, when he was taken prisoner and treated with a cruelty which was merciless, his very appearance becoming so changed by what he endured in a short time, that his father, when he met him, did not know him. He died in peace, December 23, 1841, at the age of 80.

The church seldom has a firmer friend than Deacon Kinney, some time since deceased. It was from a gift made by him that the society now possesses its convenient parsonage.

The names ascertained of those who have served as deacons are as follows: Capt. Timothy Baldwin, appointed in 1789; Bradford Steele and Nehemiah Botsford, in 1817; Sheldon Kinney and Alfred Hull, 1840; Andrew W. De Forest, 1844; William Kinney, Miles Culver and J. L. Spencer, 1853; W. M. Tuttle, 1858; Charles Bradley (date not known); David Johnson and Levi Lounsbury, 1865; Joshua Kendall, 1868.

The Sunday-school in connection with this church can be traced as far back as the year 1828. The names of those who have served as superintendents, as far as ascertained are: Joel White, George F. De Forest, Andrew De Forest, Sharon Y. Beach, W. M. Tuttle, P. B. Buckingham, George E. Lester, Robert C. Bell, Theodore S. Ladd, Andrew Y. Beach and James Swan.

In less than two months after the church was organized, at a meeting when its first deacons were chosen (May 9, 1817), a librarian for the village church library was appointed, and another committee was appointed to select books.

This church has raised up for service in the great field of

Christian labor, one minister and one missionary. The minister is the Rev. Ira Smith; and the missionary, the Rev. H. A. De Forest of the class of 1832, Yale, who went to Syria, returned with the seeds of fatal disease, and soon ended his work on earth.

The Rev. Robert C. Bell, now the efficient pastor of the Congregational Church at Darien in this state, was for a time a member of this church, and comes here to the family home.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN HUMPHREYSVILLE.

In May, 1822, the Humphreysville Manufacturing Company was re-organized with \$50,000 capital, and the General Humphreys mill property purchased by it; John H. De Forest being president, and J. Fisher Leaming, secretary.

Among the persons induced by General Humphreys to come to America was Thomas Gilyard, son of Edmund and Nancy Gilyard, born in Leeds, England, March 20, 1786, who came to New York in the "*Commerce*," in the summer of 1807, having had a very fine passage of forty-five days. He immediately commenced work for General Humphreys's Company and continued until March 28, 1810, in the manufacture of cloths, when he learned and engaged in the making of stockings, a new department in the mills. Mr. Gilyard was an active man in the Methodist Church, and his descendants still reside in the community. While General Humphreys was organizing his company of young operatives in the factory, and drilling them in soldierly tactics for their entertainment and elevation, Lady Humphreys, wife of the General, made an elegant silk flag, beautifully embroidered by herself, for the company, and which is still preserved, with its inscription, as follows:

"Humphreysville, Jam Nova Progenes, Perseverando Pacta Semper Servanda, MDCCCX."

This shows that the enterprise had attained to good working order and numbers at that date, 1810, and from that time until 1814 the village was lively and prosperous, a variety of manufacturing enterprises being conducted in the village and its vicinity on Little river and Bladen's brook. After the date mentioned the influx of foreign goods almost put an end to American manufacturing, and Humphreysville suffered with all other

places, but upon the organization of the new company in 1822, it took a fresh start and made slow but steady progress until 1837, when political times severely affected the whole country, or a crisis in the country affected politics. The new company rebuilt the dam, widened the water-course to the mill, and constructed the machinery into a cotton mill, by which name it was known many years. There was then one store in the valley and one on the hill near the Episcopal Church. Mr. De Forest lived at first in the Roth house, on the west side of Main street, opposite Pearl, until he built the house now occupied by Raymond French, Esq., in which he resided until his death.

The shop in the fork of the road near the M. E. Church was built in 1825 by Newel Johnson ; Isaac Kinney and Jesse Smith owning a portion of the building, which was used as a carpenter and cabinet shop.

In 1828 Samuel R. Hickox, a local preacher from Southbury, settled in the place and took charge of the grist-mill near the Falls. About this time Judson English came from Hotchkiss-town, now Westville, and bought the tannery on the premises now owned by Arthur Rider, previously run by Mr. Benham ; the bark-mill being further south on the brook just below the railroad crossing. About ten years later Mr. English sold this property to George Kirtland and removed to Great Hill.

In 1830 Leverett Pritchard was living on the knoll opposite the saw-mill still standing near the upper end of Maple street ; having previous to this resided in the house in the rear of Doct. J. Kendall's.

Chester Jones, a paper-maker, built the north "Kirtland house" and kept a store in it. He afterward removed to Ohio, returning in a year or two, and was for several years superintendent of the Humphreysville Manufacturing Company's paper mill, residing in the house close by it. His wife was the daughter of Dea. Bradford Steele. He afterwards removed to Erie, Penn., where he died. Ezekiel Gilbert, having kept store for a time at Squantuck, came to Humphreysville about this time and kept the tavern on Broad street nearly two years, when he built the store now occupied by H. W. Randall.

Such were the beginnings of the enterprises in the village of Humphreysville, a place that is now alive with machinery and

manufacturing ability and appliances, and is capable of becoming much greater than it now is by the development of its water-powers.

One hundred years of manufacturing enterprises have made great changes in the place, but not as many as have been made in Birmingham and Ansonia in fifty years.

THE COTTON MILL.

The Humphreysville Manufacturing Company, organized in 1810, produced first woolen cloths, then cotton goods, and in 1831 commenced making paper, first with four employes, but increased the number within a month to sixteen. In 1843 this paper-mill passed into the hands of Hodge & Company; the firm consisting of G. L. Hodge, S. Y. Beach and Samuel Roselle; and in 1845 William Buffum purchased the cotton mill and continued its proprietor a few months. In 1850 Sharon Y. Beach bought the claims of the other two proprietors in the paper-mill and removed it to Blue street, where it still remains.

Great have been the changes between that day and the present. The whole territory is filled with buildings and immense manufacturing establishments, a full account of which may be found in Mr. Wm. C. Sharpe's "History of Seymour and Vicinity," a book which is of great value because of the many facts collected and recorded in it. Every family in the town should carefully preserve a copy of it.

In 1851 the capital stock of the Humphreysville Manufacturing Company was estimated at \$300,000, and the estimate approved by a committee of the Legislature. In 1859 the stock was reduced to \$150,000 by the distribution of property to the stockholders.

The Eagle Manufacturing Company was organized June 27, 1850, with a stock of \$50,000, for the manufacture of silk goods, wool and cotton; George Rice being the first president. In 1852 the stock was increased to \$100,000; George F. De Forest, president. In 1855 George P. Shelton was president and Harrison Tomlinson, secretary.

In 1852 George P. Shelton, Raymond French, Philo Holbrook, Henry S. Mygatt, Sheldon Kinney, George F. De For-

est, Harrison Tomlinson, John W. Dwight, John Clark and Sylvester Smith were incorporated under the title of the Seymour Savings Bank.

The Union Mercantile Company was established in 1852 with a capital of \$4,000. B. W. Smith was the first president, and John J. Rider the second. The store was in the build-



FALLS OF THE NAUGATUCK AT SEYMOUR, 1857.

ing on the north side of Broad street at the west end of the Naugatuck bridge.

The American Car Company was organized in the spring of 1852 with a stock of \$150,000, which amount was increased before the end of the year to \$200,000. Five large shops, for the building of railroad cars, were erected, and a large business transacted until the business was removed West. President, J. H. Lyman; directors, Timothy Dwight, J. W. Dwight, Raymond French and others.

The Upson Manufacturing Company was organized in 1852 by Hiram Upson, Horace A. Bradford and Lucius Tuttle, for the manufacture of augers, bits and the like instruments. The business was conducted where the Douglass Manufacturing Company's lower shop now stands at the mouth of Little river. The shop was built in 1837, by Timothy Dwight, son of President Dwight, and by his heirs sold to H. A. Bradford, and by him to Charles Douglass in 1859.

The Humphreysville Copper Company was organized in 1847 with a capital stock of \$40,000; J. W. Dwight, president; Raymond French, Harrison Tomlinson, George Rice, Sheldon Kinney, directors. In 1852 the capital was increased to \$200,000, the buildings greatly enlarged and the business increased. In addition to their works in Seymour they established a mill and wharf in East Haven. In 1854 the stock was increased to \$390,000, but soon after the liabilities became great and complications ensued. In 1855 a new company was organized, the stock being placed at \$750,000 with liberty to increase to \$1,000,000. The persons named in the act of incorporation were: John W. Dwight, William Cornwall, George F. De Forest, Henry Bronson, Charles Durand, Sheldon Kinney, Samuel K. Satterlee, Geo. R. A. Ricketts, Henchman S. Soule.

The New Haven Copper Company was organized November 21, 1855, with a capital of \$400,000; John W. Dwight, president; Geo. R. A. Ricketts, secretary. After various changes the company was re-organized in 1872, the stock being owned by Lazarus Lissberger, president, Samuel Holmes, Thomas James, Franklin Farrell, and under this management it is one of the heaviest and most reliable industries of the town.

MILLS OF JAMES SWAN.

He is successor to the Douglass Manufacturing Company, established in 1856; manufacturer of augers, auger bits, gimlets, hollow augers, expanding bits, patent auger handles, boring machines, chisels, gauges, drawing-knives, screw-drivers, reamers, etc.

In addition to the foregoing, the following are some of the present business enterprises of Seymour:

Humphreysville Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of

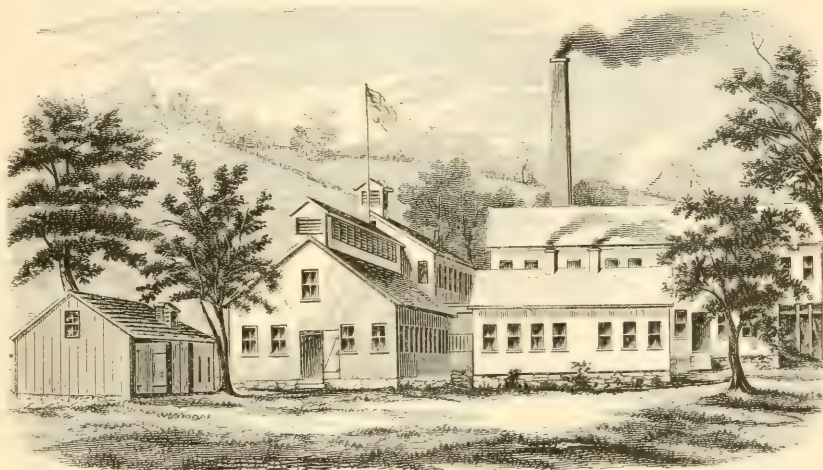
augers, auger bits, etc. Proprietors, George H. Robinson, David R. Cook, Norman Sperry, Marcus Sperry.

H. B. Beecher, successor to French, Swift & Co., established in 1847; manufacturer of augers, auger bits, hollow augers, etc.

The Fowler Nail Company, manufacturers of vulcan horse-shoe nails. Carlos French, president; Lewis H. Bristol, secretary.

United States Pin Company; Henry L. Hotchkiss, president; Lewis Bristol, secretary; Carlos French, treasurer.

Henry P. and E. Day, manufacturers of rubber pen-holders, propelling pencils, surgical appliances, etc.



SWAN'S MILLS.

Carlos French, manufacturer of car springs.

W. W. Smith, manufacturer of manilla paper.

Raymond French, manufacturer of plain and steel-plated ox-shoes.

Austin G. Day, manufacturer of sub-marine telegraph cable.

Garrett and Beach, manufacturers of German gimlet bits, cast steel reamers and screw-driver bits. Lewis L. Garrett and Samuel Beach.

The Seymour *Record*, a weekly newspaper, published every Thursday, at the Seymour Printing Office. William C. Sharpe, editor and publisher, and author of the "History of Seymour and Vicinity," a work from which has been taken a large part

of the account here given of the business enterprises of the place.

SOCIETIES IN SEYMOUR.

MORNING STAR LODGE, No. 47, of Free and Accepted Masons, has reached the age of seventy-six years. It was continued under a charter from the M. W. Stephen Titus Hosmer, Esq., Grand Master for Connecticut, bearing date October 18, 1804. The petitioners to whom the charter was granted were Adam Lum, Veren Dike, Silas Sperry, George W. Thomas, Benjamin Candee, Lewis Wakelee, E. C. Candee, Joel Fitch, Arnold Loveland, William Hurd, William Bronson, Daniel Candee, Abel Wheeler, Samuel Riggs, William Morris, Levi Candee, Nathan Davis, Charles Monson, Jessie Scott, Moses Candee, "Brethren of the Honorable Society of Masons residing in the town of Oxford."

Abel Wheeler is named in the charter as first master, Levi Candee as senior warden and William Morris as junior warden.

The lodge met in Masonic Hall, Oxford, until 1844, when owing to decreased numbers from removals and other causes, the sessions were suspended. It was reorganized May 14, 1851, with George B. Glendining as master, David J. McEwen senior warden, and Alfred French junior warden, and removed to Seymour. E. G. Storer was then grand secretary. Since then the lodge has prospered, its total membership having amounted to about 375.

MECHANIC'S LODGE, No. 73, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 27, 1851; the charter members being Horace A. Bradford, Martin Kelly, Daniel J. Putnam, Julius Bassett, John Hilton, H. P. Davis, John Scott, Charles Newton, John L. Hartson, W. W. White, John Davis, J. A. Stevens, W. J. Merrick.

HUMPHREY LODGE, No. 26, Knights of Pythias, was instituted February 8, 1871, the charter members being S. H. Canfield, W. G. Mitchell, George Rogers, F. M. Lum, C. W. James, W. N. Storrs, S. C. Tucker, Charles French, M. R. Castle, F. H. Beecher, V. H. McEwen, George Smith, D. C. Castle.

UPSON POST, No. 40, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in 1873. William S. Cooper, post commander; Joseph Ineson, adjutant. It was reorganized February 16, 1876.

THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK is composed of members of Irish birth and their descendants without regard to religion or politics. It was organized at Strapp's Hall, November 2, 1872, by the following named persons: William Hayes, Dennis O'Callaghan, Matthias Bunyan, Francis McMorrow, Charles McCarthy, Michael Regan, Patrick Mahoney, Daniel Mahoney, William Mahoney, Jeremiah Driscoll, John Coleman, John Bradley, Timothy O'Brien, Peter Sullivan, Edward Strapp, William Colbert.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

DERBY bore a conspicuous and large proportioned part in the war of the Rebellion in 1861 to 1865, as she did also in the Revolution eighty-five years before. At the first call, after the old flag had been dishonored at Fort Sumter, four men from Derby volunteered, and were accepted on the 22d of April, 1861, and joined the first Connecticut regiment, and fifteen days from that time seventy-eight others led by Ledyard Colburn, major, and Charles L. Russell, adjutant, were accepted in company D of the second Connecticut regiment. From that time onward to the close of the great conflict, Derby was fully, and honorably represented on the entire field, from the honorable position of colonel, through all grades and departments of the service; having sent forward, according to the official report of the Adjutant General of the State, 542 soldiers.

The following are the minutes made on the town records in regard to the aid rendered by the town in support of the nation in the great struggle :

“ OCTOBER. 1861.

‘ *Whereas* : The money appropriated by the State of Connecticut for the support of the families of volunteer soldiers payable from the State Treasury into the town treasury is payable once in three months ; and whereas many families have not sufficient means wherewith to support themselves in the interval of payments, and whereas some families are unable to subsist on the sums appropriated by the State for their support, therefore,

“ *Resolved* : That the treasurer of the town be and hereby is authorized to advance and pay to such families from the treasury of the town of Derby, from time to time, such sums as shall be directed by the selectmen ; said sums being reimbursed from the money received from the State, so far as the same shall be adequate to each family.

“ On motion passed.

“ July 22, 1862. *Resolved* : That the town of Derby will pay to each non-commissioned officer and private, who has or shall enlist and be

accepted by the enlisting committee herein named, within the next twenty days into a military company now forming in the town of Derby, the sum of one hundred dollars, to be paid to such volunteer when he shall have been mustered into the service of the United States.

"Resolved: That the sum of eleven thousand dollars or so much thereof as shall be necessary, be and hereby is appropriated for the payment of the bounty provided in the foregoing resolution, and the necessary expenses of recruiting a company, and that the selectmen be and they hereby are authorized to draw their order on the treasurer in favor of Mr. Wm. B. Wooster, Thomas Wallace, jun., and Charles B. Alling, recruiting committee, for so much of said appropriation as shall be necessary to pay said bounties and the necessary expenses incurred in recruiting such company.

"At a meeting held Saturday, August 30, 1862, Resolved: That the town of Derby will pay to such non-commissioned officer and private, inhabitants of the town of Derby, who shall enlist in the company now forming under John Jackson, before the first day of September next, 1862, and who shall be accepted by and be mustered into the service of the United States, the same amount as was voted by this town, to be paid volunteers on the 22d day of July, 1862, it being the sum of one hundred dollars.

"Whereas: The quota of the town of Derby for volunteers for three years is not yet full, and whereas the State bounty of fifty dollars has ceased, and the advance bounty from the United States has also ceased, therefore,

"Resolved: That the selectmen be and they hereby are authorized to pay to each volunteer, not exceeding in number fifteen, who shall enlist as volunteers from Derby before the third day of September next, for three years or during the war, the sum of two hundred dollars, to be paid when the same shall be mustered into the service of the United States.

"On motion passed.

"October, 1862, on motion it was voted that all men that have been or may hereafter be drafted and serve the United States government for the term of nine months, be paid ten dollars per month, or at that rate while in the service.

"Voted: That the commissioned officers of Capt. Jackson's and Chaffee's companies be paid a bounty of \$100 each.

"August 15, 1864. Resolved: That there be and is hereby appropriated from the treasury of the town of Derby, for the purpose of filling the quota of said town under the last call of the President of the United States for 500,000 men, a sum not exceeding the sum of \$300, to each

person who shall volunteer into the military or naval service of the United States for the term of one or more years, or who has furnished, or shall furnish, an acceptable substitute for the same term and service, or who being drafted shall serve in person under said call, provided such volunteers, substitutes and drafted men shall go to make up the quota of Derby."

Two monuments have been erected to the memory of deceased soldiers; one of granite, not yet surmounted by a statue, although otherwise very appropriate, in Birmingham public green; the other, also of granite surmounted by a very appropriate statue of a soldier, placed at the entrance of the Ansonia cemetery.

The annual celebration on Decoration Day, by processions, addresses and poems, is continued with much spirit and honorable patriotism as a memorial of the deceased soldiers. From the many very eloquent and appropriate things said on such occasions space allows but one selection, taken from the record of the celebration at Birmingham in 1879,—a poem by J. W. Storrs, Esq.:

RETROSPECTION.

Men forge sometimes great destinies through fire's evil passion,
As evermore the dripping sword hath led the world's progression;
The wrong, although a stubborn plant, may blossom with salvation,
As from the strife to rivet chains came great emancipation.

Men differ little, after all, in nature's ills or graces;
Our neighbor's deeds were doubtless ours, had fortune changed our places.
Then while we speak with charity to-day,—for future action,
'Twere well, perhaps, that we indulge a moment's retrospection.

Some eighteen years ago and more, old Sumter's gun was booming,
And up against the Southern sky, an hideous shape was looming!
Grim, half defined—men knew it not;—some thought it mere illusion;
While others saw within its depths but darkness and confusion.

Along the street men stood aghast at what might be impending,
Or, nerving bravely, grasped the sword, their firm defiance sending
To whatso'er the ill might be, which threatened thus unkindly;—
As, when the thunderbolt's affright, a serpent hisses blindly.

Dark grew the cloud; in muttered tone was heard the sullen thunder;
The lightning's flash, with burning shaft, rent many a heart asunder,
While here and there, in craven fear, poor timid souls were quaking,
And on their knees, at any price, for peace were loudly shrieking.

And then rang out the stirring shout an hundred MEN are wanted !
 The musket sprang to ready hands, as if it were enchanted.
 " Who dares the breach come follow me ;" the gallant Russell shouted :
 And fife and snare upon the air gave proof at once, undoubted,

That in the veins of sixty-one, old seventy-six was flowing ;
 That in New England's gallant sons, her ancient fires were glowing.
 They turned their oxen loose afield,—like Putnam lion-hearted :
 Threw down the sledge, shut up the shop and for the war they started.

Strange enough that armed procession, winding through each village street !
 Stranger still, the Sabbath drum-beat, giving time to eager feet !
 Stopping not to question duty—hearing, they obeyed command !
 Quite enough for them, that danger threatened their beloved land.

So they left, that solemn morning, and along the smiling vale,
 Came an hundred ringing voices homeward floating on the gale.
 Slow, the months of weary waiting dragged their bloody lengths along ;
 Years were added ; still defiant, stood the cohorts of the wrong.

One by one, came back our heroes, glory clad, but in a pall !
 One by one they left their ashes where palmetto shadows fall.
 Over them no flowers are wreathing—save by nature's loving grace !
 Over them no storied marble marketh out their resting place !

Nay ; but on the field of battle, or within the prison hell,
 Bleach their bones beneath the sunlight—spurned by plowmen—where they fell.
 In the fearful dungeons lying, tortured by inhuman crew,
 Marching, fighting, starving, dying ! this it cost to wear the blue !

Grudge we then the paltry pittance that upbuilds the grateful stone ?
 Leaving to the generations duties that should be our own ?
 We that sat around our hearthstones, sheltered by the solid wall
 Which these heroes raised between us and the dreaded cannon ball ?

We that signed those " testimonials ?"¹—even through those burning years,
 Coining yet the while our thousands that the nation sat in tears ?
 Debtors of the living, truly :—" thrice the debtors of the dead !"
 Shall we grudge fit recognition for the sacrifice they made ?

Then I turn me to the children ; boy, I would commune with thee :
 Know you that the grasses cover men who died for you and me ;—
 Men who gave what untold treasure could not balance, could not buy :—
 Cherished life, to them, and precious—that the nation should not die !

I would urge you, nay, would charge you, as the father's place you fill,
 To forget not the upraising of some tygal form to tell
 To the freemen of the ages, the great story—ever new,
 How was crushed the fiend, disunion, by the men that wore the blue.

¹A published pamphlet, addressed to the soldiers.

I would charge you, oh my children, as returns this tender day,
That you range through all the bowers, for the sweetest gems of May;
That in garlands you may wreath them, in their robes of every hue,
And with loving hands outspread them o'er the men that wore the blue.

Go you out among the woodlands, and along the fringing shores
Of the brooklets in the meadows, and bring in the rustic flowers,—
Tender-eyed and meek and lowly, fitting emblems of the true,
To o'erthatch the narrow dwelling of the men that wore the blue.

You may find the sons of fortune, or the places where they lie,
By the loudly worded marble that is pointing to the sky;
But unnoted in the corners, where the tangled grasses grow,
You shall find the lowly couches of the men that wore the blue.

But they lie not there unheeded, though the busy world go by,
For they sleep beneath the radiance of the great all-seeing eye;
And though men refuse them honor, on the records of the true
Will be found the names forever of the men that wore the blue.

And I ask you, oh my children, that you guard the sacred boon,
Which the present to the future, as a birthright, handeth down;
So that this, our Union temple, upon pillars strong and true,
Shall remain for aye, the glory of the men that wore the blue.

The most eloquent description of the men in the service during the war is the record made by the soldiers themselves, and reported at the Adjutant General's office for the state of Connecticut, which is as follows:

First Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Behrens, Herrman, private, April 22, 1861. Honorably discharged July 31, 1861.
Kleinerx, John, private, April 22, 1861. Honorably discharged July 31, 1861.
Levy, Marks M., private, April 22, 1861. Honorably discharged July 31, 1861.
Leoffler, Emil, private, April 22, 1861. Honorably discharged July 31, 1861.

Second Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Ledyard Colburn, major, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
Charles L. Russell, adjutant, May 16, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
George D. Russell, captain company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
Sanford E. Chaffee, first lieutenant company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
Azre Lamoureux, second lieutenant company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
James Foly, sergeant company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged Aug. 7, 1861.
Austin P. Kirkham, sergeant company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
Joseph Bailey, sergeant company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged Aug. 7, 1861.
John Cornell, sergeant company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged Aug. 7, 1861.

- Frank Hawkins, corporal company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Charles E. Hawks, corporal company D, May 7, 1861. Prisoner of war June 19, 1861.
- Guilford M. Kirkham, corporal company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Elton W. Ware, corporal company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Anson Chaffee, musician company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Isaac J. Kirkham, musician company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Archer, Martin, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Bailey, Barnabut M., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Baker, Charles E., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Beach, Julius G., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Beach, Edwin C., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Blood, John M., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Bodge, George E., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Bray, Morris, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Butterworth, George, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Burlock, David, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Bundy, George B., private company D, May 7, 1861. Discharged, furnished substitute.
- Chaffee, James W., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Church, Frank, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Chatfield, George A., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Cornett, Frederick, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Cohen, Henry, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Cowap, William H., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Coger, William, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Dyer, Edward B., private company D., May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Dyer, Charles B., private company D, May 7, 1861. Discharged, disability, July 11, 1861.

- Eddy, John C., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged Aug. 7, 1861.
- Engles, James S., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- French, Richard B., private company D, June 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Gardner, Thomas, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Gahagan, Joseph, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Gilbert, Horace, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Griffin, Harrison, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Griffiths, David N., private company D., May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Green, Shepard, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Guillfoil, William, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Hays, Minot, private company D, May 7, 1861. Discharged, disability, July 6, 1861.
- Herman, Max, private company D, May 7, 1861. Discharged, disability, July 6, 1861.
- Hickerson, Francis, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Inman, George, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Johnson, Jerome, private company D, May 7, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 26, 1861.
- Johnson, Frank, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Kirk, Samuel, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged Aug. 7, 1861.
- Lindley, Benjamin, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Lindley, David, private company D, May 7, 1861. Discharged, disability, July 11, 1861.
- Lody, Edward, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- McCarty, John, private company D, June 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- McKenzie, George, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- McNalley, Thomas, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Miller, John W., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Miller, James W., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Milliken, Charles D., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Moore, Charles, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.

- Nettleton, Joseph F., private company D, May 7, 1861. Discharged, disability, July 4, 1861.
- Payton, John, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged Aug. 7, 1861.
- Pullon, Pizarro, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Robertson, David, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Robertson, John, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Schyer, William, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Sherman, George W., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Smith, Seymour M., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Smith, Ira B., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged Aug. 7, 1861.
- Squires, Frank, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Stonck, William, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Tomlinson, Mark, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Tyther, William H., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Tyler, Joseph, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged Aug. 7, 1861.
- Whitney, Thomas B., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Wilbur, Warren, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Wolfshon, Saul, private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.
- Whipple, James B., private company D, May 7, 1861. Honorably discharged August 7, 1861.

First Squadron of Cavalry, C. V.

- Frederick Cronert, corporal company B, August 22, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran February 20, 1864.
- Bently, Samuel A., private company B, August 10, 1861. Discharged, disabled, June 30, 1863, Washington, D. C.

First Regiment Cavalry, C. V.

- Downes, John H., private company A, November 16, 1863. Mustered out June 19, 1865, Hartford, Conn.
- Richardson, Daniel L., private company A, April 7, 1864. Wounded and missing June 29, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.
- Van Dun, Charles, private company A, December 15, 1864. Deserted June 14, 1865.
- Williams, Peter T., private company A, Dec. 15, 1864. Deserted June 17, 1865.
- Eldridge, Colburn, second lieutenant company B, November 26, 1861. Promoted captain, died May 12, 1864, New Haven, Conn.
- James W. Chaffee, sergeant company B, November 2, 1861. Discharged, disability, October 7, 1862.

- John H. Bristol, corporal company B, November 2, 1861. Promoted first lieutenant, mustered out August 2, 1865, Washington.
- Barlock, David, private company B, November 25, 1861. Discharged July 12, 1862.
- Delaney, Thomas, private company B, November 2, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 28, 1862.
- Dyer, Edward B., private company B, November 18, 1861. Promoted second lieutenant; discharged March 6, 1865.
- Dyer, James C., private company B, November 2, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out August 2, 1865.
- Green, Shepard, private company B, November 14, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran January 1, 1864; mustered out August 2, 1865.
- Lindley, Benjamin F., private company B, November 25, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran February 29, 1864; mustered out August 2, 1865.
- Monroe, Franklin H., private company B, Nov. 2, 1861. Discharged, term expired.
- Tomlinson, Perry, private company B, November 2, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran January 4, 1864; mustered out September 1, 1865.
- Wilber, Warren, private company B, November 14, 1861. Discharged November 14, 1864, term expired.
- Rolfe, Leander H., private company B, November 16, 1863. Mustered out August 2, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Sherman, Charles L., private company B, November 20, 1863. Mustered out August 2, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Miller, Samuel, private company B, November 18, 1863. Discharged, disability, April 26, 1865.
- Munson, Charles S., private company C, November 18, 1863. Killed June 5, 1864, Savage Station.
- Farnum, John L., private company D, November 2, 1863. Discharged November 2, 1864, term expired.
- Perry, George H., private company D, November 2, 1863. Re-enlisted veteran January 4, 1864; discharged, disability, June 22, 1865.
- Bristol, George L., private company D, January 20, 1864. Mustered out August 2, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Lindley, David, private company E, January 13, 1864. Mustered out August 2, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Chidsey, William H., private company F., July 6, 1863. Deserted Feb. 3, 1864.
- Canfield, Benjamin T., private company I, December 7, 1863. Died January 13, 1865, Salisbury, N. C.
- McGeary, Patrick, private company I, December 15, 1864. Deserted Feb. 20, 1865.
- Wheeler, John, private company M, January 25, 1864. Died September 19, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.
- Hotchkiss, Robert G., private company M, May 14, 1864. Not taken on the rolls.

First Light Battery, C. V.

- Gridley, Edwin, private, Nov. 20, 1861. Discharged Nov. 19, 1864, term expired.

Third Independent Battery, C. V.

- Thomas S. Gilbert, captain, October 27, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Henry Middlebrook, first lieutenant, October 27, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.

- William C. Beecher, second lieutenant, November 2, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Joseph L. Barrett, corporal, September 1, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Alonzo Beecher, corporal, September 1, 1864. Died Nov. 25, 1864, City Point, Va.
- Charles Riggs, corporal, Sept. 2, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Joseph Bailey, corporal, Sept. 2, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Thomas R. Dobbyn, corporal, October 15, 1864. Transferred to first Connecticut artillery June 22, 1865.
- Michael McKone, corporal, September 1, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Eugene Woodward, artificer, October 13, 1864. Transferred to first Connecticut artillery June 22, 1865.
- Bristol, Forest N., private, September 1, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Baldwin, Joshua, private, September 2, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Baldwin, Elihu, private, Sept. 3, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Botsford, George, private, Sept. 6, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Clark, David, private, Sept. 1, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Condon, John, private, Sept. 2, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Childs, John, private, Sept. 5, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Crane, Stephen, private, Sept. 5, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Clemens, Frank, H. private, September 5, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Coleman, Thomas, private, September 6, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Carey, John, private, Sept. 7, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Galloway, William, private, September 6, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Griffith, Charles H., private, September 7, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Gaggan, Dennis, private, Sept. 7, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Hayes, Patrick, private, Sept. 1, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Holohan, Patrick, private, September 1, 1864. Deserted November 8, 1864.
- Hayes, Daniel, private, Sept. 1, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Hughs, Samuel, private, Sept. 5, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Hine, Dwight, private, Sept. 5, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Homan, Archibald, private, September 6, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Hayes, William P., private, October 26, 1864. Transferred to first Connecticut artillery June 22, 1865.
- Johnson, Joseph, private, Sept. 5, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Johnson, William W., private, October 25, 1864. Transferred to first Connecticut artillery June 22, 1865.
- Johnson, Kneeland, private, October 25, 1864. Transferred to first Connecticut artillery, June 22, 1865.
- McLaughlin, John, private, October 26, 1864. Deserted November 17, 1864.
- O'Connell, Thomas, private, September 1, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.

Ould, James F., private, Sept. 5, 1864. Discharged Jan. 26, 1865, New Haven, Conn.
 Reynolds, John V., private, September 2, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1864, Richmond, Va.
 Smith, Arthur E., private, September 1, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1864, Richmond, Va.
 Shortall, John, private, Sept. 1, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1864, Richmond, Va.
 Tracy, Thomas, private, Sept. 2, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1864, Richmond, Va.
 Ward, Charles T., private, October 15, 1864. Transferred to first Connecticut artillery June 22, 1865.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery C. V.

Leach, Edwin, musician, July 22, 1861. Mustered out July 17, 1862.
 Griffin, James H., private company A, January 4, 1864. Mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
 Scott, John, private company A, December 19, 1863. Deserted August 1, 1865.
 Elisha S. Kellogg, captain company B, May 22, 1861. Promoted major, lieutenant colonel, 19th Connecticut volunteers, August 11, 1862.
 Thomas S. Gilbert, first lieutenant company B, May 22, 1861. Promoted captain company A, resigned November 1, 1862.
 George Ager, second lieutenant company B, May 22, 1861. Promoted lieutenant colonel, mustered out September 25, 1865.
 William H. Brock, sergeant company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
 Alexander Milligan, sergeant company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
 Albert Karl, sergeant company B, May 22, 1861. Deserted December 6, 1861.
 Stephen Baldwin, sergeant company B, May 22, 1861. Promoted first lieutenant company G, resigned May 6, 1862.
 Peter Brooks, sergeant company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
 George Stenernagel, corporal company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged disabled, December 31, 1862, Fort Richardson, Va.
 John M. Brown, corporal company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
 William Beecher, corporal company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged, disability, August 14, 1862.
 David J. Gilbert, corporal company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
 Frank D. Bangs, corporal company B, May 22, 1861. Promoted captain, mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
 Charles D. Alling, corporal company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged, disability, August 14, 1862.
 William Pride, corporal company B, May 22, 1861. Appointed brevet major, mustered out September 25, 1865.
 John E. Remer, corporal company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
 Theodore Beeman, wagoner company B, May 22, 1861. Died December 7, 1862, Fort Ward, Va.
 Alling, Edward, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired

- Billings, Henry, private company B, May 22, 1861. Deserted September 7, 1861.
- Baldwin, Frank, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Curtiss, Augustine B., private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged, disability, September 22, 1861, Darnestown, Md.
- Coleby, Thomas R., private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Corcoran, Dennis, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, time expired.
- Collins, John, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Childs, Evelyn L., private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Clark, Lewis F., private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Doolittle, William H., private company B, May 22, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, December 30, 1863, mustered out September 25, 1865.
- Doane, Henry C., private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Donahue, James, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Dean, Charles C., private company B, May 22, 1864. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Fairchild, Marcus F., private company B, May 22, 1864. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Gardiner, Dwight, private company B, May 22, 1861. Died May 20, 1862, Yorktown, Va.
- Gahaghan, Dennis, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Hurd, William W., private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Jones, Alexander, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Kinney, James B., private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Light, George W., private Company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Larkin, Matthew, private company B, May 22, 1861. Deserted August 28, 1862.
- Lesure, Alonzo, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Maher, William, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged, disability, November, 30, 1861, Williamsport, Md.
- McGovern, Peter, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- McKenzie, James, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Morris, John, private company B, May 22, 1864. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Magill, James, private company B, May 22, 1864. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.

- Moneghan, Frank, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Merman, Thomas, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Miller, John, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Morse, Nathan T., private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Morand, Patrick, private company B, May 22, 1861. Died August 20, 1862, Philadelphia, Penn.
- Peck, Edward W., private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Pennefeather, John, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Richardson, Charles J., private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Riggs, Charles, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Sheldon, Francis, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged, disability, September 22, 1861, Darnestown, Md.
- Street, Charles, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged, disability, October 14, 1861, Darnestown, Md.
- Spencer, Hiram P., private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Stoddard, William A., private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Spencer, Henry, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Schully, Michael, private company B, May 22, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, January 1, 1864, deserted July 26, 1865.
- Shorttall, Cullum, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Sharp, David W., private company B, May 22, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, January 1, 1864, mustered out September 25, 1865.
- Sheldon, Sperry M., private company B, February 28, 1862. Re-enlisted veteran, March 15, 1864, mustered out September 25, 1865.
- Traver, Theodore W., private company B, May 22, 1861. Deserted August 10, 1861.
- Thompson, James A., private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Tiffany, Luke, private company B, May 22, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran December 28, 1863, mustered out September 25, 1865.
- Clancy, Patrick, private company B, March 14, 1862. Discharged March 13, 1865, term expired.
- Fitzsimmons, James, private company B, March 14, 1862. Discharged March 13, 1865, term expired.
- Foley, Edward, private company B, March 14, 1862. Discharged March 13, 1865, term expired.
- Griffin, Walter, private company B, March 14, 1862. Discharged March 13, 1865, term expired.

- Miller, John W., private company B, March 14, 1862. Promoted second lieutenant, mustered out September 25, 1865.
- Miller, Alexander, private company B, March 14, 1862. Discharged March 13, 1865, term expired.
- Nettleton, Charles P., private company B, May 31, 1862. Discharged March 30, 1865, term expired.
- Baker, Robert S., private company B, February 18, 1864. Mustered out February 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Hays, William P., private company B., October 26, 1864. Transferred from third Connecticut battery, discharged, disability August 7, 1865, Fort Lyon.
- Johnson, Kneeland, private company B, October 26, 1864. Transferred from third Connecticut battery, mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Johnson, William W., private company B, October 26, 1864. Transferred from third Connecticut battery, mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Woodward, Eugene, private company B, October 13, 1864. Transferred from third Connecticut battery, mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Truesdale, Lucius B., private company D, November 27, 1863. Killed in action September 12, 1864, Petersburg.
- Quinn, John, private company D, April 11, 1862. Discharged April 11, 1865, term expired.
- Butterworth, George, private company F, March 1, 1862. Re-enlisted veteran March 1, 1864; mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Blake, Harvey E., private company G, March 22, 1863. Mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Fitzsimmons, Christopher, private company H, November 21, 1863. Mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Steele, Mason A., private company H, Nov. 28, 1863. Deserted August 2, 1865.
- Fitzsimmons, Joseph, private company I, December 1, 1864. Died August 16, 1864, regimental hospital.
- Gilbert, Henry W., private company I, November 27, 1863. Mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Goodall, George W., private company I, December 14, 1863. Mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Gilbert, Zachariah L., private company I, December 22, 1863. Mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Huntley, James F., private company I, December 17, 1863. Died August 8, 1864, regimental hospital.
- Johnson, Charles, private company I, November 27, 1863. Mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Jackson, Franklin D., private company I, December 21, 1861. Mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Knocks, William, private company I, November 27, 1863. Mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Casey, Timothy, private company K, December 18, 1863. Mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- McClusky, Arthur, private company K, November 30, 1863. Mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Murphy, Richard, private company K, December 3, 1863. Mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.

- Montague, Thomas, private company K, February 10, 1864. Mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- O'Sullivan, Timothy, private company K, December 16, 1863. Mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Dobbyn, Thomas R., private company L, October 15, 1864. Transferred from third Connecticut battery, mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Smith, Benjamin, private company L, December 3, 1863. Died October 10, 1864, Broadway Landing, Va.
- Griffin, Harrison, private company M, February 21, 1862. Re-enlisted veteran February 5, 1864, deserted July 29, 1865.
- Newey, Arthur B., private company M, July 7, 1862. Deserted July 31, 1863.
- Reiley, Edward, private company M, April 9, 1862. Deserted July 7, 1863.

Second Regiment Heavy Artillery, C. V.

- Elisha S. Kellogg, lieutenant colonel, August 11, 1862. Promoted colonel, killed Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
- Beach, Erwin C., private company D, December 8, 1863. Deserted Sept. 19, 1864.
- Kirkham, Gilford M., private company F, Jan. 25, 1864. Mustered out August 18, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Little, Patrick, private company M, January 25, 1864. Mustered out August 18, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Riley, Bernard, private company M, January 21, 1864. Mustered out August 18, 1865, Washington, D. C.

Fifth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- Andrews, John M., private company A, July 25, 1863. Deserted October 5, 1863.
- Cooper, James, private company A, July 25, 1863. Mustered out July 19, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Caughlin, Thomas, private company A, July 23, 1863. Mustered out July 19, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Clark, Frank, private company A, July 25, 1863. Mustered out July 19, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Hutchinson, William, private company A, July 25, 1863. Deserted June 23, 1865.
- Smith, John, private company A, July 25, 1863. Mustered out July 19, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Bassett, William F., private company B, July 22, 1863. Deserted.
- Mullar, Hendrick, private company B, July 25, 1863. Deserted September 1, 1863.
- Riley, Michael, private company B, July 25, 1863. Wounded July 20, 1864, mustered out July 19, 1865.
- Scott, William, private company B, July 25, 1863. Mustered out June 19, 1865, Hartford, Conn.
- Thomas, Edmond, private company B. Deserted May 12, 1864.
- Carr, Thomas, private company C, July 22, 1861. Deserted January 5, 1863.
- McDermott, James, private company C, July 22, 1861. Discharged November 3, 1863, New Haven, Conn.
- Morrison, James, private company C, July 22, 1861. Died.
- Noyes, D. Pardee, corporal company D, July 22, 1861. Discharged July 21, 1864, term expired.
- Wilcox, John, private company D, July 25, 1863. Killed May 15, 1864, Resaca, Ga.
- Werner, Frederick, private company D, July 25, 1863. Deserted Sept. 3, 1863.

Johnson, William, private company E, July 22, 1863. Mustered out May 21, 1864.
 Quinn, John M., private company E, July 22, 1863. Deserted July 25, 1864.
 Koerner, Louis, private company F, July 25, 1863. Mustered out July 3, 1865, Annapolis, Md.
 Williams, Charles, private company G, July 25, 1863. Deserted October 2, 1863.
 McDonald, Patrick, private company G, July 22, 1863. Re-enlisted veteran December 21, 1863, mustered out July 19, 1865.
 Crawford, William, private company I, July 25, 1863. Mustered out July 19, 1865, Alexandria, Va.

Sixth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Henry, Greatorox, musician, September 13, 1861. Mustered out September 1, 1862.
 McBrine, James, private company B. January 28, 1862. Wounded July 18, 1863, transferred V. R. C, January 5, 1865.
 Wangroth, Francis, private company H, September 9, 1861. Discharged September 11, 1864, term expired.
 Dimon, Frederick B., private company I, September 5, 1861. Discharged September 11, 1864, term expired.
 Spencer, Edward, private company I, September 2, 1864. Deserted April 10, 1865.

Seventh Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Williams, John, private company A, November 28, 1864. Deserted June 24, 1865.
 English, Joseph, private company D, September 5, 1861. Wounded October 22, 1862; discharged September 12, 1864, term expired.
 Felch, Frederick A., private company D, September 5, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran; killed at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.
 Roberts, John, private company D, September 5, 1861. Wounded October 22, 1862; discharged, disability, February 4, 1863.
 Cohen, Henry, private company E, September 7, 1861. Wounded, re-enlisted veteran December 22, 1863, mustered out July 20, 1865.
 Henry B. Lee, sergeant company F, September 9, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, promoted second lieutenant company F, killed August 16, 1864.
 Charles E. Barker, sergeant company F, September 9, 1861. Promoted first lieutenant company E, killed August 14, 1864.
 Julius G. Beach, corporal company F, September 9, 1861. Re-enlisted December 22, 1863, promoted second lieutenant, mustered out July 20, 1865.
 Cornish, Oscar W., private company F, September 9, 1861. Discharged September 12, 1864, term expired.
 Davis, Benjamin, private company F, September 9, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran January 2, 1864, mustered out July 20, 1865.
 Kinney, Andrew H., private company F, September 9, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran December 22, 1863, promoted first lieutenant, mustered out July 20, 1865.
 Davis, Chester, private company F, September 9, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, deserted May 12, 1864.
 Smith, George H., private company F, September 9, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran December 22, 1863, wounded, mustered out July 20, 1865.
 Smith, Matthew, private company F, September 9, 1861. Wounded February 20, 1864, discharged September 8, 1864, term expired.
 Wolfsohn, Saul, private company F, September 9, 1861. Transferred to veteran reserve corps May 15, 1864.

Woodruff, Oscar L., private company F, September 9, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran January 2, 1864, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Aggett, Rufus, private company I, September 13, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, December 23, 1863, mustered out July 19, 1865.

Kane, John, private company I, November 29, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865, Goldsboro, N. C.

Smith, Richard, private company K., December 1, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865, Goldsboro, N. C.

Eighth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Ward, Bennett, private company D, July 25, 1863. Mustered out June 8, 1865, Petersburg, Va.

Ninth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Joseph Gahagan, sergeant company A, September 27, 1861. Died August 8, 1862, New Orleans, La.

Dunn, John, private company A, October 4, 1861. Discharged November 27, 1862.

Larkins, Patrick, private company A, September 17, 1861. Died August 21, 1862, New Orleans, La.

Thomas Haley, sergeant company E, September 27, 1861. Promoted captain, mustered out October 26, 1864.

Michael Dolan, corporal company E, September 27, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, February 28, 1864, mustered out August 3, 1865.

Crowley, John, private company E, September 27, 1861. Died September 30, 1862, at Carrollton, La.

Dolan, James, private company E, October 12, 1861. Wounded, re-enlisted veteran, January 6, 1864, mustered out August 3, 1865.

Healey, John, private company E, October 30, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, January 6, 1864, mustered out August 3, 1865.

Hefferan, Edward, private company E, September 27, 1861. Discharged, disability November 20, 1862.

Lawler, John, private company E, October 4, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran February 28, 1864, mustered out August 3, 1865.

McNally, James, private company E, September 27, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran January 6, 1864, deserted July 16, 1864.

Ryan, Cornelius, private company E, September 27, 1861. Died September 27, 1863, at New Orleans, La.

Ryan, James, private company E, September 27, 1861. Died August 20, 1862, at Baton Rouge, La.

Shea, James, private company E, October 17, 1861. Discharged October 26, 1864, term expired.

Crowley, Timothy, private company E, November 25, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran February 28, 1864, mustered out August 3, 1865.

Maher, John, private company E, November 25, 1861. Died at New Orleans, La., August 14, 1862.

Taylor, Michael, private company E, November 25, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran January 6, 1864; deserted July 16, 1864.

Whelan, Bernard, private company E, October 4, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran January 6, 1864; deserted July 16, 1864.

Curtiss, Edward H., private company F, June 27, 1864. Transferred to company C; deserted January 1, 1865.

- Goodall, William, private company I, October 1, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran February 28, 1864; transferred to company D; died March 8, 1865.
- Kilgariff, Martin, private company I, October 1, 1861. Died October 16, 1862, New Orleans, La.
- Brown, William, private company K, June 2, 1862. Re-enlisted veteran January 6, 1864; Died May 11, 1864, New Haven.
- Clark, Frank, private company K, May 26, 1862. Re-enlisted veteran January 6, 1864; transferred to company D; mustered out August 3, 1865.
- Cronan, Patrick, private company K, May 24, 1862. Re-enlisted veteran January 6, 1864; transferred to company D, mustered out August 3, 1865.
- Downey, Michael, private company K, April 8, 1862. Died June 22, 1862, Baton Rouge, La.
- Kelley, John, private company K, May 26, 1862. Re-enlisted veteran, January 6, 1864, transferred to company D, mustered out August 3, 1865.
- McGonigal, Charles, private company K, May 27, 1862. Re-enlisted veteran, January 6, 1864, transferred to company D, mustered out August 3, 1865.
- Reihman, Jacob, private company K, May 29, 1862. Re-enlisted veteran, January 6, 1864, transferred to company D, mustered out August 3, 1865.
- Sullivan, John 2d, private company K, June 11, 1862. Re-enlisted veteran, January 6, 1864, deserted March 25, 1864.
- Whistler, John, private company K, March 9, 1863. Re-enlisted veteran, January 6, 1864, transferred company D, mustered out August 3, 1865.

Tenth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- Charles L. Russell, colonel, October 26, 1861. Killed February 8, 1862, at Roanoke Island, N. C.
- T. Benjamin Canfield, musician, October 26, 1861. Mustered out August 30, 1862.
- Guilford M. Kirkham, musician, October 9, 1861. Mustered out August 30, 1862.
- James S. Engles, sergeant, September 21, 1861. Promoted captain, mustered out October 16, 1864.
- Mark Tomlinson, sergeant, September 21, 1861. Promoted first lieutenant, dismissed September 18, 1863.
- Frank Hawkins, sergeant, September 27, 1861. Promoted captain, died June 22, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Francis G. Hickerson, sergeant, October 2, 1861. Promoted major, mustered out August 25, 1865.
- Daniel W. Boardman, corporal, September 27, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, wounded, promoted captain, mustered out August 25, 1865.
- Isaac J. Kirkham, musician, October 21, 1861. Discharged, disability, July 5, 1862.
- Beach, Dan. F., private company A, September 27, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 19, 1861.
- Beach, Joseph W., private company A, September 27, 1861. Wounded December 14, 1862, discharged October 7, 1864, term expired.
- Doolittle, Merritt E., private company A, September 21, 1861. Discharged October 7, 1864, term expired.
- Durand, David, private company A, September 21, 1861. Wounded May 14, 1864, discharged September 23, 1864, term expired.
- Kellogg, John B., private company A, September 27, 1861. Discharged October 7, 1864, term expired.

- Kirkham, Leverett G., private company A, October 9, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 12, 1862.
- Sparks, William H., private company A, September 21, 1861. Discharged October 7, 1864, term expired.
- Tyler, Joseph, private company A, September 21, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, January 1, 1864, mustered out August 25, 1865.
- Jones, David, private company E, November 1, 1864. Deserted November 23, 1864.
- Bartholomew, Pliny, private company H, October 14, 1861. Died February 17, 1862, of wounds received February 8, 1862.
- Paschell, John, private company H, December 23, 1864. Deserted March 18, 1865.
- Smith, Lyman, private company H, November 12, 1864. Deserted November 12, 1864.
- Smith, James, private company H, November 11, 1861. Mustered out July 15, 1865, Fort Monroe, Va.
- Wilcoxson, George, private company K, October 22, 1861. Discharged October 7, 1864, term expired.

Eleventh Regiment Infantry, C. I.

- Charles Wood, musician company C, October 23, 1861. Discharged, disability, August 31, 1862.
- Alsteidt, Joseph, private company C, November 25, 1864. Mustered out December 21, 1865, City Point, Va.
- Fitzpatrick, Kearn, private company E, September 19, 1862. Died September 6, 1864.
- Grimes, Thomas, private company E, February 24, 1864. Captured May 16, 1864, not since heard from.
- Morris T. Bray, second lieutenant company G, November 27, 1861. Promoted captain, resigned March 25, 1863.
- Saxeberg, Frederick, private company K, November 15, 1864. Deserted September 15, 1865.

Twelfth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- Ledyard Colburn, lieutenant colonel, December 31, 1861. Promoted colonel, resigned June 29, 1864.
- Mitchell, William E., private company C, November 20, 1861. Drowned February 22, 1863, La Fourche Crossing.
- Cummins, Thomas, private company E, March 10, 1864. Deserted May 22, 1865.
- Hubbard, Stephen, private company I, December 31, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, January 1, 1864, died February 6, 1865.

Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- Coleman, John, private company H, March 5, 1862. Discharged, disability, May 23, 1862.
- Hazen, Edmund, private company H, January 22, 1862. Discharged, disability, May 23, 1862.
- Riggs, Charles S., private company H, November 27, 1861. Discharged January 6, 1865, term expired.

Fifteenth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- Kenneday, Michael, private company H, August 5, 1864. Transferred seventh Connecticut volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Morris, John, private company K, August 31, 1864. Transferred to seventh C. V., mustered out July 20, 1865, Goldsboro, N. C.

Twentieth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

William B. Wooster, lieutenant colonel, August 22, 1862. Promoted colonel August 29, 1862.

Alvah L. Frisbie, chaplain, August 27, 1863. Resigned June 9, 1864.

Mason, Isaac, private company A, July 25, 1863. Mustered out May 22, 1865, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Sandford E. Chaffee, captain company B, September 8, 1862. Discharged, disability, November 13, 1863.

John H. Doolittle, first lieutenant company B, September 8, 1862. Promoted captain, honorably discharged April 4, 1865.

James Foley, second lieutenant company B, September 8, 1862. Promoted captain, mustered out June 13, 1865.

George W. Sherman, sergeant company B, August 7, 1862. Promoted second lieutenant, wounded, dismissed January 8, 1864.

Seymour M. Smith, sergeant company B, August 5, 1862. Killed in action March 16, 1865, Silver Run, N. C.

William H. Corwin, sergeant company B, August 6, 1862. Wounded March 19, 1865, mustered out June 13, 1865.

Joseph Killingbeck, sergeant company B, August 5, 1862. Wounded May 3, 1863, mustered out June 13, 1865.

James E. Buckley, corporal company B, August 4, 1862. Wounded March 19, 1865, mustered out June 13, 1865.

Lewis V. Hubbard, corporal company B, August 4, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.

Pizarro S. Pullon, corporal company B, August 5, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.

Edward Root, corporal company B, August 13, 1862. Wounded, promoted second lieutenant, mustered out (as sergeant) June 13, 1865.

William H. Tyther, corporal company B, August 4, 1862. Discharged, disability, August 12, 1863, Washington, D. C.

Wales Terrell, corporal company B, August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.

John E. Royce, corporal company B, August 6, 1862. Promoted captain, mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.

Jabez Weaver, corporal company B, August 6, 1862. Transferred veteran reserve corps, mustered out July 3, 1865.

Charles E. Lyon, musician company B, August 4, 1862. Died November 3, 1862, London Valley, Va.

Charles N. Chatfield, wagoner company B, August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.

Arnold, Edwin, private company B., Aug. 13, 1862. Died Jan. 27, 1863, Derby, Conn.

Arnold, William, private company B, August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.

Adamson, James, private company B, August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.

Bradley, Elwin N., private company B, August 5, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.

- Baker, Scott, private company B, August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Byington, Charles E., private company B, August 4, 1862. Killed in action March 19, 1865, Bentonville, N. C.
- Brown, Peleg T., private company B, August 5, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Brown, Charles H., private company B, August 4, 1862. Wounded July 20, 1864, mustered out June 13, 1865.
- Brown, Edward, private company B, August 4, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Brown, William J., private company B, August 6, 1862. Killed July 20, 1864, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.
- Bourchier, Patrick, private company B, August 2, 1862. Discharged, disability, April 16, 1863, Stafford Court House, Va.
- Baldwin, William, private company B, August 5, 1862. Wounded July 25, 1864, mustered out June 13, 1865.
- Booth, Joseph N., private company B, August 13, 1862. Discharged, disability, February 20, 1865, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Botsford, John, private company B, August 4, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Bronson, Harvey R., private company B, August 4, 1862. Wounded July 3, 1863, mustered out June 13, 1865.
- Baldwin, William A., private company B, August 5, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Beach, John J., private company B, August 4, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Curtiss, Franklin A., private company B, August 4, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Cotter, James P., private company B, August 7, 1862. Transferred veteran reserve corps September 17, 1864, mustered out July 5, 1865.
- Colt, Charles, private company B, August 4, 1862. Mustered out June 1, 1865, Hartford, Conn.
- Davidson, Nathan, private company B, August 7, 1862. Killed July 20, 1864, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.
- Eggleston, Edward H., private company B, August 5, 1862. Wounded May 3, 1863, transferred to invalid corps March 15, 1864.
- Gillon, Daniel, private company B, August 4, 1862. Transferred to veteran reserve corps, discharged, disability, June 11, 1865.
- Gilbert, George L., private company B, August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Hoadley, Joseph, private company B, August 6, 1862. Discharged, disability, August 28, 1863, Washington, D. C.
- Hawley, Theodore, private company B, August 7, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Ineson, Joseph, private company B, August 2, 1862. Wounded July 20, 1864, discharged, disability, February 20, 1865.
- Johnson, Jerome, private company B, August 4, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Johnson, Sheldon P., private company B, August 4, 1862. Died of wounds March 27, 1865, Averysboro, N. C.

- Keeney, Walter S., private company B, August 4, 1862. Transferred to invalid corps July 1, 1863.
- Keeney, Charles L., private company B, August 4, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Keeney, James, private company B, August 4, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Lewis, Judson, private company B, August 6, 1862. Died February 21, 1863, Stafford Court House, Va.
- Larkin, John, private company B, August 2, 1862. Discharged, disability, September 26, 1863, Washington, D. C.
- Lindley, Walter P., private company B, August 5, 1862. Killed at Turner's Ford, Ga., August 27, 1864.
- Lay, Jesse, private company B, August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Moore, Samuel, private company B, August 4, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Maver, Henry, private company B, August 2, 1862. Died April 10, 1865, Goldsboro, N. C.
- Mellor, Samuel, private company B, August 4, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Martindale, Robert, private company B, August 5, 1862. Killed July 23, 1864, Atlanta, Ga.
- Meara, Noyes W., private company B, August 4, 1862. Wounded May 3, 1863, mustered out June 13, 1865.
- Moulthrop, Evelin E., private company B, August 13, 1862. Died of wounds August 30, 1864.
- Messella, Twain, private company B, August 13, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- North, John L., private company B, August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Rowell, David B., private company B, August 4, 1862. Died January 21, 1864, wounds received Tracy City, Tenn.
- Rugg, William, private company B, August 4, 1862, Wounded July 20, 1864, discharged, disability, May 17, 1865.
- Redshaw, Thomas, private company B, August 13, 1862. Killed July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Penn.
- Rogers, Hiram M., private company B, August 5, 1862. Wounded March 19, 1865, mustered out June 19, 1865.
- Smith, James, private company B, August 6, 1862. Discharged, disability, Feb. 14, 1863, Washington, D. C.
- Stocking, Summerfield S., private company B, August 4, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Stocking, Omer C., private company B, August 4, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Studley, Enoch P., private company B, August 5, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Studley, John P., private company B, August 4, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Sloan, William, private company B, August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.

- Smith, Friend H., private company B, August 5, 1862. Wounded March 16, 1865, discharged, disability, June 30, 1865.
- Smith, Arthur E., private company B, August 4, 1862. Discharged, disability, December 10, 1862, Harper's Ferry.
- Smith, George, private company B, August 4, 1862. Discharged, disability, April 2, 1863, Providence, R. I.
- Worthington, Thomas E., private company B, August 2, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Wood, Charles H., private company B, August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Whiting, Julius E., private company B, August 4, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865, Hartford, Conn.
- Warriner, Marcus M., private company B, August 13, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Walsh, Owen, private company B, August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Wheelan, Franklin, private company B, August 5, 1862. Discharged, disability, October 9, 1863, Washington, D. C.
- Freeman, Simon, private company B, February 27, 1864. Transferred to fifth C. V., mustered out July 19, 1865.
- Moore, Jesse, private company B, February 24, 1864. Wounded, transferred to fifth C. V., mustered out July 19, 1865.
- Anderson, Thomas, private company C, July 25, 1865. Transferred fifth C. V., mustered out July 19, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Key, Charles, private company C, January 27, 1865. Transferred fifth C. V., mustered out July 19, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Delancey, Thomas, private company F, August 8, 1862. Deserted September 16, 1863.
- Hotchkiss, William A., private company F, August 16, 1862. Wounded May 3, 1863, discharged, disability, December 10, 1863.
- Quirk, Thomas, private company F, August 14, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Welch, John, private company F, January 5, 1864. Transferred to fifth C. V., mustered out June 13, 1865.
- Dunn, James, private company G, August 24, 1863. Accidentally killed November 9, 1863, Stevenson, Ala.
- Ambrose E. Beardsley, second lieutenant company H, August 15, 1862. Promoted captain March 5, 1864, mustered out June 13, 1865.
- David N. Griffiths, sergeant company H, August 6, 1862. Promoted second lieutenant, killed May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.
- Alling, Henry G., private company H, Sept. 20, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Cronan, Patrick, private company H, August 20, 1862. Wounded May 3, 1863, mustered out June 13, 1865.
- Duncan, John N., private company H, August 30, 1862. Wounded May 3, 1863, mustered out June 13, 1865.
- Foley, John, private company H, August 30, 1862. Killed May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.
- Fagan, Lawrence, private company H, August 30, 1862. Wounded May 3, 1863, mustered out June 13, 1865.

- Finegan, John, private company H, September 1, 1862. Killed May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.
- Garner, Thomas, private company H, August 30, 1862. Killed May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.
- Hutchinson, Amon, private company H, August 30, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- McManus, Terrence, private company H, September 1, 1862. Discharged, disability, December 10, 1862.
- Reed, Peter, private company H, September 1, 1862. Wounded May 3, 1863, mustered out June 13, 1865.
- Riley, Patrick, private company H, August 30, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Whyms, John D., private company H, August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1863, Washington, D. C.
- Ezra Sprague, second lieutenant company K, September 8, 1862. Promoted captain, mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- McCarthy, William, private company K, July 25, 1863. Wounded, transferred to fifth C. V., mustered out July 19, 1865.
- Helm, Emile, private company K, July 25, 1863. Transferred to fifth C. V., mustered out July 19, 1865.
- Scott, John, private company K, July 25, 1863. Transferred to fifth C. V., mustered out July 19, 1865.
- Henry Young, private company K, July 25, 1863. Wounded, transferred to fifth C. V., mustered out July 19, 1865.

Twenty-third Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- John Jackson, quarter-master, August 25, 1862. Resigned February 24, 1863.
- David T. Johnson, captain company F, August 25, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Henry Middlebrook, first lieutenant company F, August 25, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- H. Martin Jackson, second lieutenant company F, August 25, 1862. Resigned May 30, 1863.
- Edwin F. Peck, sergeant company F, August 25, 1862. Promoted second lieutenant, died June 20, 1863.
- William H. Bradley, sergeant company F, August 25, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Edson L. Bryant, sergeant company F, August 25, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Frederick L. Smith, sergeant company F, August 25, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Samuel L. Blair, sergeant company F, August 25, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- James B. Beach, corporal company F, August 25, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Abram L. Moulthrop, corporal company F, August 27, 1862. Killed June 21, 1863, Lafourche Crossing, La.
- Andrew M. Sherman, corporal company F, August 27, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.

- Morrison C. Hall, corporal company F, August 27, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Martin V. Willoughby, corporal company F, August 27, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Samuel Ould, corporal company F, August 26, 1862. Died of wounds July 10, 1863, Brasher City, La.
- Stephen A. Cornish, musician company F, November 2, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Joseph Hammond, musician company F, August 25, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- George H. Buckingham, wagoner company F, August 27, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Beach, Calvin, private company F, August 26, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Botsford, George, private company F, August 27, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Baldwin, Mills G., private company F, August 27, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Brodie, Joseph, private company F, September 10, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Buckingham, Charles R., private company F, August 26, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Conway, Michael, private company F, August 26, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Carmody, Edmond, private company F, August 26, 1862. Deserted November 26, 1862.
- Connors, John, private company F, August 26, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Clark, David J., private company F, August 27, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Coday, William, private company F, August 26, 1862. Deserted November 16, 1862.
- Cahill, Richard, private company F, August 27, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Cass, John, private company F, November 11, 1862. Deserted November 16, 1862.
- Ferguson, Charles M., private company F, September 10, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Fitzpatrick, Patrick, private company F, August 27, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Graham, Alexander, private company F, August 25, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Hawley, William B., private company F, August 25, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Hughs, Peter, private company F, August 28, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Johnson, Henry, private company F, August 26, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Johnson, James H., private company F, August 27, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Johnson, William H., private company F, September 10, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.

- Light, Charles, private company F, August 25, 1862. Died June 20, 1863, Lafourche, La.
- McClusky, Arthur, private company F, August 26, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- McKeone, Michael, private company F, August 27, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Powe, Oliver, private company F, August 25, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Turgeon, Oliver, private company F, August 27, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Welsh, John, private company F, August 27, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Whelan, Patrick, private company F, August 25, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
- Woodruff, John, private company F, October 1, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.

Twenty-seventh Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- Tomlinson, Peter, private company H, August 25, 1862. Discharged, disability, March 27, 1863.

Twenty-ninth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- James Drake, corporal company D, December 16, 1863. Mustered out October 24, 1865.
- Deming, George A., private company K, January 5, 1864. Died July 17, 1864, Beaufort, S. C.

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE TOWN OF OXFORD.

First Regiment Cavalry, C. V.

- Riggs, Homer, private company D, November 14, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran December 17, 1863, wounded, discharged, disability, February 17, 1865.

Third Independent Light Battery, C. V.

- Ashley, Benjamin, private, September 14, 1864. Deserted October 11, 1864.
- Baldwin, Mills G., private, September 14, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Curtiss, Jasper L., private, September 13, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Carmody, Michael, private, September 15, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Carr, Michael, private, September 13, 1864. Deserted October 20, 1864.
- Foley, Michael, private, September 14, 1864. Deserted November 1, 1864.
- Fox, Richard, private, September 14, 1864. Deserted October 11, 1864.
- Gaines, Robert A., private, September 12, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
- Kelley, Charles, private, September 13, 1864. Deserted October 11, 1864.
- Munson, William C., private, September 15, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.

Stevens, Edward, private, September 13, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.

Shey, Joseph, private, September 15, 1864. Deserted October 20, 1864.

Weyle, Gilbert, private, September 15, 1864. Deserted October 11, 1864.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery, C. V.

Ryan, Patrick F., private company B, May 22, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran January 1, 1864, deserted July 26, 1865.

Carney, Richard M., private company B, Dec. 4, 1864. Deserted Aug. 2, 1865.

Ross, Robert, private company C, December 7, 1864. Deserted August 17, 1865.

Baldwin, Bernard S., private company F, February 16, 1864. Died September 15, 1864, Bermuda Hundred, Va.

Oothout, John, private company G., December 5, 1864. Deserted August 1, 1865.

Euler, John, private company L, December 17, 1864. Transferred from Third C. battery, deserted June 22, 1865.

Second Regiment Heavy Artillery, C. V.

Arnold, Christopher, private company E, January 2, 1864. Wounded June 1, 1864, transferred veteran reserve corps May 6, 1865.

Dougherty, Edmond, private company F, June 5, 1864. Died September 22, 1864, Strasburg, Va.

Butler, Charles H., private company H, January 5, 1864. Wounded October 19, 1864, mustered out August 18, 1865, Washington, D. C.

Warner, Theodore F., private company H, January 5, 1864. Mustered out August 16, 1865, Baltimore, Md.

Lines, Marshall, private company I, December 30, 1863. Wounded October 19, 1864, died February 8, 1865, a prisoner.

Cotter, Frederick, private, December 1, 1864. Not taken upon the rolls.

Sixth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Waters, Henry W., private company F, September 7, 1861. Died July 10, 1862, Hilton Head, S. C.

Knost, John C., private company K, November 15, 1864. Mustered out August 21, 1865, New Haven, Conn.

Sears, Henry E., private company K, February 29, 1864. Mustered out August 21, 1865, Goldsboro, N. C.

Seventh Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Bryant, Sylvester, private company B, September 7, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran December 22, 1863, died February 28, 1865, Andersonville, Ga.

Lesure, Swan L., private company C, February 25, 1864. Wounded May 1864, killed June 2, 1864, Bermuda Hundred, Va.

Downes, Chauncey S., private company G, September 7, 1861. Died July 4, 1862, Beaufort, S. C.

Hawkins, John, private company G, September 7, 1861. Discharged September 12, 1864, term expired.

Tenth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Tomlinson, Edmund B., private company A, October 2, 1861. Died November 2, 1862, Newbern, N. C.

- Waters, David R., private company A, October 2, 1861. Discharged, disability, May 18, 1863.
- Wheeler, Elbert E., private company A, October 2, 1861. Died March 3, 1862, Fort Monroe, Va.
- Brown, James, private company A, Nov. 22, 1864. Deserted December 16, 1864.
- Osborn, Harvey T., private company D, October 14, 1861. Discharged, disability, August 15, 1862.

Eleventh Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- Le Roy, Emile, private company C, February 25, 1864. Wounded May 16, 1864, died September, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.
- Riggs, George S., private company E, November 27, 1861. Died May 20, 1862, Newbern, N. C.
- Riggs, Mark E., private company E, November 25, 1861. Discharged, enlisted in U. S. A. October 24, 1862.
- Chase, Israel, private company E, February 25, 1864. Deserted Sept. 10, 1865.
- Fordham, David, private company E, February 25, 1864. Mustered out December 21, 1865, City Point, Va.
- Smith, John, 1st, private company F, November 19, 1864. Deserted April 19, 1865.
- O'Reilly, Patrick, private company G, December 1, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 25, 1862.
- Lammest, Henry, private company G, November 25, 1864. Deserted Jan. 22, 1865.
- Randon, August, private company I, November 25, 1864. Deserted Aug. 23, 1864.
- Hartnet, James, private company K, November 26, 1864. Deserted Sept. 15, 1865.

Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- Kimberly, Albert A, private company D, December 30, 1861. Died December 6, 1863, Thebodeaux, La.
- Skiff, Walter, private company D, February 1, 1862. Re-enlisted veteran, transferred to company B, mustered out April 25, 1866.
- Blakeslee, Norman, private company D, December 8, 1863. Died April 26, 1864, New Orleans, La.
- Baldwin, Herbert C., private company K, November 27, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, wounded, promoted second lieutenant, mustered out April 25, 1866.
- Downes, George, private company K, November 27, 1861. Died October, 1862, New Orleans, La.
- Pushee, Gilman W., private company K, December 30, 1861. Discharged, disability, May 20, 1862.
- Scoville, Bennett, private company K, November 27, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, transferred to company C, deserted July 30, 1865.
- Scoville, Charles, private company K, November 27, 1861. Discharged, disability, May 20, 1862.

Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- Miller, Alfred, private company D, August 8, 1863. Died July 20, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
- Harwood, Andrew, private company H, August 8, 1863. Discharged, disability, March 11, 1865.
- Sanford, George W., private company H, September 1, 1863. Transferred to second C. V. heavy artillery May 31, 1865.

Livingston, George, private company K, August 8, 1863. Transferred to U. S. navy April 28, 1864.

Fifteenth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Dachs, Francois, private company A, December 6, 1864. Transferred to seventh C. V., mustered out July 20, 1865, Goldsboro, N. C.
 Gillett, Leonard, private company E, December 15, 1863. Transferred to seventh C. V., mustered out July 20, 1865, Goldsboro, N. C.
 Jennings, Wales R., private company F, September 17, 1864. Mustered out June 27, 1865, Newbern, N. C.
 Andrews, Elias C., private company H, August 10, 1862. Killed in action March 8, 1865, Kinston, N. C.
 Downs, Robert, private company H, August 8, 1862. Mustered out June 27, 1865, Newbern, N. C.
 Moriarty, Canary, private company I, Dec. 8, 1864. Missing in action March 8, 1865.
 Martin, John, private company I, December 5, 1865. Not taken on the rolls.
 Smith, Oscar, private company I, November 28, 1864. Discharged January 15, 1865, New Haven, Conn.

Twentieth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Thomas S. Osborn, sergeant company B, August 4, 1862. Discharged, disability, September 3, 1863, Annapolis, Md.
 Alling, Edwin J., private company B, August 7, 1862. Wounded July 20, 1864, mustered out June 13, 1865.
 Benham, Joseph H., private company B, August 4, 1862. Transferred to invalid corps September 1, 1863, mustered out June 28, 1865.
 Dorman, David C., private company B, August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
 Hubbell, Frederick W., private company B, August 4, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
 McEwen, Wooster B. private company B, August 4, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
 Osborn, Ray F., private company B, August 4, 1862. Discharged, disability, February 17, 1863, Washington, D. C.
 Riggs, George W., private company B, August 4, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
 Ramsdell, Parker K., private company B, August 2, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
 Stuart, Edwin W., private company B, August 2, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
 Candee, Charles A., private company F, August 15, 1862. Discharged, disability, December 3, 1863, Washington, D. C.
 Downs, Albert W., private company F, August 14, 1862. Died March 18, 1865, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Platt, Orlando L., private company F, August 9, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
 Davis, Henry W., private company G, February 25, 1864. Died October 1, 1864, Jeffersonville, Ind.
 Baldwin, Henry D., private company H, August 14, 1862. Discharged, disability, February 10, 1863, Harper's Ferry.

- Buckingham, Joel, private company H, August 25, 1862. Killed May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.
- Davis, William C., private company H, August 12, 1862. Deserted Sept. 11, 1862.
- Fillins, George W., private company H, August 15, 1862. Died April 24, 1863.
- Garvin, Edward, private company H, August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Killimartin, Thomas, private company H, August 19, 1862. Wounded May 3, 1863, transferred to invalid corps January 15, 1864.
- Lounsbery, George W., private company H, August 18, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Meyer, George, private company F, August 9, 1862. Wounded May 3, 1863, mustered out June 13, 1865.
- McLaughlin, James, private company H, August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Powers, John, private company H, August 5, 1862. Killed May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.
- Smith, Dwight C., private company H, August 15, 1862. Deserted October 2, 1862.
- Stuart, Horace, private company H, August 9, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Sackett, Lucius, private company H, August 18, 1862. Transferred to invalid corps January 15, 1864.

Twenty-third Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- Platt, George, private company I, September 23, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.

Twenty-ninth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- Mitchell, William H, private company B, November 30, 1863. Mustered out October 24, 1865.
- Peterson, Arnold, private company B, December 3, 1863. Died August 15, 1865, Brownsville, Texas.

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE TOWN OF SEYMOUR.

Third Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- Davis, Henry W., private company C, May 14, 1861. Honorably discharged August 12, 1861.

First Regiment Cavalry, C. V.

- Hurlburt, Thomas, private company B, November 13, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran January 1, 1864, mustered out August 2, 1865.
- Wooster, Leslie B., private company D, November 25, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 23, 1862, Washington, D. C.
- Bronson, Rodney O., private company D, November 27, 1863. Mustered out August 2, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Lynde, Duane M., private company D, November 28, 1863. Mustered out June 28, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Munson, Byron W., private company G, December 3, 1863. Mustered out August 2, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Tryon, Joachim T., private company I, December 31, 1863. Mustered out August 2, 1865, Washington, D. C.

- Munson, Marcus, private company K, December 21, 1863. Died March 11, 1864, Baltimore, Md.
 Curtiss, Evart H., private company L, February 10, 1865. Mustered out August 2, 1865, Washington, D. C.
 McCue, Michael, private, January 3, 1865. Not taken upon the rolls.
 Osborn, Sereno R., private, December 30, 1864. Deserted June 21, 1865.

First Light Artillery, C. V.

- Holbrook, Andrew, private, December 2, 1862. Discharged December 2, 1864, term expired.

Third Independent Light Battery, C. V.

- Brassil, Matthew, private, Sept. 16, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Botsford, Edward, private, September 19, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Brown, Charles, private, Sept. 19, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Bulkley, Owen, private, September 19, 1864. Deserted November 1, 1864.
 Baldwin, John, private, Sept. 24, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Carroll, William, private, Sept. 15, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Curtiss, William C., private, September 15, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Candee, George B., private, September 23, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Cross, Frederick, private, Sept. 24, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Donahue, Patrick, private, September 15, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Gregory, Hyatt, private, Sept. 21, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Hawley, William, private, September 24, 1864. Discharged disability, October 22, 1864, New Haven, Conn.
 Isles, Charles, private, Sept. 19, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Judd, Ralph, private, September 22, 1864. Deserted November 17, 1864.
 Jackson, Andrew, private, September 17, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 O'Claghessy, David, private, September 23, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Perry, Martin, private, Sept 24, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Ryan, Patrick, private, Sept 19, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Sheldon, Francis, private, September 17, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Shehan, Cornelius, private, September 23, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Tucker, Frederick, private, September 17, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, Richmond, Va.

First Regiment Artillery C. V.

- Bassett, Lorenzo M., private company A, November 23, 1863. Discharged, disability, June 17, 1865, New Haven, Conn.
 Watson, David, private company A, September 17, 1864. Deserted July 30, 1865.
 Augustus White, musician company B, May 22, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, January 1, 1864, deserted July 26, 1865.
 Clement, Levi, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.

- Hayden, Richard E., private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Leigh, Lewis E., private company B, May 22, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, January 1, 1864, deserted July 26, 1865.
- Prince, Charles, private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Reynolds, John Y., private company B, May 22, 1861. Discharged May 21, 1864, term expired.
- Tomlinson, Ransom P., private company B, May 22, 1861. Deserted July 28, 1861.
- Cox, Reuben, private company C, December 3, 1863. Deserted August 5, 1865.
- Cass, Nicholas, private company C, December 8, 1863. Mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Davis, Charles H., private company C, December 4, 1863. Mustered out September 25, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Hanley, John, private company C, December 8, 1863. Mustered out October 9, 1865, New Haven, Conn.
- Lyons, Charles B., private company C, December 3, 1863. Mustered out September 23, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Lee, William, private company C, December 3, 1863. Mustered out September 23, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- McArthur, Albert, private company C, December 3, 1863. Deserted August 6, 1865.
- McCormick, John, private company E, September 23, 1864. Deserted August 10, 1865.
- Herman, B. French, corporal company F, May 23, 1861. Discharged, disability, November 16, 1861, Fort Richardson, Va.
- Bodge, Andrew, private company F, May 23, 1861. Wounded, battle Malvern Hill, discharged May 22, 1864.

Fifth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- Albert Briggs, private company D, July 22, 1861. Discharged, disability, September 19, 1861, Darnestown, Md.
- Wilson Wyant, captain company E, July 22, 1861. Resigned January 31, 1863.
- DeGrasse Fowler, second lieutenant company E, July 22, 1861. Resigned September 23, 1864.
- Botsford, Edward, private company E, July 22, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 17, 1862.
- Hubbard, Calvin A., private company E, July 22, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, December 21, 1863, wounded, mustered out July 19, 1865.
- Smith, George A., private company E, July 12, 1861. Discharged July 22, 1864, term expired.
- Smith, Anson, private company E, July 22, 1861. Deserted April 24, 1865.
- Thayer, Reuben W., private company E, July 22, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, December 21, 1863, mustered out July 19, 1865.
- Phol, William, private company E, August 15, 1863. Mustered out July 19, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Holeren, James, private company F, July 22, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, December 21, 1863. Mustered out July 19, 1865.
- Roberson, Joseph, private company F, August 15, 1863. Died October 19, 1864, Atlanta, Ga.
- Tennyson, James, private company G, July 22, 1861. Deserted December 10, 1862.

Sixth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Bodge, George E., private company F, September 7, 1861. Killed at Morris Island, S. C., July 18, 1863.

Seventh Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Andrews, John, private company D, November 4, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865, Goldsboro, N. C.

Chatfield, Frederick N., private company E, September 7, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran December 22, 1863, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Chatfield, George A., private company E, September 7, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, December 22, 1863, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Pelps, Edward D., private company F, September 9, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, December 22, 1863, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Riggs, John H., private company F, September 9, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, January 2, 1864, mustered out July 20 1865.

Eighth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

English, Alton H., private company E, September 25, 1861. Wounded, discharged, enlisted United States Army October 25, 1862.

Ninth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Jones, Thomas, private company D, January 1865. Mustered out August 3, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C.

Tenth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Collins, Abraham, private company A, October 29, 1861. Discharged, disability, February 22, 1863.

French, Hobart, private company A, September 21, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 21, 1861.

Lounsbury, Henry W., private company A, October 2, 1861. Died August 15, 1862, Newbern, N. C.

Thayer, William A., private company A, October 2, 1861. Transferred to signal corps September 26, 1863.

Smith, Henry, private company B, December 7, 1864. Mustered out August 25, 1865, Richmond, Va.

Tenth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Beers, Henry B., private company K, October 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, February 22, 1863.

French, Harpin R., private company K, October 14, 1861. Discharged October 7, 1864, term expired.

Mahony, John, private company K, November 5, 1864. Shot for desertion March 10, 1865, before Richmond.

Eleventh Regiment Infantry, C. V.

William H. Bray, corporal company G, December 1, 1861. Discharged, disability, November 29, 1862.

Burns, James W., private company G, December 1, 1864. Deserted Feb. 28, 1865.

Twelfth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Bradley, Henry T., private company A, December 19, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran January 1, 1864, deserted June 20, 1865.

- Chadwick, Thomas, private company F, November 25, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran January 1, 1864, mustered out August 12, 1865.
- Kine, Francis, private company F, January 6, 1865. Forwarded October 20, 1864, not taken on the rolls.
- Wilson, William, private company F, January 6, 1865. Mustered out August 2, 1865, Hilton Head.

Fifteenth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- Long, James, private company A, June 31, 1865. Transferred to seventh C. V., mustered out July 20, 1865, Goldsboro, N. C.
- Brown, William, private company B, March 3, 1864. Transferred to seventh C. V., mustered out July 14, 1865, Hartford, Conn.
- Emmons, Berry D., private company I, February 9, 1865. Transferred to seventh C. V., mustered out July 20, 1865.
- Higgins, Jeremiah, private company I, September 23, 1864. Mustered out June 27, 1865, Newbern, N. C.
- Burns, John, private company I, January 10, 1865. Missing March 8, 1865.
- Corkran, Edward, private company I, January 5, 1864. Missing March 8, 1865, Kinston, N. C.
- McGahie, William, private company I, January 5, 1865. Deserted March 7, 1865, Kinston, N. C.

Twentieth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- Philo B. Buckingham, major, August 29, 1862. Promoted lieutenant colonel, mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Bassett, Noyes E., private company G, March 7, 1864. Transferred to fifth C. V., mustered out July 19, 1865.
- Wilbur W. Smith, first lieutenant company H, August 5, 1862. Promoted captain January 28, 1863, mustered out June 13, 1865.
- George W. Homan, sergeant company H, August 6, 1862. Promoted second lieutenant June 6, 1865, mustered out June 13, 1865.
- George S. Wyant, sergeant company H, August 7, 1862. Died Dec. 15, 1862.
- Samuel A. Beach, sergeant company H, August 8, 1862. Discharged, disability, September 9, 1862, Washington, D. C.
- Charles B. Holland, corporal company H, August 5, 1862. Transferred to invalid corps, mustered out August 4, 1865.
- Ichabod E. Alling, corporal company H, August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- John W. French, musician company H, August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Booth, Henry T., private company H, August 6, 1862. Died January 4, 1863, Washington, D. C.
- Botsford, Henry L., private company H, August 5, 1862. Discharged, disability, February 21, 1863, Stafford Court House.
- Benham, Bennett, private company H, August 9, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Bliss, Howard, private company H, August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Bronson, Royal L., private company H, August 25, 1862. Died May 4, 1863, wounds received Chancellorsville, Va.

- Davis, Zerah B., private company H, August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Davis, Charles E., private company H, August 7, 1862. Wounded May 3, 1863, discharged, disability, June 17, 1865.
- French, Charles, private company H, August 5, 1862. Wounded July 20, 1864, mustered out June 13, 1865.
- Hendryx, James W., private company H, August 6, 1862. Killed May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.
- Lounsbury, Albert W., private company H, August 9, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- O'Brien, George, private company H, August 20, 1862. Killed May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.
- Rose, Henry, private company H, August 8, 1862. Wounded March 19, 1865, mustered out June 23, 1865.
- Ryan, John, private company H, August 20, 1862. Wounded May 3, 1863, discharged, disability, June 31, 1865.
- Smith, Charles W., private company H, August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Still, Jacob L., private company H, August 20, 1862. Wounded July 3, 1863, transferred to invalid corps March 15, 1864.
- White, James, private company H, August 6, 1862. Killed July 20, 1864, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.
- Bassett, Samuel, private company H, August 16, 1862. Transferred to fifth C. V., mustered out July 19, 1865.
- Short, Sylvester, private company F, September 8, 1862. Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.

Twenty-seventh Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- Crummey, Dennis, private company I, September 9, 1862. Discharged, disability, February 12, 1863.
- Ryan, Patrick, private company I, Oct. 9, 1862. Honorably discharged July 27, 1863.

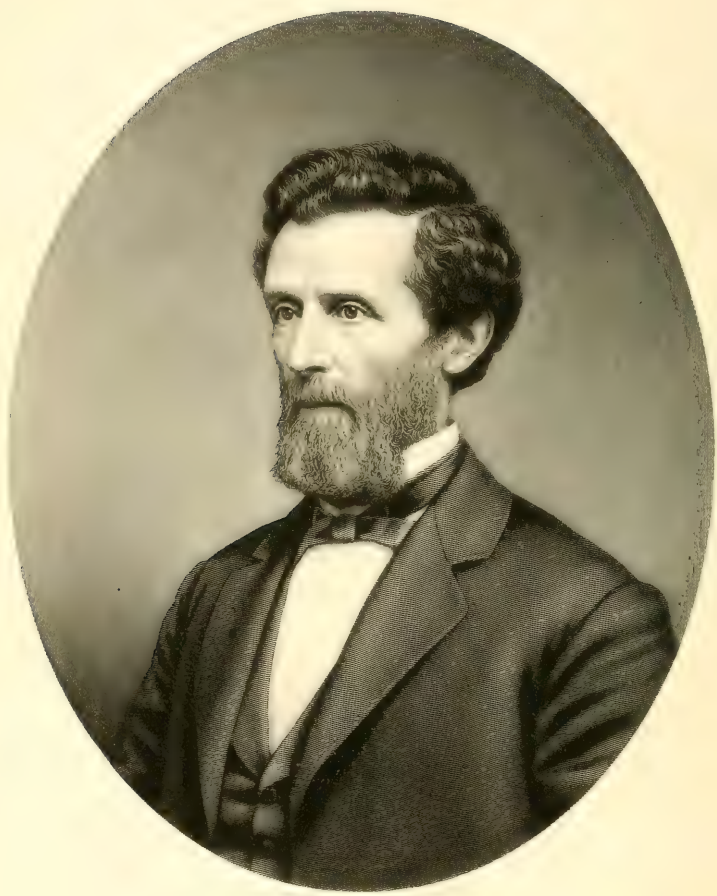
Twenty-ninth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- Becket, Henry, private company E, January 4, 1865. Mustered out October 24, 1865, Brownsville, Texas.
- Henry Alexander, private company F, February 24, 1864. Mustered out October 24, 1865, Brownsville, Texas.
- Green, George, private company G, December 28, 1863. Killed October 27, 1864, Richmond, Va.
- Green, John H., private company G, Dec. 28, 1863. Mustered out October 24, 1865.
- Chapman, Howard, private company G, January 4, 1865. Mustered out October 24, 1865, Brownsville, Texas.
- Domingo, Charles, private company H, March 2, 1864. Killed September 3, 1864, Petersburg, Va.
- Walker, Aaron, private company H, December 28, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 24, 1865.

Thirtieth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

- Nichols, William, private company A, Feb. 22, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865.
- William Rives, corporal company F, Feb. 22, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865.
- De Ville, Robert, private company F, Feb. 22, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865.

BIOGRAPHIES.



Jos. Arnold

BIOGRAPHIES.

JOSEPH ARNOLD

Was born at Hadham, Middlesex county, Conn., September 16, 1811. He descended from Joseph Arnold and Daniel Brainard, two of the original twenty-eight who settled the town of Haddam.

Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was son of Jared and Susan (Brainard) Arnold; received his education at the common and high schools of his native town; made a sea voyage with his father when only fourteen years of age; was placed as clerk in a country store when fifteen, and at nineteen opened a dry goods store in Middletown in company with the old firm of Pease and Hayden. The next year he bought out the other partners; took another partner, and added the clothing business under the name of Arnold and Buckingham. Their business was highly prosperous until 1838, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Arnold remaining at the old store and Mr. Buckingham going to Portland, Me.

Finding himself threatened with serious pulmonary difficulty, in 1844 Mr. Arnold sold his business at Middletown and spent the next four winters in the West Indies, the Southern states and New York city.

His health being restored he accepted a position in the American Exchange Bank, New York city, but a few months after, being elected cashier of the Meriden Bank at Meriden, Conn., he removed to that place in 1849. In 1853 he was elected cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank of Birmingham, which was reorganized in 1865 as the Birmingham National Bank. This office he accepted, and from that day to this has retained it with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the company and community.

In 1841 he married an estimable lady, Mary L., daughter of the Hon. Noah A. Phelps. She died in 1851.

Mr. Arnold may be classed among the self-made men. Be-

ing little aided by his primary education, but possessing an active, vigorous mind, which he has well stored with useful knowledge by reading, he has, by his own exertions, worked out thus far his successful career in life. In addition to his present responsible position in the bank he has occupied others, such as treasurer of school district, borough and town, and for a long time has been president of the Derby Savings Bank, the people having never found in him confidence misplaced. In his habits he is a model for imitation. Strictly temperate in all things, although physically infirm, he has been his own physician, discarding generally all drug medication. For twenty-six years he has scarcely been absent a day from his post of duty in the bank. Independent in his principles, circumspect in his daily walk, liberal without ostentation, faithful to his word in financial dealings with all persons, he has won for himself a most enviable reputation,

HENRY ATWATER

Was born in New Haven in 1819. He received more than an ordinary education, and in 1846 came to Birmingham and bought one-third of the interest of Abraham and William Hawkins in the spring and axle business. In the following year a joint stock company was formed, called the Birmingham Iron and Steel Works, and the present extensive buildings were in part then erected. Mr. Atwater continued an active and energetic member of the company until the day of his death, January 22, 1862, at the age of forty-three years. For sixteen years Mr. Atwater was among the most enterprising manufacturers, and had the merit of being very public spirited. He never did things by halves.

He was warden of the borough two years; was postmaster under President Pierce, Senator of the state in 1850, besides filling other offices. Social and of gentlemanly address, having considerable public influence, Mr. Atwater was a popular citizen, and his death was deeply lamented.

SCOTT R. BAKER, M. D.,

Was born in Derby, October 2, 1834, and obtained his early education at the public school; later he studied medicine with



J. H. Bartholomew

Doct. Ambrose Beardsley of Birmingham, and, entering the medical department at Yale in 1876, he received his degree January, 1879, and located at Ansonia where he promises to secure a good practice.

LEWIS BARNES, M. D.,

Was born in Southington, Conn., June 26, 1826. He prepared for college at home and was graduated at Yale in 1847; and afterwards taught school at Bristol, Conn., and Brooklyn, N. Y. He took a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, and received his degree from the Buffalo University in 1863. He came to Oxford in 1856, and has been in active practice in his profession since that time; has held the office of town treasurer two years, and since 1868 has been town clerk and registrar; has been school visitor since 1857, and Judge of Probate since 1872. He married Caroline Saltonstall of Meriden, Conn., in 1853.

J. H. BARTHOLOMEW

Was born in Farmington, Conn., April 18, 1814. The life of his father, Jonathan Bartholomew, sometimes called "Uncle Jonathan," may be summed up in one line from Gray's *Elegy*, "The short and simple annals of the poor." The subject of this sketch had only a limited district school education, and at the early age of fifteen he was employed by Isaac Dobson to assist in making the double reflecting tin baker, then in great demand, little thinking that this was laying the foundation for his subsequent successful life. The baker soon went out of use, but Mr. Bartholomew had obtained a pretty good practical knowledge of the tinner's trade, but being out of business he engaged one year as clerk in a store in Plainville. In 1834 he married Polly H. Root, the eldest of thirteen children. For a short time he was employed in various kinds of work until he engaged in the making of sheet-iron cow-bells at five cents an hour; the days having fifteen or sixteen hours in those times, so that, Old Time coming in to help out the matter, his receipts were seventy-five and eighty cents a day. Such was the beginning not only of one but of many men in Connecticut who are now transacting business on the basis of millions a year.

Mr. Bartholomew next engaged in making brass kettles for Mr. Israel Coe of Wolcottville, Conn., and by his steady business habits, after four years' employment, was made superintendent of all the various manufacturing interests of the Coe Company, the most important of which was the making of brass kettles by what was called the "battery process." When this business began to be profitable a new method of making these kettles was introduced into the country and the business was engaged in by different companies. At this time Anson G. Phelps, then a large stockowner in the Wolcottville Company, was induced to start the business on a larger scale, and decided on Ansonia as the place of location, and he secured Mr. Bartholomew as the general agent of his company. Several manufacturing establishments were built in Ansonia under his supervision, viz., the "Battery and Rolling Mills," and the large "Brass and Copper Mills." Besides these, from time to time, numerous other branches were added, all of which proved successful except the "Battery Kettle" business, which was supplanted by the new process.

These various branches of industry which have added so much to the wealth of Ansonia, as well as to the stockholders, are largely under obligation to the efforts of Mr. Bartholomew; and, an idea of the estimate placed upon his services may be gained from the fact that a large yearly salary was paid him for more than a quarter of a century.

In 1869 Phelps, Dodge and Company merged all their extensive manufacturing interests in Ansonia with their real estate into one company under the name and firm of the "Ansonia Brass and Copper Company and the Ansonia Land and Water Power." At the first meeting of the joint companies Mr. Bartholomew was chosen a director and made general superintendent, which office he held up to 1876, when he resigned in consequence of ill health. His advent into Derby, in 1848, found Ansonia almost a barren, sandy plain, with only two factories and a very few dwelling houses. Among the first enterprises started was a good common school, in which he took an active part and was instrumental in doing away with the old rate bill system and establishing the method of support by taxing property only, which incensed the mind of Anson G. Phelps, this

being the first school in the town to adopt the method, but the excitement soon subsided.

He took a lively interest in the formation of the Congregational Society of Ansonia, and in building both its churches, the first having been accidentally burned. He led the church choir over twenty years, and was chairman of the society's committee about the same length of time. He was a stockholder, director and president of no less than six important moneyed institutions of the town, and served, so far as can be learned, to the acceptance of the parties interested.

Mr. Bartholomew was the first to propose the extension of the New Haven and Derby railroad, from its junction with the Naugatuck road, to Birmingham and Ansonia, and secured its completion by most persistent efforts; the result being a great reduction of freights and public convenience.

He is a man of positive character, and being a republican in politics was elected to represent the town in the Legislature of 1869, receiving votes from both parties. He was a vigorous supporter of the war for the Union, contributing liberally of his means.

Thus the poor boy of Farmington became an active, useful pioneer in a variety of successful enterprises in the town, and his name will long be held in grateful remembrance, especially by the people of Ansonia. His example is worthy of imitation.

REV. ARCHIBALD BASSETT

Was born in Derby, March 21, 1772; graduated at Yale College in 1796; ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Winchester, Conn., May 20, 1801, and dismissed August, 1806. He was pastor at Wilton, Delaware county, N. Y., from 1807 to 1810, and resided in that place, preaching in that region and helping his brethren in revivals as opportunity afforded, until his death, April 29, 1859, aged eighty-seven years. He was the son of Benjamin Bassett.

He married Eliza, daughter of Dea. Job and Eunice (Cowles) Curtiss of Torrington, in the town of Torrington, Conn. She died January 19, 1868.

ROYAL M. BASSETT

Was born in Derby November 22, 1828. His education was obtained in the district school, except one year in the academic school of Stiles and French in New Haven and two years at Haddam Academy. His father was one of the leading men of Derby and a pioneer in the business enterprises of Birmingham; first a merchant and then a manufacturer. He held many official positions with honor, but after the purchase of the Colburns Iron Foundry in 1850, he devoted all his energies to his business until the day of his decease, which occurred June 26, 1864, in his sixtieth year. On the decease of his father, Royal M., with his brother Theodore, managed the Iron Foundry with much success, giving steady employment to about 125 operatives for sixteen years, making it a valuable establishment to Birmingham.

Royal M. Bassett has been engaged in various manufacturing enterprises, railroads, and real estate operations, during a quarter of a century, and is a director in three railroad companies at the present time and president of the Utah Northern railroad. He has been warden of the borough two years, and an active and efficient committee-man of the Birmingham school district for eleven years, besides filling several other local positions, which places him among the public spirited men of the village and town. In all which he has proved himself a thorough business and upright man. Social, affable and liberal, and willing to forward any needed work for the public good, he stands among the popular and influential citizens of the town. He represented the fifth senatorial district in the Legislature, in 1876.

AMBROSE BEARDSLEY, M. D.¹

Doct. Ambrose Beardsley, whose portrait is the first in this book, was born in Monroe, Conn., October 23, 1811. It is often said "the child is father to the man," the which if true, the young Ambrose must have been one of those kind of boys who according to the Sunday-school books ought to have "died early," but fortunately for mankind did not. His first appearance in public was in the rôle of a district school teacher, beginning at the

1. This sketch was written by him whose initials are at the end of it.



Royal M Bapette



age of sixteen years ; continuing four years in his own and adjoining towns, during which time he pursued assiduously his own studies under the instruction of Doct. Stephen Middlebrook of Monroe, and later under Doct. Charles Gorham of Redding, and finally graduating with honor at Pittsfield, Mass., Medical College in 1834. After a residence of a year and a half at Newtown, Conn., Doct. Beardsley came to Birmingham, then in its early infancy, where for forty-four years—nearly half a century—he has led an honorable, upright, and eminently useful Christian life ; often officiating at St James's Episcopal Church—of which parish he has been a life-long member—in the occasional absence of a pastor, as “lay reader.” If Ben Adhem's name led all the rest, according to Leigh Hunt, because “he loved his fellow men,” then surely must the name of this kind, self-sacrificing physician be found very near the head of the column of Derby's adopted sons. In hundreds of families in this and adjoining towns, the name of Ambrose Beardsley is cherished almost as a household god ; where his genial face and pleasant story, has often done the work of exorcising the demon of disease—real or imaginary—for which the harmless pill gets all the credit.

Possessed of a clear ringing voice, great fluency of speech and a happy gift of oratory, upon all public occasions Doct. Beardsley has been “the speaker of the day” and conspicuously the figure-head and leader in all enterprises which had for an object the welfare of nation or of individuals. Before the writer is now lying an ancient looking document which bears the following statement : “The foregoing oration was delivered by A. Beardsley, to the citizens of Derby on occasion of commemorating the anniversary of our American Independence, July 4, 1839.” As a sample of the principles then held by the orator a quotation is important : “Sacred to the heart of every true American should be the day we have here assembled to commemorate. We have met to join in congratulations over an event so abundantly propitious to this country, and so marked in its influence upon the world that as patriots and loyal citizens we could not have met on this occasion with other feelings than those of gratitude, and an ardent love and desire to preserve in remembrance the birthday of our National Independence ; coupled

with a determination to throw off for a moment our more common attachments ; to mingle our hearts more completely in the ardor of freedom ; to manifest our zeal for the preservation of our dear bought liberties ; and to join in the celebration of the day in a way calculated not only to awaken in our minds anticipations of the noblest destiny, but to call up those master spirits of the past who offered their all upon the altar of Liberty." Farther along we read as follows : "The founders of this republic have not set in motion a machine which will continue to run uniform without the constant care and vigilance of posterity. . . . The history of the past speaks to us in tones of thunder the fact that one of the strongest and most sacred of the obligations imposed upon us by our fathers is the maintenance and perpetuity of the bond of the Union. I repeat it with emphasis, *Union* between the states. The Moslem Turk sleeps soundly in his chains not even seeming to dream of their weight. The slave surrenders himself tamely to his master, but the hatred of party dissensions and political animosities should *never* lead to a calculation on the value of the Union. 'One Europe' says an eloquent patriot 'is enough for the whole world,' and if Americans would not hear the shrieks of Liberty, if they would not see this fair Republic 'rent with civil feuds and drenched in fraternal blood,' let them be forever deterred from indulging even a passing thought upon the dangerous doctrine of disunion." This be it remembered was the utterance of our "Fourth of July orator" forty-one years ago. In the light of the terrible events of a quarter of a century later, it is seen that had the mouth of a prophet of the Lord even been commissioned to speak an inspired warning it could have hardly been more pertinent and forcible.

The oration, which is full of the various topics uppermost in those comparatively early days of the Republic, closes with the following peroration : "Let us, fellow citizens, at all times and in all places prove ourselves the undeviating friends of our country, by sustaining its wise government, promoting sound doctrine, advancing wholesome morality and pure religion." But scarcely a quarter of a century had passed when we find this watchman on our national walls sending his own first born to the field in defense of these very liberties imperiled by intes-

tine feuds, and himself laboring day and night in furnishing comforts and necessities for the sick and the wounded soldiers in the field. In June, 1864, by all odds the largest and most successful fair ever held in the town was held on Birmingham green under an immense tent, and which resulted in raising over \$4,000 in aid of the Sanitary Commission, which enterprise was largely indebted for its success to the unflagging efforts of Doct. Beardsley and the several members of his family who took part in the enterprise. This much is simple justice to say, although a large number of other noble workers took part in the labors of the occasion.

In political life the Doctor was well fitted to do noble work. Although never a member of the noble army of Connecticut legislators yet many a time the honor was within his easy reach had he chosen to avail himself of his opportunity. His always extensive professional practice forbade his acceptance of the position. In the town, however, he has been a public official in some important capacity nearly all the time of his residence here. For twenty-five years continuously he was town treasurer; eight years he has been warden of Birmingham, and registrar of vital statistics the same length of time, besides many other minor offices much of the time. The Doctor, though now verging well towards three score and ten, is vigorous and full of energy; ever ready at all times to respond to the calls of the sick, whether with prospect of remuneration or not, it seems to make little difference with him. Little indeed has he gathered of the gold that perisheth, but of the wealth that cometh from the living of an earnest, friendly, humane life, he is the richest man in all the town. It is here clearly put on record that these words will be abundantly verified when his record shall be closed.

He married Mary, only daughter of Samuel Bassett, Esq., of Humphreysville, April 30, 1837. J. W. S.

GEORGE LUCIUS BEARDSLEY, M. D.,

Was born in Milford, Conn., May 12, 1848, where he attended the High School some time. He prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, entered Yale in 1866, and was graduated in 1870. He was graduated at the Bellevue

Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1873, and received his degree of M. D. He came to Birmingham in 1874; has been a member of the Board of Education, and is at present assistant surgeon of the 2nd regiment Connecticut National Guards. He married, M. Louise, daughter of Amos H. Alling, Esq., December 24, 1874.

REV. BENJAMIN BEACH,

Son of Benjamin Beach sen. of North Haven, was born April 15, 1737, and resided at North Haven some years in a house his father built in the year Benjamin jun. was born; his two brothers residing one on each side of him, and in the three families were at one time seventeen sons. His brother, Elias Beach, was a farmer and a licensed preacher, but not ordained.

Benjamin Beach preached in what is now Seymour, Prospect and Milton. Tradition in the family says, he having agreed to settle in Seymour waited all winter for snow on which to remove his family, but the snow failed to come that winter and he removed in March, 1789, without snow. In November of this same year Isaac Johnson deeded to Mr. Beach "one acre of land lying a little east of the meeting-house," which was a present to Mr. Beach in consideration of his "settling in the gospel ministry in the Congregational or Independent church" in the place. On this land Mr. Beach built a house in which he resided, and which is still standing. In 1791 he bought of Isaac Johnson one acre and a half adjoining, and "lying east and south of the first." In 1799 he purchased of Amos Hine seventeen acres for \$333 at a place called Success Hill, and on February 26, 1810, being then of Cornwall, he sold to John Swift eighteen acres of land at Success Hill for \$686.06.

The meeting-house was built for his use and was standing when he received the first deed. He preached in Prospect several years, closing his labors there in 1797, and probably served the two churches at the same time. He is said to have removed to Cornwall about 1805, which gives him eighteen years of ministerial labor in Seymour.

He married Mercy Blatchley, who died in 1812 on her seventy-fifth birthday, and he died in Cornwall July 12, 1816, aged seventy-nine years.



Very respectfully,
J. C. Davis

Two sermons of Mr. Beach are preserved, and are in the style of the age in which he labored, and compare favorably with hundreds of others by different ministers of that day. One of these sermons illustrates the old method of giving instruction from a text, in a very clear manner. Many have laughed at the great number of divisions the older preachers mentioned in their sermons, but those divisions frequently marked not a division of the subject treated, but simply the thought illustrative of the topic spoken of ; as in this sermon there are only three heads, or general propositions, and the advice given ; but during the discussion of the topics there are in all eighty items numbered with figures. Hence there is secured in such a production a great amount of concise and definite statement, and when the sermon was delivered, all knew precisely what the minister believed, which is not always the case at the present time. The old people who delighted in such preaching are frequently supposed to have been dull scholars and poor thinkers, but it is quite certain they did know what they believed, and why they believed it.

SHARON YALE BEACH,

Son of Giles and Mary (Dayton) Beach, was born May 21, 1809, in that part of North Haven, Conn., now called Montowese, near Pine River Bridge. Giles Beach was the second son of the Rev. Benjamin Beach, the first pastor of Chusetown.

Mary Dayton, the wife of Giles Beach, was the daughter of Jonathan Dayton and Mary Yale of North Haven. Jonathan Dayton had several children, one of whom married Joel Thorp, who removed with his family from North Haven by means of an ox team to New Connecticut (Ohio) and was one of the pioneers in that section of the country ; his nearest neighbor being twelve miles distant. This Jonathan Dayton was a captain in the Revolution and had four of his sons under him in the army, which gave to his command the name of the Dayton company. He was also a justice of the peace and a prominent man in his community.

Sharon Y. Beach had only the advantages of a common school education, although one of his teachers, Benjamin Eastman, grandson of Dr. Benjamin Trumbull, himself a liberally edu-

cated man, thinking young Beach ought to have better opportunities, offered to furnish them at a higher school; but the spirit of independence declined the friendly offer while the kindness of the teacher was always gratefully remembered

His early life was one of temperance, industry and frugality; laboring on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he passed through a long siege of illness from which he recovered very slowly. After this, he at first engaged as a peddler, carrying his small stock of goods in a basket and hand trunk, and then accepted a place as a clerk in a dry-goods and grocery store where he continued until his employer sold his interests to another firm. After a few months he was employed by John H. De Forest in the cotton factory, then in operation at Humphreysville, for the small sum of \$16 per month for the first year, and \$18 per month for the second, with the promise of an increase of wages or a more advantageous position at the expiration of that time. From this amount of wages he paid his board, clothed himself and saved a small sum for capital on a future day.

At the expiration of his engagement the business of the factory was so depressed as not to warrant his continuance therein, and Mr. De Forest gave him a letter of commendation in which he said: "I recommend him to any one in want of his services as one competent and faithful, and whose character is entirely above reproach." The terms of this confidence exceeded the expectations of Mr. Beach, but they gave him an inward courage which has never been effaced from his mind; which fact illustrates that a little expression of confidence is often of more value than money. After six months' employment elsewhere he was again employed by Mr. De Forest in the cotton factory, at advanced wages, where he continued nine or ten years.

In the year 1843, he in company with George L. Hodge and Samuel Roselle engaged in the manufacture of printing and colored paper, in which relation he continued two years, when a new company was formed, consisting of Ezekiel Gilbert, Samuel Roselle and himself, for the term of five years. This company purchased the old mill standing on what was still known at that day as Rimmon Falls, and continued the paper

making business. At the expiration of that term Mr. Beach bought the interests of the other partners and removed the paper mill to its present location, about three-quarters of a mile east of Seymour on Bladen's brook, where he has continued to the present time with a good degree of success.

Mr. Beach has occupied several positions of trust and honor in the town, and manifested considerable public spirit in the more substantial enterprises and progressive improvements of the community and town. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace while Seymour belonged to Derby, and after its separate organization he was the justice before whom most of the cases were tried for several years. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he was the first to offer a bounty to those who would enlist in the army for the defense of the Union, and paid to those who enlisted in the twentieth regiment, ten dollars each, to the amount of \$270, and continued in an active part in sustaining the town in all its efforts through that struggle. He has been selectman, a member of the board of relief, a member and chairman of the board of education a number of years.

He has been a member of a Baptist church about fifty years; has had charge of the Congregational Sunday-school in Seymour at several different terms, and when the Baptist Bible school was started at Ansonia he was elected its superintendent, which position he held about six years. He was one of the building committee of the Ansonia Baptist church; was elected its first deacon, and has been a prominent member and an active supporter of that church since its organization, there being no Baptist church in Seymour.

In business and principles of morality, he has made life a success, and has no reason to reflect severely upon it as it recedes into the forgetfulness of the past.

Mr. Beach married first Adaline, daughter of Asa and Eunice (Johnson) Sperry, of Orange, Conn., and they had eight children, five of whom are still living. The eldest, George W. Beach, is the superintendent of the Naugatuck railroad. (Which see.) Andrew Y. Beach is agent at Springfield (Mass.) of the N. Y., N. H. & H. railroad. Sharon D. Beach has charge of his father's paper mill. Theodore B. Beach is the agent of

the Naugatuck railroad at Seymour. Emeline E. Beach, the only daughter, resides with her father.

ALFRED BLACKMAN

Was born in Newtown, Conn., December 28, 1807. His father, the late Samuel C. Blackman, was a graduate of Yale College, class 1793, and was judge of probate for the district of Newtown from its organization until disqualified by the state constitution, which was about fifteen years, and died at the advanced age of ninety-one.

Alfred studied the classics and was fitted for college by his father, and graduated at Yale in 1828. He read law in his father's office, reciting regularly for two years to the late Gov. Henry Dutton, and was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county in 1831. The writer of this remembers well listening in that same year, with great pleasure, to an eloquent oration delivered by him at Monroe, on the occasion of the celebration of the Fourth of July.

In the spring of 1832 he removed to Humphreysville, then a flourishing part of Derby, and commenced the practice of his profession. At this time Horace M. Shepard, also from Newtown, was practicing law in that village, where he had been settled two or three years, but removed in a few weeks, and soon after died.

Mr. Blackman married on the 3d of June, 1832, Abby Beers, of his native town, and had two sons born at Humphreysville, both of whom graduated at Yale, the eldest, Samuel C., in the class of 1854, and Charles S., in the class of 1857. Three generations of this family were present as graduates at a meeting of the alumni of this college at one of its commencements.

Mr. Blackman remained at Humphreysville ten years, encouraged by an increased and flattering practice, until he was elected to the state Senate from the fifth district. At the end of the session of the Legislature he removed to Waterbury to take charge of the probate office of that district, and in consequence of the sickness and lamented death of Judge Robinson S. Merriman he was called to take charge of the probate court of New Haven, thus dividing his time between the two districts. This led him to remove his law office to New Haven,

where he has since resided. In 1855 he was elected as one of the representatives from New Haven, his colleague being ex-Gov. James E. English. While a member of the Legislature he was elected mayor of New Haven and served in that office one year, declining a re-nomination, and refusing ever since to be a candidate for election to any political office. He was elected for one year by the Legislature judge of the county court, and on hearing of his appointment immediately sent his written declination of the same to the Hon. Origin S. Seymour, speaker of the House, who assumed the responsibility of not presenting it to that body, and he was persuaded to fill the office one year, although he preferred the office of an advocate to any position or other employment. But he did consent, under the appointment of the late Andrew T. Judson, judge of the United States district court, to accept the office of clerk of that court and of the circuit court of the United States, which appointment was continued by the late Judge Charles A. Ingersoll and William D. Shipman, and he held these offices from 1852 to 1867, when Judge Loren P. Waldo was appointed his successor, and the office and records were then removed to Hartford.

Since his retirement from the active practice of his profession in 1872, in consequence of impaired health, he has been occupied most of the time in his private library, in miscellaneous reading, and receiving the social calls of his friends and taking a daily drive in seasonable weather. His brethren of the New Haven county bar have caused his portrait to be painted, of life size in oil, and suspended in the superior court room, attached to which, in a frame, is a copy of the correspondence which explains itself. As it is of appropriate character it is given a place in these pages, and is as follows :

“ NEW HAVEN, November 9, 1878.

Hon. Alfred Blackman :

Dear Sir—Desiring to express in some suitable manner our personal regard for you, and in recognition of the distinguished position you have held at the bar of this state, and also your services in securing the erection of our new court house, we have placed your portrait in the superior court room. We trust our election in this respect will be agreeable to you and gratifying to your numerous friends.

Very sincerely your friends and brethren at the bar,

John S. Beach,
C. R. Ingersoll,
H. B. Harrison,
T. E. Doolittle,
J. W. Webster,
Luzon B. Morris,
Simeon E. Baldwin,

George H. Watrous,
D. R. Wright.
Charles Ives,
Francis Wayland,
Arthur D. Osborne,
Louis H. Bristol,
Samuel L. Bronson.

NEW HAVEN, January, 1879.

To Messrs. John S. Beach, Charles R. Ingersoll. Arthur D. Osborne.
and others, members of the New Haven county bar :

Gentlemen—Your esteemed favor informing me of your action in procuring my portrait to be painted and placed in the superior court room was recently received, and impressed my heart with warm and abiding gratitude. You may be assured that such an 'unmerited act of kindness is agreeable to me and commands my cordial approbation.

To be associated with the portraits of the learned and acute Baldwin, the eloquent and amiable Ingersoll, and the noble hearted and generous Foster, in the arena of their forensic exploits, and in the building which you are so kind as to say I contributed some service in securing its erection, is gratifying to my ardent professional ambition. We belong my friends, to a somewhat belligerent profession ; and if, after nearly a half century of intimate association and conflict with my brethren, I have so far succeeded as to be entitled to this *ante mortem* token of your esteem and the generous words you so kindly express, you will believe me when I say that I am now and ever shall be, with sincere gratitude,

Your affectionate friend and brother,

ALFRED BLACKMAN."

Fixed in his principles, Judge Blackman seldom entered the arena of politics, oftener rejecting than accepting the tender of political honors, choosing rather to confine himself to the duties of his profession. Affable and gentlemanly in his manners, blessed with a classical education, shrewd and clear-sighted in his capacities, a ready and pleasing speaker, he has won for himself a reputation that enrolls his name among the first members of the New Haven bar.—Since writing the above Mr. Blackman has died, having passed away April 28, 1880.

FREDERICK P. BLODGETT, M. D.,

Was born at Broad Brook, Conn., January 6, 1847. His early school days were passed at the public schools, and Ellington Academy from which he graduated, and entering Yale Medical College in 1868, was graduated at that institution in 1871, receiving the degree M. D. He has practiced his profession in Ansonia since 1871, with the exception of three years. Although a young man, Dr. Blodgett has gained a large and remunerative practice, of which many an older physician might well feel proud. The only public office held during his residence in Ansonia is that of registrar of vital statistics which position he held two years.

REV. JOHN BOWERS

Was a native of England, the son of George Bowers who was in Scituate, Mass., in 1637, in Plymouth in 1639, removed to Cambridge where his wife was buried March 25, 1644. John was graduated at Harvard College in 1649¹, and was a school-master in Plymouth, perhaps (says Savage) the earliest in the business. He came to New Haven in the spring of 1653 to teach, which he did some years. We hear of him next in Guilford, where in 1660, he purchased an estate and supplied the pulpit for three or four years until Mr. Joseph Elliot was settled in 1664.

On the removal of Abraham Pierson with other planters from Branford in 1667, Mr. Pierson engaged Mr. Bowers to supply his place until the end of the year. After this as Rev. T. P. Gillett of Branford informs, "Mr. Bowers received an invitation to settle with the people although no church was organized. He remained until February, 1672, and then gave the town liberty to provide a minister for themselves, which they accepted." In November, 1673, he was preaching regularly in Derby and the people made provision to build him a house, in which he afterwards resided. In the spring of 1671, Derby granted him twelve acres of land and he had probably preached here some at that time, and was here during most of the year 1673. For his salary during 1674 he agreed to take what the

¹American Quarterly Register viii. 335.

people were willing to give, and after that for some years he received fifty pounds a year.

In 1684 he was very sick and made a will which was recorded by the town clerk. He probably died on the 14th of June, 1687, and yet it is unaccountable how it should occur that the town clerk should have recorded the death of a minister without writing Mr. to his name as in this case. I do not remember to have seen a minister's name written before the Revolution without the "Mr." attached.

He married at New Haven, Bridget daughter of Anthony² Thompson of New Haven, who survived him until May 19, 1720.

REV. JOHN BRAINARD

Was born in Hartford, Conn., June 4, 1830, was fitted for college at the Hartford Grammar school and Cheshire Academy; was graduated at Trinity College in 1851, pursued his theological course at the Berkley Divinity school, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Brownell December 18, 1853.

He was assistant minister at Grace Church at Baltimore for two years and ordained priest by Bishop Whittingham May 28, 1856. He was called to the rectorship of St James's Church of Birmingham in 1856, where he remained until November, 1863, when he resigned to accept the rectorship of St. Peter's Church at Auburn, N. Y.

Mr. Brainard was a very acceptable, exemplary and efficient pastor and his resignation was much regretted by the parish. In 1870 he received the degree of S. T. D., from Trinity College, Hartford, and is at present rector of St Peter's Church, Auburn.

THOMAS BURLOCK

Was born in New York, October 1, 1804; was educated in Connecticut, and for two years was a close student in Yale College. After his marriage to Caroline, the accomplished daughter of Clarke Elliott, he was largely and successfully engaged some years in New York city as a grain distiller and sugar refiner. Retiring from this business he removed to Huntington in 1840. Having no profession, and being of an active and sanguine temperament, he took a lively interest in the political issues of

²See chapter II of this history, and the family genealogy.

that day, and revolutionized the politics of Huntington and was elected in 1847 as a whig representative from that old democratic town. On his removal to Derby he became variously interested in manufacturing pursuits, but this did not lessen his devotion to whig principles, and he represented Derby with great credit in the Legislature in 1848-9.

Mr. Burlock was a man of talent, and of gentlemanly manners, and was one of the finest and most elegant off-hand speakers of the town. He died, much lamented, very suddenly of heart disease, October 3, 1865.

ABIEL CANFIELD,

A soldier of the Revolution, was born April 6, 1753, and enlisted in the company of Capt. Nathan Pierson as piper, May 8, 1777, and marched to New Haven the same day, where he remained with the forces for the protection of the city and harbor during the term of his service. His residence was in Chusetown where he had a shop and manufactured brass and pewter buttons, buckles, sleighbells, metal, and tags. He employed an English engineer to cut the dies used in making the figures on the buttons, for military and other purposes. He afterwards purchased of Bradford Steele the house east of the Episcopal Church and built a shop near it. He died December 6, 1812, aged fifty-nine years³.

BEN. ADAM CASTON, M. D.,

Was graduated at Castleton, Vermont, Medical College; Located in Humphreysville in 1829, and remained until 1833. He is still practicing in Clinton, Conn.

GEORGE W. CHEESEMAN

Was born in New York in 1823, removed to Stratford, Conn., in 1833, and to Birmingham in 1842, and was employed by E. N. Shelton as book-keeper about five years. He then entered the general mercantile business with his brother-in-law, John W. Osborn, and they continued in Birmingham until 1858, when they commenced the manufacture of hoop-skirts, and in 1859 removed their manufactory to Ansonia, where they have found success in their enterprises. Mr. Cheeseman's father,

³History of Seymour.

George Weeks Cheeseman, died when this son was only six years old, but a noble-hearted and Christian mother molded the mind and habits of her son, who has been an honor to her good name.

Mr. Cheeseman is a representative man and highly influential in the social and business circles in which he moves. His circumspect daily work, being identified with many benevolent and Christian efforts, has commanded the respect and confidence of the community.

He married Sarah Durand of Derby, a most estimable woman, whose life has always abounded in Christian works.

JOHN COE,

A good representative of the Coe family, was born in Bethany, and for many years was a successful manufacturer and dealer in leather at Beacon Falls. In his later years he made Birmingham his residence, and was esteemed among the useful and most exemplary citizens. He was a consistent Methodist, walking after the example of his first ancestor and namesake in Derby; one of his peculiar traits being to watch and care for, in a quiet way, the poor of the community. He died greatly respected, December 15, 1876, aged sixty-one years.

REV. TRUEMAN COE

Was born in Derby, December 9, 1788, and obtained his early education mostly in the shoe-shop at the old Coe place on Sentinel Hill. While at work on the bench he always kept his book before him, making daily progress in a single study at a time. After learning his trade he commenced school-teaching, which occupation he followed some years with much satisfaction in the public school and academy at Up Town, and afterwards was engaged with Josiah Holbrook in the agricultural college on the Holbrook place. Yale College conferred on him the degree of A. B. About 1828 he entered the ministry in the Congregational church, when forty years of age, and in 1832 settled in Kirkland, Ohio, and was a logical and entertaining preacher. In classical learning he is said to have been ahead of his time, and exerted a strong moral, religious and educational influence in Derby, where he was much respected and is still pleasantly remembered.



J. M. Colburn

THE BROTHERS COLBURN.

Sylvester and Sullivan M. Colburn, twin brothers, were born in Stafford, Conn., December 7, 1806, and were sons of Daniel Colburn who was the father of thirteen children, all being now deceased except the eldest, Dr. J. M. Colburn. These twin sons had no education save a few months in the district school. When they came to New Haven, they were employed as errand boys by different stores, by which they picked up a few pennies "to help themselves along."

They started, in Westville, the business of casting, on a small scale, and from that place removed to Birmingham in the infancy of the village. After a time they disposed of their interests in the iron foundry at Birmingham and removed to Ansonia, and became much interested in the growth and success of the place.

In their habits and methods of doing business, they were peculiar. Having married sisters, and both having large families, all bills were paid from the common stock of one pocket-book, and no account kept. Horace Greeley like, they often carried their valuable notes in the crown of their hats, dealing loosely with their customers, and yet they made money. The people said, "these Colburns are lucky." If flood or fire threatened their property, they generally "whistled," seemingly unconcerned, and everything came out right for them. Twice within six weeks was Sullivan, while at work on a water-wheel in Ansonia, thrown into a race and carried under-ground a distance of 150 feet without injury.

These brothers proved themselves valuable acquisitions to the town, and we take pleasure in recording them among the enterprising men of Birmingham and Ansonia.

JOSIAH M. COLBURN, M. D.,

Was born at Stafford, December 20, 1799, and obtained his early education in the district school. He received his degree of M. D., August 22, 1822, at the Yale Medical College, and, soon after located in Orange, Conn., where he married Miss Clarke and conducted an extensive practice until he came to Derby in 1839. Here he practiced successfully for some years,

when his health becoming infirm by a dangerous illness he abandoned it and became a partner with his twin brothers in the Birmingham Iron Foundry. On their removal to Ansonia the Doctor followed, and was at one time president of the Ansonia Bank. He was assessor of the town, selectman, long a justice of the peace, and has always been a firm supporter of the Congregational church.

JOHN W. DE FOREST,

Son of John Hancock, and Dotha (Woodward) De Forest, was born March 31, 1826, at Humphreysville, Conn.

In 1846-7 he traveled eighteen months in the Levant; visiting Greece, Constantinople, the Holy Land and Northern Syria. Returning home he collected the materials for the "History of the Indians of Connecticut," and finished that work during his twenty-third year.

He then went to Europe and remained four years; visiting England, France, Germany and Italy, acquiring during the time the French, Italian and Spanish languages. Having found rest once more in his native America he devoted himself to literature in connection with magazines and the publishing of books; his earliest volumes being two books of travels, "Oriental Acquaintance" and "European Acquaintance," and soon after followed two novels, "Witching Times" and "Sea-cliff."

The civil war breaking out he raised a company and entered the service as captain of company I, 12th regiment Connecticut volunteers, in which he saw over three years of field duty, including several battles in Louisiana and Virginia, and the siege of Port Hudson, in all forty-six days under fire, receiving one wound. Brevetted major and transferred to the invalid corps, he served over three years longer, acting as adjutant-general of the invalid corps, and subsequently as chief of a district under the Freedmen's Bureau.

Returning to civil life he re-commenced writing, and produced successively the novels, "Miss Ravenel," "Overland," "Kate Beaumont," "The Wetherel Affair," "Honest John Vane," "Playing the Mischief," "Justine Vane," and "Alice the Missionary;" several of them being published as serials in



Wm E Downes

the leading magazines. Besides these he has written some fifty short stories, a number of articles and reviews, and many fugitive poems.

Mr. De Forest is residing in New Haven and pursuing his literary tastes.

SIDNEY A. DOWNES

Was born in Huntington, Conn., in 1817, and came to Birmingham in 1838 and entered into mercantile business, but afterward engaged in the hardware business in the store now occupied by F. Hallock and Company. Still later he became interested in the manufacture of hoop skirts, and up to January, 1880, was business manager of the house of Downes and Bassett, corset manufacturers.

Mr. Downes has held many offices of trust, among them, judge of probate, town clerk and assessor, besides being administrator on many estates. He is held in high esteem by the citizens of Derby, and in business relations has established a reputation for honesty and fidelity which few public men attain.

WILLIAM E. DOWNES

Was born in Milford, August 22, 1824. After leaving the common school he prepared for college under the instruction of Rev. Asa M. Train, entered Yale in 1841, and was graduated with honor in 1845. He read law with the Hon. Alfred Blackman one year; was in the law-school one year, was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1848, and in December of the same year came to Derby, opened an office and commenced the practice of his profession in which he continued about fifteen years, securing a growing business and a fine reputation as a lawyer at the New Haven county bar. On June 24, 1851, he was married by the Rev. Mr. Guion of the Episcopal church to Miss Jane Maria, the only daughter of the late Dr. John I. Howe. Doct. Howe, resigning the general management of the Howe Manufacturing Company in 1863, urged his son-in-law to relinquish his profession and take his place in the company. Mr. Downes hesitated, as his taste and legal habits had wedded him to his profession, but he finally yielded, assumed the position, and since the death of Doct.

Howe in September, 1876, has been principally engaged with his father-in-law's estate and manufacturing interests. He has generally neglected political preferment, but consented to represent the town in the Legislature in 1855, and for years has been a valuable member of the Board of Education in the town. He has been a continuous director in the Ousatonic Water Company, and was very efficient in carrying forward the magnificent project of building the Ousatonic dam.

A ripe scholar, progressive in literary attainments, kind, considerate and liberal to the poor, without ostentation; identified with various enterprises as a capitalist, Mr. Downes occupies a commanding and influential position in the community.

CHARLES DURAND

Was born in Derby, the son of Samuel Durand, a plain farmer who could give to his son only the benefits of a common school education. His entrance into public life was first as a clerk and afterwards a merchant in New Haven. Thence he went to New York city and entered business as a dry goods merchant, but subsequently turned his attention to manufacturing, and was active in forming the Osborn and Cheeseman Company of Ansonia.

Mr. Durand possesses considerable talent, is of pleasing address, a fine off-hand speaker, and in several whig and republican presidential campaigns has taken the platform and rendered good service to his political principles. He was twice elected from Derby as representative to the Legislature, and in 1877 was elected Speaker of the House, which position he discharged with fidelity and credit to his party.

DOCT. HOSEA DUTTON

Was born in Southington, Conn., and settled in Derby (now Oxford) about one hundred years ago. He was self-educated, made good progress in Latin, Greek and Hebrew without a tutor, and was an expert in mathematics. With these advantages he seems to have had full command of the place, holding nearly all the offices; and was bitterly opposed to the settlement of a rival physician, especially when Doct. Noah Stone encroached upon his territory. He was rather changeable in



Almon Fernal

his religious proclivities, being first a Presbyterian, then a Methodist, afterwards a Baptist, and finally an Episcopalian. On the purchase of a bell for the Congregational church, he gave one month's earnings from his profession, which amounted to \$26. He was a strong whig in the Revolution and was roughly opposed by the tories. He died at Oxford in his ninety-second year.

His son, Thomas A. Dutton, succeeded him, and had an extensive practice for several years, when he removed to Newtown, Conn., in 1845, thence to Birmingham and afterwards to Milford, and finally to West Haven, where he now resides in feeble health at an advanced age. In all these places Doct. Dutton secured the confidence of the people as a physician.

ALMON FARRELL

Was a native of Waterbury, where he learned of his father the trade of a millwright, and for many years was the leading millwright, machinist, builder and contractor in his line, in the Naugatuck valley. There has been probably no other man in the state who superintended the construction of so many first mills and manufacturing establishments. He was noted for the strength and durability of his work. Specimens of his skill abound in Waterbury, Seymour, Derby, Thomaston, Wolcottville, Bristol, Westville, Pequonnock, Newtown, and many other places.⁴

Mr. Farrell was largely identified with the early history of Birmingham and Ansonia, being adviser to and in the employ of Anson G. Phelps and others. Through his instrumentality the Seymour dam, built by Raymond French, was purchased, it being necessary to the growth of Ansonia.

He was self taught, and his success in life was owing much to his native genius and perseverance. He died in the prime of life and in the midst of his usefulness, May 31, 1857.

FRANKLIN FARRELL,

Son of Almon Farrell, was born in Waterbury, Feb. 17, 1828. He had only a common school education, and, like many boys who have made their marks in the world, he "roughed it" in

⁴Bronson's History of Waterbury, 389.

early life. At fourteen he commenced to learn the trade of a millwright under the practical teaching of his father. In December, 1844, he came to Derby and assisted his father in engineering for the water works and other projects within the limits of Ansonia. The place was then a sandy region, and, many times when Anson G. Phelps was watching the progress of the surveying, Franklin built fires under the trees or in some corner to secure warmth for the party in the winter months.

In 1849 he went into the foundry and machine business in the firm of Farrell and Johnson. Almon Farrell, his father, put into the firm \$8,000, and S. and S. M. Colburn with Dr. Josiah M. Colburn put in \$7,000. With this small capital as a starting point the concern (afterwards reorganized under the name of the Farrell Foundry and Machine Company) has increased to a capital of \$500,000. This speaks for the capabilities of Mr. Farrell who is its manager.

He has devoted himself with great assiduity to his business, which has been varied and extensive, and his labors have been crowned with success. He is liberal, especially to his church, and is a prominent citizen of the community.

ROSWELL FREEMAN.

Near by the old road that winds its way through the woods above Derby Neck, there stands a rude domicile, built nearly one hundred years ago. So secluded is the spot that its dwellers from within could never see the rising nor setting sun, though surrounded with romantic, beautiful and poetic scenery. Here was born, reared and educated the last sable governor of Connecticut, Roswell Freeman, who died October 6, 1877, aged seventy-four years.

His father was a slave to Agur Tomlinson, though he "bossed" his master, and when young was only known by the name of Quash. His mother, whose name was Rose, was a slave to the Rev. Mr. Yale, a minister of the Presbyterian church. When the state of Connecticut threw off the yoke of human bondage Quash took the name of Quash Freeman, which he always retained. Tomlinson gave him the above hut, a cow, and the use of some thirty acres of land, at his freedom.

According to the custom of the colored freemen of that time, Quash was elected governor of the state. He held the office for many years. He was a man of herculean strength, a giant six-footer, and it is said of him that he could take a bull by the horns and the nose and at once prostrate him to the ground. No one ever dared to molest or tried to make him afraid, and when he was approaching from a distance he awakened the sense of a coming thunder cloud.

Tradition has it that one dark night he was out with his son Roswell, on the Ousatonic, fishing, and a party from the other side came in collision with his skiff and were much damaged. They sang out: "There is a lot of niggers over this side, and if you don't keep your net out of our way we will come over and flax you out." Quash curtly replied, "Nigger this side, too." Enough was said; they knew his voice and dared not trouble him. Physically speaking, Quash was probably the strongest and largest man that ever shared the gubernatorial honors of this commonwealth.

Roswell, his son, was the father of thirteen children, by Nancy, who survives him. One of these children, a female, developed the muscle of her grandfather, Quash, having repeatedly, it is said, lifted a barrel of cider into a cart or on a wagon.

Roswell, by profession, it might be said, was a fox hunter, and the board whereon he stretched his fox skins from time to time showed that during his life he had shot and captured three hundred and thirty-one foxes. He was three times elected governor of the state, and there was fun and frolic in those days over the election of a colored governor. The writer of this well recollects a notice some fifty years ago, published in the papers, which read as follows:

ATTENTION FREEMEN!

There will be a general election of the colored gentlemen of Connecticut, October first, twelve o'clock, noon. The day will be celebrated in the evening by a dance at Warner's tavern, where it will be shown that there is some power left in muscle, cat-gut and rosin.

By order of the Governor, }
From Head-quarters. }

Roswell was less popular as governor than some of his predecessors, for he was opposed to "treating" on election day. These elections were held at Oxford and Humphreysville, but more generally at Hawkins Point in Derby.

The method of choosing or electing the governor was changed from time to time, to meet the wishes of different candidates. They had no ballot stuffing, returning boards, or corrupt and civilized practice of buying votes. On one occasion at Hawkins Point the election was decided on muscle, which might contrast oddly with the Olympic games of the ancient Greeks. There were four or five candidates. It will be recollected that the Old Point House well, which lives among the legends of Derby, and about which strange stories are still told, stood near the edge of the steep and long sand-bank which reached down to the Ousatonic turnpike. Up this bank it was almost impossible for mortal man to ascend, and many who attempted would fall and roll to the bottom before reaching the top. The candidates were to start with their heels drawn on a line from the turnpike, equidistant from each other, and the one who ascended the sand-bank, which stood at an angle of forty-five degrees, reaching the top and planting his dexter upon the curb of that famous old well, was to be the victorious governor. The spectacle was amusing, exciting the risibilities of the most pious and long-faced man in town. Tobias, the elder, the bigger, *alias* Black Eben, the father of E. D. Bassett, our Haytian minister, was the successful competitor. Tobias came off with flying colors, for he was caparisoned with gay feathers, flowers and ribbons of red, white and blue, which gave a most laughable and imposing character to the whole ceremony. Many amusing reminiscences in connection with these general elections might be narrated.

Roswell Freeman was a Samson among the foxes of New Haven county. Many a sly Reynard, who had made his inroads upon various barn-yards, was brought to bay by his hounds and fatal shots, and for this he was called the "farmer's benefactor." Roswell, it is said, was never in a quarrel with his neighbors or anybody else. Living quietly, soberly and peacefully, he enjoyed this world's goods in his own way, with little or none of the anxieties and perplexities incident to the life of

the wisest of statesmen or the most fortunate of millionaires. The pen of eulogy might find much to record in favor of his life and character, springing as they did from humble birth.

"Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife
His sober wishes never learned to stray;
Along the cool, sequestered vale of life
He kept the noiseless tenor of his way."

DAVID FRENCH, ESQ.,

The eldest son of Israel French, was a patriot of the Revolution, going to Boston after the battle of Bunker Hill to assist in resisting the encroachments of despotism. He was trial justice of the north part of the town of Woodbridge many years, having more cases than any other justice of his time. He represented the town of Woodbridge in the General Assembly twenty successive years. He built his first log-house in Nymphs on land he afterwards gave to his son Luther. He was for many years a deacon of the First Congregational church of Bethany, under the Rev. Stephen Hawley, but in later life became a Methodist, although never of the enthusiastic kind. In his political life he was much accustomed to public speaking, having a strong voice and expressing his opinions with much frankness, energy and confidence, by which he commanded much respect and influence. He died August 4, 1821, aged eighty years.⁵

SAMUEL M. GARDNER

Was born in East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y., in 1841, and died at Birmingham, Conn., March 29, 1880. He was graduated at Princeton college, N. J., in 1864, devoted himself to the study of law and was admitted to the bar in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1866. He came to Derby in 1867, and a year later began his official connection with the town affairs, serving as town clerk from 1868 to 1874, and acting also as judge of probate from 1871 to 1873. He was a member of the Board of Education of the town for three terms, being a member at the time of his death. He was a member of the republican town committee for several years, and represented the town in the Legislature from 1878 to 1880, serving two years on the most

⁵History of Seymour.

important of the joint standing committees, the judiciary, and acting as clerk of the committee in 1879. The last year, in addition to his duties on that committee he was chairman of the committee on engrossed bills. He was one of the most indefatigable workers among the members, and was one of the leaders of the republican side of the House.

Mr. Gardner was at one time Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of this state, and at the time of his death was a supreme representative. He belonged to the endowment rank and his family will receive \$3,000.

In his character he was exemplary; for in all that constitutes nobility of manhood, true dignity of character, honesty and integrity of purpose, gentleness of manner, and a firm and conscientious reliance upon the fundamental principles of Christianity as his guide in life, he was the peer of any man in the community. All these traits were beautifully and consistently rounded out in his daily walk and conversation, and it was these that made him conspicuous in society, and won for him the kindly regard and warm esteem of everybody. In whatever relation he occupied, whether as town clerk, probate judge, or the framer of the laws of the commonwealth, he was the same earnest, patient, careful and conscientious worker; and in many instances his sound judgment and keen perception have been advantageously employed in the interests of the state. Outside of his own community he won for himself a notable distinction by the devotion which he gave to public interests, and it was in the midst of this devotion that he was stricken down. He carried into his profession the same characteristics that marked his other relations in life, and by such an honorable course has won for himself and his profession lasting honor and respect.

ISAAC J. GILBERT.

Although radical in his notions of men and things, yet upon most great questions that have agitated the public mind, subsequent events have proved that he was radically right. He was one of the earliest abolitionists, and when the news came of the hanging of John Brown his was the hand that scandalized a large portion of the community by tolling the church bell,

commemorative of the event. He has been a life-long advocate of temperance, and during the early days of the Maine law prosecutions he was very active, perhaps vindictive, in seeing the law maintained, and this rendered him obnoxious to certain individuals, and secured him many enemies. Twice was his tannery destroyed by fire, as was at the time believed, by those who imagined they suffered from the course he pursued. Whatever his mistakes, in his old age he was a friend to the slave and to those who indulged in the cup, when it cost money and secured scorn to hold the principles which he did.

TRUMAN GILBERT

Was one of three brothers, Truman, Lucius and Ezekiel; the last figuring in the history of ancient Derby as a merchant in what was then Humphreysville. Truman learned the house builder's trade of Agur Curtis at Huntington Landing, and came to Derby when twenty-one years of age, where he married Anna, daughter of Capt. Eneas Smith. He built the edifice known as the First Congregational church in Derby, and many dwellings, employing many men and apprentices. He built at Derby Landing Bristol's Wharf, and also the first house in Birmingham. He also established the first lumber-yard in the town, which business he continued until a short time before his death. His business partners were, Andrew Johnson, Chester Curtiss, Capt. Lyman Osborn and L. H. Russell, the last residing in Stratford. He was in the war of 1812, under Col. Robert Gates. He was one of the pioneers in the temperance cause, was eminently a religious man, served as one of the selectmen of the town several years, and died in 1857, at the age of fifty-eight years.

REV. THOMAS GUION, D. D.,

Was born in Bedford, N. Y., August 31, 1817; was educated at Trinity College, Hartford, graduating in the year 1840. Advanced to the ministry, he first acted as a missionary in the Episcopal church at different places. On the resignation of Rev. Wm. B. Ashby he was called to the rectorship of St. James's parish, Derby, and for four and a half years was a most faithful, beloved and acceptable minister of God.

Dr. Guion was called from Birmingham to the rectorship of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., where in 1862, "he ceased from his labors." He was truly a good man, "full of faith and the Holy Ghost."

ZEPHANIAH HALLOCK

Was born on Long Island in 1792, and died in Derby, January 11, 1870. He came to Derby about 1816 and engaged in ship



Zephaniah Hallock

building, first at Sugar street and afterwards at Derby Narrows, where he built many vessels in company with his brother, Israel Hallock.

Few men, if any, ever lived in the town more universally respected than Zephaniah Hallock. In early life he became



Mary Hawkins

a zealous member of the Congregational church, and his daily life and devotion to moral and religious principles, with his manifested desire to do good, inspired full public confidence in his Christian profession. He was seldom absent from the stated services of the sanctuary, and, being of a cheerful mind, he was delighted in the society and prosperity of others of whatever denomination. It is refreshing to think of an aged soldier of the cross whose every day walk has been a steady and shining light in the "straight and narrow path."

FREDERICK HALL, M. D.,

Was born at Derby, June 26, 1842; graduated at Bellevue Medical College, New York, in 1869, and entered upon the duties of his profession in New York city. He was also located at Stratford, Conn, for three years, and latterly has made his residence at Derby where he is at present in active practice.

ABRAM HAWKINS

Was born in Derby November 16, 1810, and resided here until 1828 when he removed to Bridgeport to learn the trade of a blacksmith. He afterward returned to Birmingham and in 1837, in connection with his two brothers, David and William, commenced the manufacture of carriage and wagon axles. The business was continued for a time when David withdrew and the two remaining continued the enterprise until 1846, during which time the manufacture of carriage springs was added to the business. About this time Henry Atwater of New York purchased a one-third interest in the firm, and in 1847 the company built and organized the well known and extensive "Iron and Steel Works."

In 1849 Abram became associated with his brother William and other gentlemen in the formation of a new company for the manufacture of carriage and wagon axles under the name of the Hawkins Manufacturing Company, which was successfully conducted until 1865 under the management of William Hawkins, when the business was closed and the capital returned to the stockholders with a liberal amount of surplus that had accumulated.

Abram continued his interest in the Iron and Steel Works

until 1857 when he withdrew and went to New York, where he engaged in the manufacture and sale of iron and iron wire.

As one of the pioneers of Birmingham Mr. Hawkins was enterprising and public spirited, and his departure from the town has always been regretted. He was twice warden of the borough, besides filling many other important positions.

WILLIAM HAWKINS

Was born in Derby, July 6, 1816, and like his brother Abram had but little advantages of education. He learned his trade as machinist in 1834, and was associated with his brother for many years in Birmingham, and since dissolving partnership has conducted the manufacture of skates, wrenches and other hardware implements.

He is now associated in a new company, formed April 1, 1880, for the manufacture of bits and augers in connection with his other business.

He has been warden of the borough, and has held office in the town.

This Hawkins family springs from good stock, having descended from one of the original settlers of the town.

BENJAMIN HODGE

Was born in Milford, Conn., September 13, 1793, and came to Derby when quite a youth, making his residence in the family of Col. David Johnson, one of Derby's old residents. After a few years he married Anna, daughter of Capt. Jared Bartholomew of Derby. He was a prominent citizen of the town until his death, July 26, 1868. In the war of 1812 he was very enthusiastic and enlisted in a Derby company and went to New London under Capt. Gates, but the British having evacuated that place he returned home with his company. For many years he was in full charge of Lemah Stone's business, that of seed raising, and sharing his confidence until Mr. Stone's decease, when he assumed the business himself and conducted it successfully many years, until his health failed. He was a very active member of society; was some time president of the Derby Temperance organization, and being faithful in many



B. Hodge.



good deeds he gained for himself the credit of a useful and exemplary citizen.

JOSIAH HOLBROOK⁶

Was the son of Col. Daniel Holbrook of Derby, where he was born in 1788. Colonel Holbrook was an energetic, prosperous farmer, and a man of wealth and extensive influence. His house was that now a little south-east of the Swift farm. His son received the ordinary common school education of the day, fitted for college under Rev. Amasa Porter of Derby, entered Yale College in 1806, and was graduated in 1810. Five years afterward he married a daughter of Rev. Zephaniah Swift of Derby. She died in 1819, leaving two sons, Alfred and Dwight. On the death of his father and mother about that time, the care of the farm devolved upon him, and it was during the period occupied in this vocation that the ideas which were the central ones of his subsequent labors first occurred to his mind.

Acting on these views he opened, about that time, on his own farm, in connection with Rev. Truman Coe, then a teacher, one of the first schools in America which sought to teach a popularized form of natural science, and to combine manual labor with education. Boys in this school were allowed to pay a portion of their expenses by laboring on the farm. The institution was not permanent, but the experiment satisfied Mr. Holbrook of the practicability of the principle. We quote from a letter of Mr. Coe to a son of Mr. Holbrook, the following statements respecting this school :

“ He had long cherished the idea of endeavoring to found an institution in which the course of instruction should be plain and practical ; an agricultural school where the science of chemistry, and mechanics, and land surveying should be thoroughly drilled into the mind of the pupils by practice. With these views the Agricultural Seminary was commenced in Derby in 1824, and continued to the fall of 1825, under the direction of your father and myself, and, as far as I know, was the first educational movement of the kind in all that region. But the institution, being unendowed and on a private footing, labored under many embarrassments, especially in never having land enough to accomplish the ends of its founders. We did what we could to train the students in the *analysis of soils*, in the application of the mechanical

⁶See Barnard's Journal of Education.

powers to all farming operations, and took out our young men often into the field and country for practical surveying, geological excursions, road-making, and the labors of the farm, but, not being able at that time to place the school on an eligible foundation, it was abandoned."

While at work on his farm, Mr. Holbrook's zeal in the pursuit of knowledge led him, with the design of increasing his acquaintance with chemistry, mineralogy and geology, to attend the lectures of Professor Silliman of New Haven; riding over and back from Derby for that purpose, notwithstanding distance and an inclement season.

The precise train of thought and of circumstances which led Mr. Holbrook to transfer his efforts from the farm and school at Derby to the wider field of popular scientific lecturing, there is no data for tracing. The *American Journal of Education*, then conducted by Mr. William Russell, contains in its tenth number, October, 1826, a paper by Mr. Holbrook, setting forth his views on the subject of "Associations of Adults for the Purpose of Mutual Education," which gives some insight to his plans and propositions for the general public good; and this was the earliest printed exposition of his principles, or propositions for general improvement of the people.

In this paper to the *Journal* Mr. Holbrook gave nineteen rules for the organization and conducting of lyceums for general education and improvement. Every great enterprise requires a forerunner, or one to lay out the work, tell how to do it, and put the implements into the hands of the workmen, which, when done, it becomes easy to follow in the perfecting of the work.

Mr. Holbrook having defined his plan, went soon after to Millbury, Mass., where he delivered a course of lectures, and at the close persuaded thirty or forty persons to organize themselves into a society for mutual improvement, which at his request was called Millbury Lyceum, a branch of the American Lyceum. This society was the first permanent one established in the country. From this time forward Mr. Holbrook devoted all his efforts for a long series of years to the organization of a system of institutions to bear the collective name of the American Lyceum.

During the years immediately following 1826, Mr. Holbrook made Boston his centre of operations, where he commenced,

about 1829, the manufacture of philosophical apparatus for common schools, in which enterprise he was much aided by Timothy Claxton.⁷ By the desire of Mr. Holbrook a convention was held in Boston, May 15, 1830, which resulted in the organization of the American Institute of Instruction, and a recommendation of Teachers' Institutes; and numerous meetings of this kind were held during the following year. In 1830, also, Mr. Holbrook commenced the publication of a series entitled *Scientific Tracts*, with the view of diffusing useful knowledge. After two years he surrendered the Tracts to Dr. J. V. C. Smith, and devoted himself to the Lyceums and to the interests of a weekly paper, *The Family Lyceum*.

About the year 1834 Mr. Holbrook left Boston and for a few years occupied himself chiefly to establish the Lyceum system in Pennsylvania, in which effort he was quite successful. While in this field of labor he conceived the plan of a Universal Lyceum, to introduce national Lyceums. A list of officers was made, with Lord Brougham as president, and was published with a brief outline of the aims of the institution, in a pamphlet, the "First Quarterly Report." His labors in Pennsylvania were greatly advantageous to common schools.

His next effort was to establish Lyceum villages, the first of which he commenced in 1837 at Berea, Ohio, but which was a financial failure.

His next engagement was in New York city in 1842, as central agent of his plan of School Exchanges which was a part of his original scheme of Lyceums, which seems to have been the collection of specimens of natural science, and general association of the societies. While in New York, his friend, Mr. Seton, then agent of public schools, drew up, with his assistance, a scheme for applying his favorite principle of education to that city.⁸ This included particularly the teaching of drawing.

In the spring of 1849 Mr. Holbrook went to Washington, D. C., to ascertain what aid could be secured from the government in behalf of his plans, and such was his encouragement in this respect that that city remained the centre of his operations until his death.

⁷Life of Timothy Claxton.

⁸Fourteenth Report of Trustees of Public Schools, New York.

In May, 1854, he made a journey to Lynchburg, Va., on business connected with his enterprise; and having walked out alone one morning, was evidently collecting minerals, as he had been busily engaged in doing for some weeks, from the face of a precipitous cliff overhanging a deep creek, and losing his footing, fell into the water, and was drowned. His body was found a day or two after, on the 24th of May, 1854, floating in the water, was interred in the burying-ground of one of the churches at Lynchburg, and his funeral was attended by a large number of persons, who had become interested in his enthusiastic devotion to science and education.

The American Institute of Instruction at its annual session at Providence, R. I., in August following, passed resolutions of very high commendation upon the life and work of Mr. Holbrook.

PROF. ALFRED HOLBROOK

Is the principal of the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He was born in Derby, Conn., February 17, 1816, and was the son of Josiah Holbrook.

At the age of fourteen he went to Boston and was employed for a year and a half in his father's manufactory of school apparatus. His health failing, he returned to his native village where he remained until seventeen years of age when he entered upon his first experience in teaching, in Monroe, Conn. One year later he went to New York city and engaged for some eighteen months in the manufacture of surveyors' instruments. Being compelled to relinquish this business on account of failing health, he repaired to Kirtland, Ohio, with the intention of employing himself in land surveying, from the carrying out of which plan, however, he was prevented by physical disability. He nevertheless accompanied his uncle, David Holbrook, to Boonville, Indiana, where he remained a year and a half, occasionally engaging in surveying. His health proving too feeble for this business he returned in 1840 to Ohio, on horseback, and began teaching at Berea with a school of three pupils under the auspices of John Baldwin. The school rapidly increased in numbers and Mr. Baldwin soon erected a commodious building for the accommodation of pupils. This was the foundation of Baldwin University. Here Prof. Holbrook remained nine years,

within which time the institution passed into the possession of the Methodist Episcopal church. Prof. Holbrook next took charge of an academy at Chardon, Ohio, for two years, and then in partnership with Dr. John Nichols engaged for a time in the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary at Kirtland. He subsequently accepted a call to the superintendency of the public schools of Marlboro, Ohio where he remained three years, from which place he removed to Salem, Ohio. While here he received the appointment as principal of the South Western Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, which position he has occupied nearly twenty years. His subsequent history is in connection with this school.

The professor is the author of two educational works which have had very wide circulation, namely: "Normal Methods" and "School Management." He has also more recently issued two text books on the English language which are perhaps the best treatises of the kind ever published, namely: "Training Lessons" and an "English Grammar." In an educational experience of nearly half a century, Prof. Holbrook has had under his direct instruction not less than thirty thousand persons, a number equaled by very few teachers in our country. It has been remarked by those best acquainted with his work, and who have seen its results far and wide over the nation, that no student has ever left any institution of which he has had the control, morally worse than when he or she entered it.

The Professor's ripe scholarship, large experience, superior judgment and Christian integrity eminently fit him for his position as a teacher of teachers, and his long and successful connection with the National Normal has placed him in the front rank of American educators.⁹

Prof. Holbrook's sons and daughters are all engaged with him in his normal school, with great efficiency and success. His son, R. Heber Holbrook, a few years since came east to obtain a little independent experience and took charge of the large public school at Vineland, N. J., where during two years he had very marked success. A few of the principles which he recommends to teachers are obtained by the slightest accident

⁹Extract from the Historical Atlas of Warren county, Ohio.

of preservation, and commended to the consideration of all persons.

“ 1. Be pleasant. It is never necessary to frown or scold.

“ 2. Be lively. The true teacher will seldom seat himself before a class

“ 3. Be original. Never depend upon your book. If you can't conduct the recitations without a book, you have given too long a lesson.

“ 4. Be reasonable. Don't assign a lesson so long that you will yourself be hardly able to prepare it.

“ 5. Be prepared. Always make out in your own mind the work to be accomplished by the class at their next recitation.

“ 6. Be not too talkative. Any fool can lecture and interest children with wonderful facts ; but it requires a wise, patient, and hopeful person to draw those facts from the pupils.

“ 7. Be sympathetic. Come down to the apprehension of your pupils. Remember what is curious and interesting to you is beyond their understanding. What are axioms to you are difficult propositions to them.

“ 8. Be patient. Let the smart ones take care of themselves. Give your energies, your ingenuity and your smiles to the stupid ones.”

The sixth rule of this catalogue is particularly commended to the consideration of all who engage in Sunday-school teaching at the present day.

DWIGHT HOLBROOK,

Son of Josiah and Lucy (Swift) Holbrook, was born in Derby, Conn., in 1817, and accompanied his father to Boston, Mass., in 1829. In 1833 he went on a business tour to China. In 1839 he went to Berea, Ohio, to carry out his father's plans of an educational village which was then being established at that place. His next enterprise was the establishment of a manufactory for making school apparatus, which articles he sold mostly in the state of New York for the use of public schools; that state Legislature having passed an act to use the Library Fund for that purpose. In 1850 he exhibited his inventions and productions in Toronto, Canada, in the House of Parliament, and they were granted entrance free of duty ; the result being the sale of large quantities to the Educational Department of that Province.

The Legislature of Connecticut passed a special act in 1852,

to allow the use of twenty-five convicts for five years for the production of this apparatus for the use of the schools of the state, and in 1853 it was introduced into the schools of Ohio by the Superintendent of Education for that state.

In 1867 the Danish and Chinese Governments purchased through their ministers at Washington samples of the goods. For the last twenty years the apparatus has gone into every town in the country and Mr. Holbrook's name has become a household name, and these goods are still extensively manufactured by many firms; Mr. Dwight Holbrook's eldest son, C. W. Holbrook, has a factory for this purpose in Windsor Locks, Conn., and the firm of A. H. Andrews and Co., in Chicago, Ill., have an extensive manufactory, of which Mr. Dwight Holbrook is the superintendent at the present time. The goods are also manufactured in New York and Boston.

In a great lawsuit in Chicago between the successors to the Holbrook School Apparatus Company and A. H. Andrews and Company, Judge Wilson decided that the word "Holbrook" was public property as applied to school apparatus, since it had been used so many years by so many firms. Thus from so small a beginning has grown an immense business that has apparently filled the pockets of every one connected with it more than the inventor of it, and again the old rule is exemplified that one furnishes the ideas and others turn them into money.

REV. ZEPHANIAH SWIFT HOLBROOK,

Son of Dwight Holbrook, was born in Berea, Ohio, September 16, 1847, is a descendant of Rev. Zephaniah Swift of Derby, Conn., and the grandson of Josiah Holbrook the educator. At the age of sixteen he went to Chicago and engaged in business life, where, while thus pursuing his work at the age of nineteen, he united with the church, and two years after closed his business relations to study for the ministry, although he had risen to a partnership in one of the largest firms in Chicago. After spending two years at Beloit College he went to Yale, and studied in the college and seminary five years, when he accepted a call to the Oakland church in Chicago. After two years of successful work in this church he resigned his pastoral position, and soon after, while on a visit east, accepted a call to the

church at Methuen, Mass., where he was installed December 4, 1878.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK, second son of Dwight Holbrook, is a teacher in Wisconsin.

LEWIS HOTCHKISS

Was born in Derby in 1805, and worked at the same business as his brother Willis. In 1834 they came to Birmingham and engaged in church, factory and house building, and were the principal founders of the present Derby Building and Lumber Company. About the beginning of the Rebellion they exchanged their stock in the Lumber Company for 2,600 acres of timbered land in Rathburn, New York. Operating this successfully they bought 300,000 acres, nearly all pine timber, in Canada. On this tract Lewis, who was the principal manager, erected two large saw-mills, one to run by steam, the other by water power, and for six years he conducted a lumber trade with the States, very extensively and profitably.

Lewis Hotchkiss, apart from this Canada enterprise, built, and ran on his own responsibility, a steamboat on Lake Georgian Bay. In 1871 he sold this adventure to good advantage, and also sold the land to Anson G. Phelps and Dodge, and returned to Derby and has continued since in business under the name of W. and L. Hotchkiss. Lewis Hotchkiss is a practical, sound common-sense man, and with meagre opportunities in early life has worked his way under many disadvantages to an enviable position. Neither he nor his brother had, scarcely, the benefit of a common school education, yet they have succeeded well in the business relations of life.

WILLIS HOTCHKISS,

Brother of Lewis, was born in New Haven, March 29, 1803, and came to Derby when three years of age, where he has since resided. His father was a carpenter and joiner, from whom he learned the same trade.

WILLIS HOTCHKISS

Was born in Derby April 25, 1788, a poor boy. He often said he "never went to school but one day in his life, and that was Saturday and the school didn't keep." He was a great stut-



Willis Hotchkiss.

terer, which was to him an embarrassment all his life. Very eccentric in his way and quick at repartee, a large amount of his sayings, made more laughable by his stammering, are treasured up among the people of the town. When quite a young man he tried his hand at impromptu poetry. The subject of repairing or removing the meeting-house at Up Town was under discussion, and the building being an old, dilapidated structure, various opinions prevailed as to what should be done with it, while the pious Swift, then pastor, tried to calm the troubled waters as much as possible. At a meeting called for the purpose, after the subject of the meeting-house had been well discussed, Mr. Swift called on Mr. Hotchkiss for his opinion. After rising, it was minutes before he could speak a word, but finally said :

“ We ’ve got an old church without a steeple,
A good pastor and quarrelsome people.”

“ Them is my views,” said he, and the poetic speech had a very good effect.

On a later occasion, when the same society had been troubled with frequent changes in the ministry, the good deacon, in meeting, moved that “ we settle the Rev. Mr.— as pastor over this church,” which provoked some discussion, when Mr. Hotchkiss said he “ would move an important amendment, that this—this minister be set—set—settled on—on—on horse—back.”

Coming from New Haven one dark evening in a lumber wagon, he was stopped on the road by two highwaymen, one seizing his horse by the reins, the other accosted him : “ Give us your money, or I’ll knock h—l out of you in two minutes.” He replied : “ All the money I had with me I left at the toll-gate, and if you think I have h—l in me you may knock it out.” This cool reply, in stammering language, disarmed the ruffians, who let him go without further hindrance.

On a certain occasion there was to be a great agricultural dinner given at New Haven ; Capt. Thomas Vose of Derby, being president of the society, invited several prominent men from his town, Mr. Hotchkiss being one of the number ; but he excused himself by saying he could not talk. To which it was replied that he need not say anything, especially at the table, upon which he ventured to go. At the sumptuous dinner he

succeeded well until the waiter came round asking: "What will you have, pudding or pie?" To which he could not readily answer, as any word beginning with P was very difficult for him to speak, and by a significant wave of the hand he said to the waiter: "Go—go—go—on." Soon the waiter repeated the interrogation, to which he received the same reply: "Go—go—go on." Captain Vose, John L. Tomlinson and others being at the head of the table, desirous that all should be well served, the waiter inquired of Captain Vose, "What shall I do for that man at the foot of the table, he acts crazy." "Oh! follow him up, you'll get something out of him." On the next round the waiter said with much emphasis: "Now sir, what will you have, pudding or pie?" In a loud voice he stammered out, "B-b-both." As he had attracted the attention of the guests this created the greatest laugh of the entertainment.

One day John L. Tomlinson, the lawyer, asked him for two dollars. "What for?" said Hotchkiss. "Why, for speaking advice to you about your division fence," was the reply. "Well, I'll pay it, but don't you ever speak to me again."

When young Doct. B—— came to Birmingham, in 1836, Donald Judson introduced him to Mr. Hotchkiss, saying that Doct. B—— had come to Derby to doctor folks and get a living. The quick reply was, "It is high time, neighbor Judson, that we all pre-pre-prepare for death."

Mr. Hotchkiss was a cooper by trade, and conducted the business at one time quite extensively. He died November 24, 1872, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, and will long be remembered by the people of Derby.

JOHN I. HOWE

Was born at Ridgefield, Conn., July 20, 1793. His early education was obtained at the village school, and being of very studious habits, he at the age of nineteen commenced the study of medicine and surgery with Doct. Nehemiah Penny, a distinguished physician of that town. He was graduated at the Medical University of New York; married Cornelia Ann, daughter of George Ireland of New York, and for many years was a successful and skillful physician in that city. A large portion of these years he was one of the resident physicians of

the New York almshouse. His constitution having been impaired by a severe illness of fever, he removed with his family in 1829, to North Salem, N. Y. Before abandoning his chosen profession he made a series of experiments on India rubber with a view to its use with other substances and for purposes to which it has since been so variously applied.

As early as 1828, he obtained a patent on rubber compounds, and for the manufacture of which while in North Salem he constructed machinery at considerable expense, but he was beaten in the race by Charles Goodyear. He next gave his attention to model making for pin machines. During some of his visits at the New York almshouse among the English inmates he was forcibly impressed with the manner of making pins by hand, and being of a mechanical and inquisitive turn of mind he was moved with the idea that this staple article could be manufactured by machinery. In the winter of 1830 and 31 he employed his time in constructing a pin machine; made a rude mold performing various movements and combinations essential to such a machine. In 1832 he was successful in making a machine which made pins though in an imperfect way. For this he was awarded by the American Institute a large silver medal for "inventing a machine that would make pins by one operation."

To aid in his finances about this time James Brush and Edward Cook (brothers-in-law, of New York) were associated with him by contract. In the spring of 1833 he completed a second machine and immediately sailed for Europe and secured patents in France, England, Scotland and Ireland; and spent about two years in London and Manchester experimenting and building machines according to his invention and finding a market for his patent.

In December, 1835, the Howe Manufacturing Company was organized in New York and Doct. Howe was appointed its general agent, in which position he had the sole management of its manufacturing department until 1863, a period of nearly thirty years.

These machines made what was called the "spun head" pins, but afterwards they were changed so as to make the "solid header," and for this patent, in 1842, the American Institute

awarded him a gold medal for "the best solid headed pin made by machinery." The company removed their manufactory from New York in 1838 to Birmingham, since which time the business has been carried on most successfully. Doct. Howe with a persevering courage, contending against prejudice, inexperience and poverty, knew no defeat, and must be placed at the head, as the first practical and successful pin manufacturer by means of automatic machinery, however worthy may be his numerous predecessors and competitors, especially, Slocum, Fowler, Atwood and others. The "History of American Manufactures" by I. L. Bishop enrolls Doct. Howe among "the most useful inventors of the country."

While a resident of Birmingham Doct. Howe held many offices of trust, and having accumulated large means he was enabled to identify himself with many substantial enterprises of the town. During the war he was very patriotic and contributed liberally to the support of the Union cause. Among other contributions he paid the amount of \$1,500, to a certain number of families, in monthly installments, while the heads of those families were absent as volunteers in the army. As an evidence of his devotion to his country, a short time before his death, he headed a subscription with \$500, towards erecting a suitable monument to the memory of the soldiers of Derby who lost their lives in the war.

Doct. Howe was a self-made man; modest below his merit, and governed his life by precepts of the golden rule. Inflexible in his principles, most exemplary in his habits, faithful to his professions, strict in his integrity, wise in counsel, he won for himself the highest approbation and was universally esteemed by the community in which he resided. He died suddenly of aneurism September 10, 1876, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

COMMODORE ISAAC HULL

Was born in Derby, March 9, 1775, and was the son of Joseph, the eldest brother of Gen. William Hull. His father was a sea captain and Isaac early learned the arts of navigation. When a boy he was entertaining one day a party of ladies at Derby Narrows, with a sail on the river in one of his father's old whale boats, affording much frolic and amusement to the participants,

when a sudden squall (of wind, not the ladies) capsized the boat, and dumped the precious cargo all overboard. Young Hull being an expert swimmer plunged into the water, and by almost superhuman efforts succeeded in securing his entire party, some eight or ten in number, and placing them on the bottom of his boat, and was encouraging and cheering them when assistance arrived from the opposite shore. His coolness of conduct on that occasion was highly applauded by the people, and the ladies especially commended him for his noble exploits and at once named him the gallant Hull.

Isaac Hull entered the merchant service, and at the age of nineteen commanded a ship and made a voyage to London.

The first effort of the United States to establish and maintain a Navy was made in 1798, when four frigates were built for that purpose.

To one of these, Isaac Hull, then a distinguished shipmaster of New York, twenty-three years of age, was appointed as Lieutenant in the United States Navy. He was, at the early age of twenty-five, in charge of the frigate *Constitution* on the West India station, where a French ship under letters of marque was lying under cover of the guns of a strong battery in the harbor of Port Platt, St. Domingo. Captain Hull, full of his youthful dash, manned a small sloop with ninety sailors and marines, and entered the harbor with it about noon, captured the ship by boarding her, carried the fort and spiked the guns, the whole being done with such adroit stillness that the commanding officer had no opportunity for defense.

From 1802 to 1805, Hull commanded the *Nautilus* and *Argus*, under Commodores Preble and Baron in the Tripolian War, and afterwards was with Gen. Eaton in the capture of the city of Deonoh, and in the bay of Naples protecting American shipping against an apprehended onslaught of the French. He was promoted to Master Commandant in 1804, and to Captain in 1806.

When the war of 1812 broke upon the country Captain Hull was in command of his favorite frigate, the *Constitution*, in which vessel he performed a surprising feat of seamanship.

ESCAPE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

"The frigate *Constitution*, commanded by Captain Isaac Hull, had received orders to join the squadron, under Commodore Rodgers, and, for that purpose, sailed from Annapolis on the fifth of July. On the seventeenth, off Egg Harbor, four ships, apparently men of war, were discovered from the mast-head to the northward, and in shore of the *Constitution*; and, in the belief that it was the American squadron, waiting her arrival, all sail was made in chase for them. At four in the afternoon, another ship was to the north-east, standing for the *Constitution* with all sail set. At ten in the evening, being then within six or eight miles of the strange sail, the private signal was made by the *Constitution*; which not being answered, it was concluded that she, and the ships in shore, were enemy's vessels. Captain Hull immediately laid his vessel in the same course with the others, having determined to lie off till daylight to see what they were.

"Next morning, two frigates were seen from the *Constitution* under her lee, one frigate four or five miles, and a line-of-battle ship, a frigate, a brig and a schooner, ten or twelve miles directly astern, all in chase, and coming up fast, they having a fine breeze, and it being nearly calm where the *Constitution* was. Finding there was but little chance for escape, being then within five miles of three heavy frigates, the *Constitution* was cleared for action, and two guns were run out at the cabin windows, and two at the ports on the quarter-deck. At eight o'clock, four of the ships were nearly within gunshot, some of them having six or eight boats ahead, towing with all their oars and sweeps out.

"In this perilous situation a new expedient was adopted, which was the means of saving the vessel. Being in only twenty-four fathoms of water, boats were sent out ahead with anchors and the ship warped up to them, by which they soon began to get ahead of the enemy. They however adopted the same plan, and all the boats from the most distant ships were sent to assist those which were nearest. For two days and nights the *Constitution* was thus chased by the British squadron, sometimes with light winds, at others, warping and towing in a calm, seldom much beyond gunshot distance. On the morning of the twentieth, only three of the squadron could be seen from the mast-head, the nearest, about twelve miles distant, directly astern. A light breeze now springing up, the enemy was soon left far behind, and the *Constitution*, not being able to find the American squadron, arrived safe at Boston.

"During the whole of the chase the gallant crew of the *Constitution* remained at their stations. It is related on good authority, that the

officers of the British expressed their admiration of the skill with which Captain Hull maneuvered his ship and effected his escape.

"But however brilliant the nautical knowledge and professional adroitness of Captain Hull displayed on that occasion were, his generous disinterestedness afterwards is worthy of universal applause and imitation. The public notice taken of the affair, and the praises bestowed on the commander, induced him, on his arrival at Boston, to insert the following card on the books of the Exchange Coffee House.

"'Captain Hull, finding that his friends in Boston are correctly informed of his situation, when chased by the British squadron off New York, and that they are good enough to give him more credit for having escaped it than he ought to claim, takes this opportunity of requesting them to transfer their good wishes to Lieutenant Morris and the other brave officers, and the crew under his command, for their very great exertions and prompt attention to his orders while the enemy were in chase. Captain Hull has great pleasure in saying, that notwithstanding the length of the chase, and the officers and crew being deprived of sleep, and allowed but little refreshments during the time, not a murmur was heard to escape them.¹⁰⁷'"

The following month the *Constitution* was lying in Boston harbor, when the British fleet from Halifax, composed in part of Hull's late pursuers, concocted another plan to capture our frigate, which would prove a very desirable prize at the opening of the war! Previous to this the ocean had been the theatre of many a sanguinary conflict, in which the British gained untarnished laurels, and the Americans, with a weak little navy and crippled land forces, seemed to them easily conquered. The honor of bringing in the first Yankee prize was courted and claimed by Captain Dacres, their most accomplished commander. He was fitted out with their boasted frigate, the *Guerriere*, a former prize seized from the French, with a choice crew from the fleet. He had also this advantage over his opponents, he with his officers and crew were thoroughly trained to arms in the best naval schools then known in the civilized world. The *Constitution's* crew were mostly Cape Cod fishermen, expert sailors, intelligent, patriotic, obedient to their officers, but unskilled in naval warfare.

¹⁰⁷Naval Battles, Smith, Boston, 1831.

CAPTURE OF THE GUERRIERE.

On the second day of August, the *Constitution* again set sail, pursuing an easterly course. She passed near the coast as far down as the Bay of Fundy; then ran off Halifax and Cape Sable; and not seeing any vessels for some days, Captain Hull steered towards Newfoundland, passed the Isle of Sables, and took a station off the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to intercept the Canada trade. While cruising here, he captured two merchant vessels. On the 15th, he chased a convoy of five sails, captured one of them, and prevented the prize ship of an American privateer from being retaken. Having received information that the British squadron were off the Grand Bank, and not far distant, he left the cruising ground, and stood to the southward.

On the memorable 9th of August, at two p. m., the *Constitution* being in latitude forty-one degrees and forty-two minutes north, and fifty-five degrees and thirty-three minutes west longitude, a vessel was discovered to the southward. The *Constitution* instantly made all sail in chase, and soon gained on her. At three p. m., it could plainly be perceived that she was a ship on the starboard tack, under easy sail, close hauled to the wind. At half-past three, she was ascertained to be a frigate. The *Constitution* continued the chase. At about three miles' distance, Captain Hull ordered the light sails to be taken in, the coursers to be hauled up, and the ship to be cleared for action. The chase now backed her main-top-sail, and waited for the *Constitution* to come down. As soon as the *Constitution* was ready for action, she bore down, intending to bring immediately to close action the British frigate, which had about this time hoisted three English ensigns in token of defiance. As soon as the *Constitution* came within gunshot, the British frigate fired her broadside, then filed away, wore, and gave a broadside on the other tack. They, however, produced no effect, her shot fell short. The British maneuvered and wore several times for about three-quarters of an hour, in order to obtain a raking position. But not succeeding in this, she bore up under her top-sails and jib with the wind on the quarter. Captain Hull immediately made sail to bring his ship up with her. At five minutes before six, p. m., the *Constitution* being alongside, within pistol shot,

he ordered a brisk firing to be commenced from all her guns, which were double shotted with round and grape shot, and so well directed and so warmly kept up was the American fire, that, in fifteen minutes, the mizzenmast of the British frigate went by the board, and her mainyard in her slings. Her hull was much injured, and her rigging and sails torn to pieces. The fire was kept up, in the same spirited manner, for fifteen minutes longer by the *Constitution*. She had now taken a position for raking on the bows of the British frigate, when the latter could only bring her bow guns to bear on the *Constitution*. The grape shot and small arms of the *Constitution* completely swept the decks of the British frigate. Thirty minutes after the commencement of the action by the *Constitution*, the mainmast and foremast went by the board, taking with them every spar except the bowsprit. She then struck her colors which had been fastened to the stump of the mizzenmast. The *Constitution* then set fore and mainsails, and hauled to the eastward to repair damages. All her braces, a great part of her standing and running rigging, and some of her spars, were shot away. At seven p. m., she stood under the lee of her prize, and sent a boat on board, which returned at eight with Captain Dacres, commander of the frigate. She was the *Guerriere*, rating thirty-eight, and mounting forty-nine guns. The hull of the *Guerriere* was so much shattered that a few broadsides would have sunk her. She had fifteen men killed, sixty-one wounded and twenty-four missing, who, it is presumed, were swept overboard by the falling masts. The *Constitution* had only seven killed and seven wounded.

The boats were immediately employed in bringing the wounded and prisoners on board the *Constitution*. About two a. m., a sail was discovered off the larboard beam standing to the south. The ship was instantly cleared for action. At three, the vessel stood away. At day-break information was received from the lieutenant on board the prize, that the ship was in a sinking condition, and had four feet of water in the hold. As soon as all her crew were removed from on board of her, she was set on fire, and blew up a quarter-past three.

Captain Hull, in his letter to the Secretary of the Navy, says that, "from the smallest boy in the ship to the oldest seaman,

nct a look of fear was seen. They all went into action giving three cheers, and requesting to be laid along-side the enemy.¹¹

In the heat of the engagement, one of the crew of the *Constitution*, perceiving the flag at the fore-top-mast-head had been shot away, went up with it and lashed it so securely as to render it impossible to shoot it away, unless the mast went with it.

The generosity of Captain Hull and his crew was equal to their bravery. Captain Dacres, in his official letter, confessed their conduct to have been "that of a brave enemy; the greatest care being taken to prevent the men losing the slightest article, and the greatest attention being paid to the wounded."

The *Constitution* arrived in Boston harbor the 30th day of August. When Captain Hull landed he was received with every demonstration of affection and respect. The Washington Artillery, posted on the wharf, welcomed him with a federal salute, which was returned by the *Constitution*. An immense assemblage of citizens made the air ring with loud and unanimous huzzas, which were repeated on his passage up State street to the Exchange Coffee House; the street was beautifully decorated with American flags.

A splendid entertainment was given to Captain Hull and his officers by the citizens of Boston, to which Commodore Rodgers and the officers of his squadron were invited. The citizens of Philadelphia subscribed for two elegant pieces of plate—one to be presented to Captain Hull, and the other to Mr. Charles Morris, his first lieutenant. The Legislature of New York, the council of the cities of Albany and Savannah, the Congress of the United States, the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, and other public bodies, voted their thanks to Captain Hull, his officers and crew. The order of Cincinnati admitted him as an honorary member. Congress voted fifty thousand dollars as an indemnification to the captain, officers, and crew, for the loss sustained by the destruction of the *Guerriere*.

The news of Commodore Hull's success in capturing the *Guerriere* was very gratifying to the people of Derby, and when assembled in town meeting April 12, 1813, they passed the following resolution, which was presented by the old soldier, Gen. David Humphreys, "*Resolved* that John L. Tomlinson, William

¹¹Clark's Naval History, vol. i. pp. 175-176.

Humphreys and Pearl Crafts be a committee to collect and digest such distinguished and illustrative facts on the subject matter now before us as may be attainable, and that they will cause the result to be communicated to the public in such manner as they shall deem most proper." Very careful search has been made to find some report from this committee in the public prints of that day or on the town records, but without any success. Commodore Isaac Hull died at Philadelphia, Penn., February, 1843, aged sixty-eight years.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH HULL,

Son of Joseph Hull, 3d, was born in Derby in 1750, and received the ordinary common school education. In early life he engaged in the West India trade, and became familiar with a seaman's as well as a farmer's life. A Scotch historian has said that "bravery like royalty runs in the blood," and it was so in the Hull family.

He was appointed Lieutenant of Artillery in Washington's army in 1776, and was taken prisoner at the capture of Fort Washington, that same year.

In defense of this fortress he is said to have behaved with great gallantry. He remained in captivity two years and was then exchanged (1778), when his unbroken spirit was once more given to the service of his country.

In 1779 he was appointed to the command of a flotilla on Long Island Sound, consisting of some boats formerly used in the whale fishery, but now fitted out to annoy the enemy, as opportunity might offer. In this limited but dangerous sphere of action, he gave an earnest of a mind and spirit which under other circumstances would probably have developed more important results.

On one occasion a British armed schooner was lying in the Sound, being engaged in transporting provisions from the country to New York, where the British army was then stationed. Lieutenant Hull proposed to some of his companions of the town of Derby to go and capture the schooner.

On the evening appointed twenty men placing themselves under him embarked in a large boat, similar to those used in carrying wood to the city of New York. The men lay con-

cealed in the bottom of the boat ; and the dusk of the evening favoring the deception, it had the appearance of being loaded with wood. As they approached the vessel the sentinel on deck hailed him. Hull, who was steering, answered the call, continuing his course till quite near the vessel without exciting suspicion, when by a sudden movement he drew close along side of her. His men being well trained sprang to her deck with great celerity. The commander of the schooner was sleeping below, and aroused by the firing of the sentinel, he made an attempt to gain the deck, but was instantly shot dead. The Americans immediately fastened down the hatches, took possession of the vessel and conducted her in triumph up to Derby.

This gallant soldier was the father of Commodore Hull, who, by his coolness and intrepidity, was the first to give to America the knowledge of her naval superiority, as exhibited in his celebrated escape from a British squadron, and afterwards by his victory over the *Guerriere*.

Lieutenant Hull—he is sometimes called in the family, captain because captain of a vessel, but he was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army—is said to have been entirely engaged in the war during the Revolution. His coolness, presence of mind and energy of character as well as fearlessness, is manifested in the following anecdote : While on his way to New Haven, just as he came to the top of the hill in West Haven, he saw some British soldiers advancing towards him. It was too late to retreat, and he at once resorted to a ruse, and turning in his saddle he motioned as if for his company to hasten forward, then riding forward demanded a surrender. The men, believing the enemy close at hand in numbers and that resistance would be unavailing, delivered up their swords.

Lieutenant Hull married Sarah, daughter of Daniel Bennett of Huntington, son of Nathan, son of Isaac of Stratford, son of James of Fairfield, who came from Concord, Mass., in 1639.

Captain Hull owned and occupied the Bennett farm, a large tract of land on the west side of the Ousatonic, in the latter part of his life. During his most active career the whale fishery was carried on in the Sound and the immediate coast, in open boats manned by four or six oarsmen, a steersman and chief or harpooner ; a most dangerous calling, requiring a high degree of

skill, perfect drilling and unity of action to insure success. In this school his son Isaac took his first lessons in seamanship.

GEN. WILLIAM HULL.¹²

Was born in Derby, June 24, 1753, being the second son of Joseph Hull, a prominent farmer of the town. At an early age William resided with his grandfather, where he attended public school according to the custom of the times.

He fitted for college under the Rev. Mr. Leavenworth of Waterbury, and entered Yale at the age of fifteen, and was graduated when in his twentieth year, the English oration being assigned him at commencement.

His first occupation after leaving college was the teaching of a school. He used to say frequently that "this was among the happiest years of his life." His parents anxiously desired that he should become a clergyman, and he commenced the study of divinity rather from the motives of filial affection than from a conviction of religious duty. He studied a year with Dr. Wales, subsequently professor of theology in Yale College. After this he changed his course of studies and entered the celebrated Law School in Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in 1775.

The war with Great Britain was now the subject of universal interest, and while at home one evening, his father returned from a meeting of the citizens of Derby, and said to his son, "Who do you suppose has been elected captain of the company raised in this town?" He named several, but his father replied, "It is yourself." He hesitated not in accepting the appointment so unexpectedly offered by his townsmen, and prepared himself to join the regiment of Colonel Webb, then being raised by the state. At this interesting period his father was seized with a severe illness, which soon terminated his useful life. By his will the property was bequeathed to his widow and children. William refused to receive any part of it. He said, "I want only my sword and my uniform." With a full but resolute heart he left his peaceful home and afflicted mother's family, and with his company immediately joined the regiment,

¹²Mrs. Campbell's Military Life of Gen. Wm. Hull.

which marched to Cambridge, the head-quarters of General Washington.

The next year, in the midst of the sanguinary battle on Long Island, General Washington crossed from New York to Long Island with a part of his army and took possession of Brooklyn Heights. The regiment of Colonel Webb, consisting in part of Captain Hull's company, was in this division, and took part in the masterly movements of the next forty-eight hours.

Captain Hale, whose melancholy end is a sad part of the history of the Revolution, was an intimate friend of Captain Hull. They were of the same age and had been classmates at college. Two years after they graduated their names were enrolled under the standard of their country, and they marched in the same regiment to join the army of Washington. Captain Hull had every opportunity to learn the true character of his much esteemed associate, and says of him: "There was no young man who gave fairer promise of an enlightened and devoted service to his country than this my friend and companion in arms."

Captain Hale became a spy, was detected and executed within the British lines on Long Island, and thereby the English laid the foundation for the execution of Major Andre, a short time afterward. Captain Hull urged him not to enter upon so hazardous and ignoble an undertaking, but his great desire to do something for the good of his country, and this alone, led him to undertake the venture.

Captain Hull was with his company in the battle of White Plains, in Colonel Webb's regiment, which sustained the heavy onset of the enemy in that engagement so as to receive the thanks of Washington. From this place Captain Hull's company marched to the Highlands and thence across New Jersey to Delaware, and in December joined the main army in Pennsylvania. In five days they were again on the march for Trenton, where a battle was fought and a great victory gained for the colonies. Captain Hull was acting field officer during this battle at the personal request of General Washington. At this time the weather was extremely cold and the soldiers suffered beyond description. The victory was worth the effort. Hull wrote: "To give you some idea of the excessive fatigue of the troops engaged in this enterprise, I relate the

following respecting myself. It was between two and three o'clock in the morning of the second night, when my company recrossed the Delaware. I marched them to the house of a farmer, and halted to obtain refreshments and rest. After my men were accommodated, I went into a room where a number of officers were sitting around a table, with a large dish of hasty-pudding in its centre. I sat down, procured a spoon, and began to eat. While eating, I fell from my chair to the floor, overcome with sleep, and in the morning, when I awoke, the spoon was fast clenched in my hand."

Soon after this, Washington marched to meet Cornwallis, and on the way promoted Captain Hull to be a major in the eighth Massachusetts, and the battle with a part of the enemy's troops was fought, resulting in great gain to the Americans. It was the fortune of Major Hull to be in the severest parts of these memorable battles of Trenton and Princeton. The classical and eloquent Italian historian of the war, Charles Botta, after describing these transactions, adds: "Achievements so astonishing acquired an immense glory for the Captain General of the United States. All nations shared in the surprise of the Americans; all equally admired and applauded the prudence, the constancy and the noble intrepidity of General Washington."

Hull wrote: "When I left the Highlands my company consisted of about fifty, rank and file. On examining the state of the clothing, I found there was not more than one poor blanket to two men; many of them had neither shoes nor stockings; and those who had, found them nearly worn out. All the clothing was of the same wretched description.

"In the attacks at Trenton and Princeton we were in this destitute situation, and continued to sleep on the frozen ground, without covering, until the 7th of January, when we arrived at Morristown, N. J., where General Washington established his winter quarters. The patient endurance of the army at this period is perhaps unexampled in this or any country."

As soon as the army was established in winter quarters, Major Hull was ordered to Boston to recruit his regiment, and thence to Springfield soon after to take command of the discipline of the new forces then gathering there. Here he remained until April (1777) when he was directed to march with

his men to reinforce the army at Ticonderoga, under St. Clair, where he arrived in May. In the retreat from that place he, as also the other officers, lost all but the clothes he wore. This retreat continued to Fort Edward, and thence across the Hudson above Saratoga, Hull commanding the rear guard under General Schuyler. The next morning Major Hull was forced to meet a much superior force and repelled their attack with much energy and bravery until reinforcements arrived, and received the thanks of General Schuyler for his conduct on this occasion.

In the battle at Saratoga, September 19, Major Hull held a separate command on the right of the main army and did very efficient service, being under fire from one o'clock until nearly dark. At the second day's battle at Saratoga, October 7, he held an important command in the midst of the battle, being connected with Arnold's division, and maintained himself nobly, and the victory of the day was very great to the Americans.

From this field of victory Major Hull and his regiment were ordered to reinforce General Washington at Whitemarsh, Penn., where they went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, about twenty miles from Philadelphia.

At this place, during the winter, the sufferings of the army were indescribably wretched, and Hull was in the thickest of it ordered to pursue a foraging party of the English under circumstances of intense suffering.

He speaks of his own house at this place, which was constructed of logs like all the rest, as follows :

"The hut we occupied consisted of one room. This was dining-room, parlor, kitchen and hall. On one side shelves were put up for our books, on another stood a row of Derby cheeses sent from Connecticut by my mother, a luxury of which the camp could rarely boast, and with which visitors to the hut were often regaled."

The conduct of Congress that winter, in debating and struggling over place and position, while the soldiers were starving in their camp, unable for want of food and clothing to pursue the British foraging parties, was worthy of the disgust of every patriot. It was this struggle for personal preferment that sent General Gates to Saratoga in the midst of the battle, to super-

sede General Schuyler, and who took to himself all the glory of that victory, (who scarcely left his tent during the day of that battle,) not so much as mentioning Arnold, who was really the general of the day, in his report; it was this that made Benedict Arnold what he became, and caused mutiny in the camp at Valley Forge; and which rose so high that Washington was urged to join the uprising and make himself Dictator of his country, instead of submitting to the shameful neglect of Congress. This Congress would change the appointee over the commissary, against the protest of Washington, and that was what fed the soldiers with hunger and secured frozen feet in the camp. It was this political faction that favored the starving of the soldiers so as to raise prejudice against Washington and secure his removal as Commander-in-Chief and instate General Gates in his place, a man who never won a great battle except through his political friends.

Major Hull, commanding the eighth Massachusetts, was present, under General Sterling, at the battle of Monmouth, N. J., directly in front of the enemy's right, which division was in a severe part of the battle, which lasted until dark and was undecided. The American army lay on their arms that night, during which the enemy retreated.

Hull writes: "I went over the field of battle the next morning, and discovered a large number of dead bodies without wounds, who probably died of heat. We buried four officers and two hundred and forty-five privates, and more must have been killed, for there were a number of new-made graves."

The campaign of 1779, with Major Hull and his command at the Highlands, opened with the purpose of the British commander to obtain possession of the Highlands on the Hudson, and the purpose of Washington was to retain possession of this stronghold. The enemy, in order to draw off Washington's forces, sent General Tryon to pillage and burn the villages along the shore in Connecticut, and well did he perform his errand, beginning at New Haven, and burning Fairfield and Norwalk. General Washington determined to attack a stronghold of the enemy rather than send troops to oppose General Tryon. He therefore organized an expedition to capture the fort at Stony Point, and gave the command to General Wayne, a

brave officer, whose troops included Hull in command of about four hundred men. At eleven o'clock on the 15th of July, the march was commenced over rugged and almost impassable mountains, and continued for fourteen miles, when the detachment arrived a little before dusk within a mile and a half of Stony Point. Here it halted and the object of the march was made known to the troops. The fort was garrisoned with about six hundred men under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Johnson.

"About half-past eleven o'clock in the evening," writes Major Hull, "the two columns commenced their march in platoons. The beach was more than two feet deep with water, and before the right column (in which was Major Hull) reached it, we were fired on by the outguards, which gave the alarm to the garrison. We were now directly under the fort, and closing in a solid column ascended the hill, which was almost perpendicular. When about half-way up, our course was impeded by two strong rows of abattis, which the forlorn hope had not been able entirely to remove. The column proceeded silently on, clearing away the abattis, passed to the breastwork, cut and tore away the pickets, cleared the *chevaux-de-frise* at the sally-port, mounted the parapet, and entered the fort at the point of the bayonet. All this was done under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, and so strong a resistance as could be made by the British bayonet. Our column on the other side entered the fort at the same time. Each of our men had a white paper in his hat, which in the darkness distinguished him from the enemy; and the watch-word was, 'The fort's our own.' Our troops reached the area of the garrison not having fired a gun, the enemy still firing on us. The men made free use of the bayonet, and in every direction was heard 'The fort's our own.' The enemy did not surrender until nearly one hundred men were killed or wounded, after which their arms were secured, and they were assembled under a strong guard in an angle of the fort until morning. In ascending the hill, just after he had passed the abattis, General Wayne was wounded in the head by a musket ball and immediately fell. He remained on the spot until the British surrendered, when some other officers and myself bore him into the fort, bleeding, but in triumph. The

prisoners amounted to five hundred and forty-three. One ball passed through the crown of my hat, another struck my foot."

Of the capture of Stony Point, Sparks, in his *Life of Washington*, says: "The action is allowed to have been one of the most brilliant of the Revolution."

Late in the autumn the detachment of Major Hull was returned to West Point, and was established in winter quarters, and the Major was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Massachusetts Third.

During the campaign of 1780, the attention of Colonel Hull was devoted to the discipline of the division of the army commanded by Major-General Howe, of which he was appointed deputy inspector under Baron Steuben.

At this time Colonel Hull writes: "General Parsons called one morning on me, and informed me that he was requested by General Washington to inquire if it would be agreeable to me to come into his family as one of his aids, and if so the appointment would be made."

This honor Lieutenant Hull, after consideration and consultation specially with Baron Steuben, declined with expressions of gratitude, and he recommended David Humphreys, then captain, who had been aid to General Putnam. Colonel Humphreys was appointed and remained in that situation until the end of the war. During the following winter Colonel Hull was in the vicinity of White Plains with his command, and did very great service for the American cause, receiving the thanks of General Washington and of Congress.

In February, 1781, he asked, for the first time in six years, leave of absence to pass the remainder of the winter in Boston. Having obtained his request, he repaired to Boston and was soon after married to the only daughter of the Hon. Judge Fuller of Newton, Mass.

Colonel Hull was now appointed Adjutant and Inspector General of the army at West Point and the neighboring posts in the Highlands. The duties of these offices he performed until the summer of 1783, when General Washington had returned from the South, after the capture of the army of Lord Cornwallis.

At this period the preliminary articles of peace were signed, and hostilities between Great Britain and America ceased.

On the memorable 25th of November, Colonel Hull had the honor of escorting, with his light infantry, the Commander-in-Chief into New York, upon the delivering up of the city by the British; and for thirty years thereafter whenever General Hull was in New York on that anniversary, he was invited to the public dinner and treated with particular honor.

Before General Washington retired from his command he was authorized by Congress to disband the whole army excepting one regiment and a corps of artillery. The regiment was composed of such officers as he should designate, and soldiers whose time of service had not expired. Colonel Hull was selected by the Commander-in-Chief as the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and accepted the appointment; General Heath being first in command, and Colonel Hull second.

In 1786 Colonel Hull retired to civil life and commenced the practice of law at Newton, Massachusetts, at which place he led a busy life in his profession and as a prominent man in the community.

In 1798 he passed the winter in London and the spring in France, amidst the public commotions of that time.

On his return he was appointed by the Governor and Council Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and also selected by the third division, in the place of General Brooks, to whom he had been second in command many years, both in the Revolutionary army and in the militia. He was likewise elected senator in the Legislature of Massachusetts, and thereafter was annually elected senator, and continued in other public situations until he voluntarily resigned them on being appointed Governor of the Michigan territory. This appointment he received in 1805 from Thomas Jefferson, and held it until 1812, when he was appointed brigadier-general to command the north-western army. He was also while governor appointed Indian agent, an office then connected with that of executive magistrate.

In the war of 1812 General Hull, while in command at Detroit, Mich., being overwhelmed by the combined forces of the British and the north-western Indians, surrendered that military post in order to save the lives of the people, not only of Detroit but of Michigan, and for this conduct was denounced as a traitor, tried by a court-martial and condemned to death, but

the President of the United States reprieved him from the execution of the sentence. It has since been shown that the charge against the General and the conducting of the court-martial were all pursued for the purpose of saving the President and his advisers in that war from just censure, and to save the party that supported him from defeat before the country. Not until after twelve years did General Hull have access to his own letters and other papers at Washington by which to clear himself from the charges made against him. When Mr. Calhoun became Secretary of War, he gave Gen. Hull full access to the papers, when he vindicated himself in the eyes of the country most clearly, by a series of articles published in the *American Statesman* of Boston and copied into many other papers throughout the country. A review of the circumstances concerning the surrender has been published in book form by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke of Boston, which most clearly establishes the above statement of judgment.

The "North American Review," in a notice of these letters, understood to have been written by Jared Sparks, said that "from the public documents collected and published in them, the conclusion must be unequivocally drawn that General Hull was required by the Government to do what it was morally and physically impossible that he should do." Many other periodicals throughout the Union expressed the same opinion.

After this a public dinner was given to General Hull in Boston, by citizens of both parties. He also received very gratifying letters from various quarters, particularly from old companions of the Revolutionary army, expressing their pleasure at his having vindicated so completely his conduct and his character.

General Hull did not live long after his vindication. He however had the pleasure of meeting Lafayette in 1825, who paid him a visit when in Boston during that year. He was present at the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill, and afterwards visited his mother in his native town of Derby. While on this visit the citizens of Derby gave him a public dinner at the Narrows, at which many distinguished persons were present, including veterans of the Revolution and the war of 1812. James Bassett then kept the Derby Hotel and pro-

vided the entertainment. The occasion was one of great rejoicing. Cannons corresponding to the number of states were discharged, flags floated in the breezes, toasts were volunteered, and speeches exhumed from the vaults of tradition were made. Among other things said, a veteran of the war of 1812 presented the following toast: "General William Hull—Derby's born. His civic and military services in the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812 justly entitle him to the gratitude of his countrymen." To this, the General, then seventy-two years of age and feeble in health, feelingly responded at some length, which proved to be his last public address. A citizen of this town, now living, was employed at the time by a man who attended this dinner.

Returning home he was attacked by a disease which soon proved fatal. On his death-bed he declared, in the most solemn manner, his conviction that he had done right in surrendering Detroit, and expressed his happiness that he had thus saved the lives of the peaceful citizens of Michigan from being needlessly sacrificed. He died in November, 1825, in the seventy-third year of his age.

The sources of information upon which the above statements are founded are very numerous, an enumeration of which may be seen on page 302 of the "History of the Campaign of 1812," by James Freeman Clarke.

Mr. Benson J. Lossing, the historian of the American Revolution and the war of 1812, has given a review of "Hull's Surrender of Detroit," in pamphlet form, which was a reprint from "Potter's American Monthly" for August, 1875, in which, after examining carefully the historical matter he renders the following conclusions:

"This sensational history¹³ was scattered broadcast over the country by the newspapers, and excited intense indignation against the unfortunate General in the public mind. It was welcomed by Dr. Eustis, the Secretary of War, and General Dearborn, the Commander-in-Chief, as a foil to the just censure which they would have received for remissness in official duty had the whole truth been known; how the Secretary omitted to inform Hull of the declaration of war until it was known

¹³The letter written by Col. Cass, concerning the surrender.

in Canada, and even in the wilderness near Mackinaw, and how Dearborn had failed to communicate to Hull the fact that he had agreed to an armistice which relieved Brock from duty on the Niagara frontier and allowed him to hasten to the western frontier of Canada. Hull was made the scapegoat of these officers, and they allowed him to suffer for their own sins. He was abused by almost everybody and everywhere, without stint, and the most impossible stories were told and believed about his being bribed by the British to surrender. The absurd story was put afloat and absolutely credited that a wagon-load of 'British gold' had been taken to his house at Newton, whither he had retired to the shelter of domestic life from the storm of vituperation, after his return from captivity in September.

"The well informed government and the ill informed people joined in the pursuit of General Hull with the lash of bitter calumny; the former with the selfish intention to shield itself from reproach, and the latter impelled by a righteous indignation against one whom they regarded as an almost unpardonable sinner. The people had been made to believe by the politicians of the war party that Canada might be very easily conquered by a small American force, and public expectation ran high, when news came that our flag had been unfurled upon its soil. But men of more wisdom and experience had formed contrary opinions. General Harrison had seen from the beginning the danger of such an invasion as that undertaken by Hull. And when he heard of the fall of Mackinaw, he regarded it as the forerunner of the capture of Chicago and Detroit. This opinion he expressed in a letter written on the 6th of August. On the 10th he again wrote to the Secretary of War, saying: 'I greatly fear that the capture of Mackinaw will give such *eclat* to the British and Indians that the Northern Tribes will pour down in swarms upon Detroit, oblige General Hull to act on the defensive, and meet and perhaps overpower the convoys and reinforcements which may be sent to him.' This is precisely what happened when Van Horne, with a detachment, went to meet a convoy of supplies from Ohio. Harrison continues: 'It appears to me, indeed, highly probable that the large detachment which is now destined for his (Hull's) relief, under Colonel Wells, will have to fight its way. I greatly rely on the valor of those troops, but it is possible that the event may be adverse to us, and if it is *Detroit must fall*, and with it every hope of re-establishing our affairs in that quarter until the next year.

"This trial, in most of its aspects, was a remarkable and most disgraceful one, and no sensible man can read the record of it without a conviction that General Hull was offered a sacrifice to appease public indignation, and to the necessity of preserving the administration from

disgrace and contempt. The court was evidently constituted for this end. The president of the court, who was the Commander-in-Chief of the armies, was deeply interested in the conviction of General Hull. He had made a serious and (for Hull) a fatal blunder in concluding an armistice with Sir George Prevost without including the Army of the North west, or even advising its commander of the omission. If Hull should be acquitted, the president of the court might be compelled to appear before a similar tribunal on a charge of neglect of duty. It is a significant fact to be remembered that the president was called from very important military duties at that time to preside over a trial that lasted eighty days, when there were other peers of the accused not nearly as much engaged as the Commander-in-Chief. The principal witnesses against the accused were allowed extraordinary latitude. They were permitted to give their *opinions* concerning military movements, which were admitted as evidence ; a thing unheard of in a court, except in case of medical or other experts. Chiefly upon such kind of testimony the unfortunate General was condemned. Some militia officers, who had never been under fire, testified that because of the peculiar appearance of the General's face during the cannonade of the fort, it was their opinion that he was moved by fear ; whilst others, who had been in battle, attributed his appearance to the real cause—exhausting fatigue of mind and body, for neither had enjoyed any rest scarcely for several days and nights.

“The charge of treason was withdrawn at the beginning of the trial in a manner most injurious to the accused, namely, that the court had no jurisdiction ; but when the trial was over, they saw the necessity of saying in their verdict : ‘The evidence on the subject having been publicly given, the court deem it proper, in justice to the accused, to say that they do not believe, from anything that has appeared before them, that General Hull has committed treason against the United States.’ Why this show of ‘justice to the accused?’ The reason is obvious.

“The principal fact on which the charge of treason was based was the sending of the baggage, intrenching tools and sick, by water past a British fort after war was declared. Because of the neglect of the Secretary of War to send an early notice to Hull of that declaration, the latter was ignorant of the important act until after his schooner had sailed. He might have received the notice some days before she sailed, had the Secretary not been remiss in his duty. That fact, and the proof which appeared that the British at Malden had received a notice of the declaration of war before Hull's vessel sailed, in a letter franked by the Secretary of the Treasury (in consequence of which the British were

enabled to send an armed vessel out of Malden to capture Hull's schooner), were likely to be damaging to the administration; so the court, more ready to serve the government than to do justice, dismissed the charge of treason, and made a forced acknowledgement of the General's innocence of that crime. But upon the strength of the extraordinary testimony alluded to, they found the veteran soldier guilty of the second and third charges, and sentenced him to be shot dead! On account of his Revolutionary services, as the court alleged, they earnestly recommended him to the mercy of the President. Madison approved the sentence, but pardoned the alleged offender. By this act justice and mercy, in the public estimation, were satisfied; the administration was absolved from its sins, by sacrificing upon the altar of its selfishness the character (which was to him dearer than life) of the innocent victim, and history was allowed to unconsciously defile her pen by writing falsely of the immolated patriot. What a relief to the administration from crushing responsibility was this unjust sentence! The Secretary of War, conscious of his own errors, expected to feel the public wrath, and had written to General Dearborn: 'Fortunately for you, the want of success which has attended the campaign will be attributed to the Secretary of War.'

"General Hull lived under a cloud of unmerited reproach, and was compelled to keep silent for the want of access to the facts to establish his innocence. His papers were burned while on their way from Detroit to Buffalo, after the surrender; and during two administrations he was denied the privilege of obtaining copies of papers in the War Department at Washington that might vindicate his character. When John C. Calhoun became Secretary of War, he generously gave Hull permission to copy any paper he wished. With the material so obtained the General began the preparation of a vindication, which was published in a series of letters in a Boston paper (*American Statesman*) in 1824, when he was past three-score and ten years of age. He lived long enough after publishing that vindication to perceive unmistakable signs of sympathy in the partially disabused public mind, which prophesied of future awards of justice.

"The conception of the campaign against Canada was a huge blunder, Hull saw it and protested against it. The failure to put in vigorous motion for his support auxiliary and co-operative forces was criminal neglect. When the result was found to be a failure and humiliation, the administration perceived it and sought a refuge. Public indignation must be appeased; the lightning of the public wrath must be averted. I repeat it—General Hull was made a chosen victim for the peace-offering—the sin bearing scapegoat—and on his head the fiery

thunderbolts were hurled. The case of General Hull illustrates the force of Shakespeare's words :

" 'Tis strange how many unimagined charges
Can swarm upon a man when once the lid
Of the Pandora box of contumely
Is opened o'er his head.' "

REV. DANIEL HUMPHREYS

Is said to have been born in Simsbury ; was graduated at Yale College in 1732, ordained at Derby in 1733, and died in 1787, just one hundred years after the death of the first pastor, Mr. Bowers. Some account of his labors and peculiar church views is given in the first part of chapter five, showing him to have been a progressive and spirited man in religious opinions ; but after twenty years as pastor we find him practicing church discipline after the Saybrook order.

He married April 18, 1739, Sarah, widow of John Bowers, and daughter of Captain John Riggs. She was a very efficient, worthy, elegant woman, called always Lady Humphreys. The family were polished in their manners, whether on the farm or elsewhere.

The following record is given to show how good people thought it right to obtain all the law would give them :

" Derby, May 25, 1874. Then by virtue of the within execution of the plaintiff, I took possession as follows : one log dwelling house, two log barracks. Test, David Hitchcock, constable."

In 1784 Rev. Daniel Humphreys and Sarah his wife, brought a suit against Samuel Hazelton of Derby for " the sum of £2, lawful money, damages, and for the sum of £35 14s, lawful money, cost of suit," to which one shilling and sixpence was added for the writ, and sufficient to pay other expenses. Upon this a writ was sent to the constable and he attached the above houses, and the appraisers appraised them thus :

" One dwelling-house, £3. The south barrack, 15 shillings ; the north barrack 10 shillings. Appraiser's fee, 7s 6d ; officer's fee £1 2s 6d. Recorded June 3, 1784. John Humphreys, clerk."

For a certainty the house and barracks were all the man had, else more would have been taken. The transaction stripped Mr. Hazelton of his only house (so far as appears) and left Mr. Humphreys to pay over £30 costs ; all for " £2 damages,"

From the records still preserved of Mr. Humphreys's work, he was evidently a diligent, faithful, earnest minister and pastor, and served his day and generation very acceptably according to the style of the times.

As to slavery the following is recorded: "December 31, 1781. Voted that the selectmen are desired to give the Rev. Mr. Daniel Humphreys a certificate of liberty to manumit his servants, Cambridge and Cale his wife."

The following statement was recorded by John Humphreys, the town clerk at the time, and is probably a very faithful, as it is a very interesting, sketch of the character and life of his father.

"The Rev. Daniel Humphreys died at Derby on Lord's day morning, the second day of September, A. D. 1787.

"For more than half a century he was the established minister of the First society in said town. His funeral was attended on Tuesday, when, the corpse being carried into the meeting-house, the Rev. Dr. Edwards began divine service with prayer, which was succeeded by singing a favorite psalm of the deceased, the seventy-first. Then the Rev. Mr. Leavenworth preached a sermon from 2 Tim., iv. 6-8, to a numerous and mournful auditory. After which was sung an anthem taken from the seventh chapter of Job. The procession then moved to the grave and performed the interment with every mark of affectionate respect for so pious and venerable a character.

"The Rev. Mr. Humphreys having received a liberal education at Yale College, and devoted his future days to books and contemplation, his mind was embellished with human literature, but the study of theology was his favorite employment. He was possessed of a masculine understanding, particularly calculated to reason and distinguish. His manner, instead of being tinctured with the austere gloom of superstition, exhibited that hilarity which made him the delight of his acquaintances. A consciousness of intentional rectitude was productive of cheerfulness and serenity, a desire of making others happy was the effect of philanthropy and religion. This conspired to give him a peculiar facility and dignity of behavior on every occasion. The honorable discharge of all the duties of the domestic, the social, the sacred functions, and the undeviating practice of unaffected piety through a long life will be the best comment on his creed and complete his character.

"Mrs. Sarah Humphreys, the affectionate wife of his youth and the tender companion of his advanced age, died the Lord's day, July 29, 1787 A. D.; five weeks before him."

LADY HUMPHREYS.

Sarah Riggs, daughter of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Tomlinson) Riggs, was born in 1711, and married John Bowers in 1732, and had three children before his death, which occurred in 1738. In 1739 she married the Rev. Daniel Humphreys, and continued a noble and much honored minister's wife until her death, July 29, 1787, only two months before the death of her husband. During forty-eight years she was known as "Lady Humphreys," and a more perfect ornament to that title was probably not known in the community. Elegant in personal appearance, refined in education and manners, she became, through President Stiles of Yale College, celebrated for her intelligence and knowledge of Derby history. It was at her great grandfather's house that the Judges were sheltered from the English officers, fifty years before her birth, and yet she was quite familiar, when over fifty years of age, with the minute details of the friendship rendered to the Judges, and with the early history of Derby. Her elegance of personal appearance and style of manners descended from her and her husband to the third generation at least, illustrating the most ancient teachings in a highly creditable manner. Nor was this all. There exist a number of prominent evidences that the family, among themselves, were warm in their attachments, sympathetic and true hearted, and the outside style was not an appearance put on, but that it sprung from a true, generous nature. These statements apply not only to General Humphreys in his life-long familiarity with society, but equally if not more emphatically to the other members of the family. There was one minister's family that did not, by far, produce the worst boys in the community.

GEN. DAVID HUMPHREYS¹⁴

Was born in Derby July 10, 1752, and was the son of the Rev. Daniel Humphreys. When a boy he was passionately fond of books, and his father, after giving him the preparatory course, sent him to Yale College at the early age of fifteen, where he

¹⁴This portrait of General Humphreys is from an engraving in Herring's Portrait Gallery, from the original by Gilbert Stuart, now in the Art Gallery of Yale College.

was graduated with distinguished honors in 1771. After which he resided a short period in the family of Colonel Philips of Philips Manor, N. Y., and returned to New Haven where he was when the Revolution began. He became noted for his poetical tastes during his college course, and, with two others, was denominated "the young bards of Yale," and during the



GEN. DAVID HUMPHREYS.

war, but specially afterward, he made good and honorable use of this talent.

On entering the army he was commissioned captain, and soon after appointed aid-de-camp to General Putnam, with whom he became familiarly acquainted, and after the war wrote a history of the general's life.

In the following lines from his poem on the "Happiness of

America," it appears that he was also aid for a time to General Greene :

"I too, perhaps, should Heaven prolong my date,
The oft-repeated tale shall oft relate ;
Shall tell the feelings in the first alarms,
Of some bold enterprise the unequaled charms,
Shall tell from whom I learnt the martial art,
With what high chiefs I played my early part ;
With Parsons first, whose eye with piercing ken
Reads through their hearts the characters of men ;
Then how I aided in the following scene,
Death-daring Putnam—then immortal Greene—
Then how great Washington my youth approved."

Early in 1780, by the recommendation of Gen. William Hull, he received the appointment of aid and secretary to General Washington, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and soon after joined the General's family, with whom he constantly resided until the close of the war, "enjoying," says Burton, "his full confidence and friendship, and sharing in the toils of his arduous duties."

It was just after this appointment as aid that Colonel Humphreys went to Boston, and on his return in the spring of the year met with various mishaps, which he celebrated in a poem considerably amusing, entitled "Sleighting Adventures."

On the staff of General Washington he proved himself an efficient and worthy officer, and especially at the siege of Yorktown, where he held a separate command. When Lord Cornwallis surrendered, with his army, to the American forces, Colonel Humphreys had the distinguished honor of receiving the English colors, and, as a mark of approbation, bearing them from the Commander-in-Chief to Congress, with copies of the returns of prisoners, arms, ordnance, and twenty-five stands of colors surrendered, with a letter from Washington warmly commending the bearer to the consideration of the government. In the following November he was voted an elegant sword in the "name of the United States in Congress assembled," and in 1786, it was presented by General Knox, then Secretary of War, with imposing ceremonies. Congress also commissioned him lieutenant colonel, dating his commission back to his appointment as aid to Washington.

By the United States in Congress assembled, November 7, 1781 :

Resolved, That an elegant sword be presented, in the name of the United States in Congress assembled, to Colonel Humphreys, aid de-camp to General Washington, to whose care the standards taken under the capitulation of Yorktown were committed, as a testimony of their opinion of his fidelity and ability ; and that the Board of War take order therein.

Extract from the minutes.

CHAS. THOMPSON, *Secretary*.

At the close of the war he accompanied Washington, at his special request, to his home in Virginia, where he made his residence, until appointed in 1784 secretary of legation at Paris under Jefferson, then minister to the court of Portugal. He was accompanied in this mission by Kosciusko, between whom and himself a strong friendship was matured.

Revisiting his native town in 1786, he was elected to the Legislature, and soon after appointed to command a regiment raised for the Western Reserve. During this period he resided at Hartford, and with Hopkins, Barlow and Trumbull, published the *Anarchiad*. On the reduction of his regiment in 1788, he repaired to Mount Vernon, remaining with Washington until appointed in 1790, minister to Portugal. Revisiting America in 1794, he was after returning to Lisbon appointed in 1797 minister to Spain, continuing in that station until 1802 ; and concluding treaties with Tripoli and Algiers.

During his residence in Spain he carried into execution a project which resulted in great benefit to his country : the introduction of merino sheep into the United States.

In an essay, on the subject of the improvement of sheep in this country, addressed to the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, at their request he gives some account of this importation.

"Many circumstances concurred to favor the importation, some of which may not be expected to unite again : the season was the best that could have been chosen for a safe and easy passage ; the conclusion of a general peace rendered the transportation less exposed to embarrassments than it had been for several years ; and the diminution of the freighting business made it less difficult than it otherwise would have been to engage a convenient vessel for transporting a greater number of sheep than probably ever before crossed the Atlantic together.

My acquaintance in the capitals of Spain and Portugal, as well as with the officers commanding on the frontiers, afforded me greater facilities for the extraction than any stranger could be supposed to possess.

"The race of merinos, probably first imported from Barbary to Europe, are believed to have become superior to the original stock, or at least to the sheep that now exist on the opposite coast of the Mediterranean. Climate and culture have both an influence in the formation and constitution of animals . . . Convinced that this race of sheep, of which I believe not one had been brought to the United States until the importation by myself might be introduced with great benefit to the country, I contracted with a person of the most respectable character, to deliver to me at Lisbon, one hundred, composed of twenty-five rams and seventy-five ewes from one to two years old. They were conducted with proper passports across the country of Portugal by three Spanish shepherds and escorted by a small guard of Portuguese soldiers. On the 10th of April last (1802) they were embarked in the Tagus on board the ship *Perseverance*, of 250 tons, Caleb Coggeshall, master. In about fifty days twenty-one rams and seventy ewes were landed at Derby in Connecticut; they having been shifted at New York on board of a sloop destined to that river. The nine which died were principally killed in consequence of bruises received by the violent rolling of the vessel on the banks of Newfoundland.

"If the project of introducing this breed of sheep should be attended with the desired success, our country will be principally benefited by it. In case of failure no one can be the sufferer but myself. The trouble and expense have been considerable for an individual to incur, but a consciousness of the patriotic motives by which I was actuated, and the anticipation that some national good might be produced by the attempt, have furnished no inconsiderable compensation."

A LETTER FROM REV. DOCTOR PARKER.

BOSTON, December 15. 1802.

Hon. David Humphreys, Esq.:

SIR :—The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, at their meeting, held October 29. 1802, voted that a gold medal be presented to you by said society, for your patriotic exertions in introducing into New England one hundred of the Spanish merino breed of sheep; and appointed me a committee to procure and transmit the same to you.

It is with pleasure I have executed this commission, and now transmit to you the medal accompanying this; and, in the name of the

trustees, request your acceptance of the same, as a small testimony of the high sense they entertain of your merit in accomplishing this arduous enterprise.

I have the honor to be,

With sentiments of the highest esteem and respect,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

S. PARKER, *Corresponding Secretary.*"

These sheep, when landed on the dock at Derby, attracted as much curiosity as if they had been so many elephants, and thousands of persons flocked to witness their advent into the town. They were driven from Derby Narrows into an inclosure at Squabble Hole, where they were kept some weeks.

General Humphreys, in all this enterprise, did not seek to advance his own private interests in the introduction of these sheep. A favorable opportunity presented itself for that purpose, but he scorned to speculate in an enterprise, which, if successful, he designed for the benefit of his country. In fact, in every way he discouraged speculation as subversive of the great object to be gained. He sold a part of his flock judiciously, distributing them among the most enterprising farmers for the improvement of their sheep at one hundred dollars per head, a price, it is said, less than they cost. When the market price rose to four hundred a head he refused to sell, declaring his opinion that such sales would prove a ruinous speculation; but his advice and entreaties were unheeded, for soon the price of a Humphreys merino buck went up to from \$1,500 to \$2,000, and that of ewes from \$1,000, to \$1,500. A few were sold as high as \$2,500, and \$3,000. Many honest and well meaning men suffered great loss in the operation. John Bassett of Derby, overjoyed at the birth of a full-blooded merino ewe lamb, and being offered for it by Philo Bassett \$1,000, refused to sell it for less than \$1,500. A day or two after this tempting offer, the lamb, with the flock, being turned into an inclosure, a fox, seeming to know its great value, seized it for his prey and dragged it dead nearly to his hole in the mountain. About this time two young farmers together bought a buck to improve their flocks for which they paid \$1,500, but in less than an hour after the purchase they had the great mortification of seeing him die in attempting to swallow an apple. These mishaps

though they dampened the faith of many in the fortunes of merino sheep, did not materially put a stop to a ruinous speculation, which was not confined to Derby. When the merino sheep mania was at its height,—Doctor Ives of New Haven is responsible for the story,—a woman in Humphreysville actually knocked her child in the head that she might raise a merino lamb in its stead.

Soon after the introduction of the merino sheep the General purchased the fulling mills at the Falls on the Naugatuck and arranged to produce fine broadcloths, in which he succeeded so well that in 1808 he had the reputation of producing the best quality of that kind of goods of any one in America, and Thomas Jefferson procured of him a sufficient quantity for a suit to wear on his inauguration as President.¹⁵

After some effort in making broadcloths the General went to Europe and obtained the partnership of John Winterbotham, a man bred to the trade, who came to this country and took full charge of the woolen mill and continued its manager until the General died.

General Humphreys was particularly philanthropic as to the education and moral training of the operatives in his factory, devoting much thought and effort in their behalf.¹⁶

At the opening of the war of 1812, he took command of the militia of Connecticut, was appointed general, and as a member of the Legislature was active in organizing for the local defense.

He married an English lady of great wealth, whose annual income was £30,000. Her residence in this country was in Boston.

General Humphreys died February 21, 1818, and was buried in the New Haven cemetery where his monument still stands.

After his decease the people of Derby, in town meeting assembled, took the following action: "April 13, 1818. Voted that we appoint a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense entertained by this town of the distinguished character and services of our fellow citizen, General David

¹⁵See New Haven Hist. Society Papers Vol. I. 143.

¹⁶See chapter xv.

Humphreys, comprising a biographical sketch of his life, and report to this meeting, to be held by adjournment on the 27th inst. at one o'clock, afternoon, and that John L. Tomlinson, Truman Carr and Dr. Crafts be the committee."

Careful search has not brought to light the report of that committee.

Upon a careful review of the life of Gen. David Humphreys it is impossible not to award him the character of a most unselfish, patriotic and high-minded man. He was one of Derby's noblemen, of whom she has had a large number, who lived for his fellow-man, having, in the language of the inscription on his monument, "enriched his native land with the true golden fleece." A scholar, poet, historian, statesman, patriot, and philanthropist, his name is held in high esteem, and will be for generations yet to come.

His literary works have been collected into one volume of 430 pages, octavo, and are very pleasant reading.

MAJOR ELIJAH HUMPHREYS,

Son of Rev. Daniel Humphreys, was town clerk of Derby many years and seems to have been a man of great candor and reliability in the community. He served as a major in the Revolutionary war, three horses being shot under him. He married the daughter of Rev. Dr. Mansfield the Episcopal minister, in 1774, just at the beginning of the troubles with the English government.

There is a tradition in the family that when Dr. Mansfield attempted to go within the British lines on Long Island, in the war, he was captured by his son-in-law; and that he was afterwards allowed to preach with a guard in the pulpit to prevent him from preaching against the American cause; and that John Humphreys, the brother of Elijah, fearing the soldiers might be rough or disrespectful to the Doctor, solicited and obtained the privilege of being the guard instead of the soldiers, and under this arrangement quiet and good feeling was restored.

This tradition looks very much like the events of that day. No intimation is given that Elijah Humphreys was not perfectly kind and respectful to the Doctor, but that as an officer he felt under the necessity to detain him. The Doctor, how-

ever, did go to Long Island for a time, but returned and preached as above described.

Of Elijah Humphreys, his brother made the following record on the town clerk's book :

"He died July 2, 1785, on his way to the West Indies and was buried on the Isle of Martinico, in the 40th year of his age.

Pr. JOHN HUMPHREYS."

ELIJAH HUMPHREYS, JUN.,

Son of Elijah and Anna (Mansfield) Humphreys, was born in 1779, in the midst of Revolutionary times, and became a very successful merchant and honored young man in New York city, and died young. The following is from the "Old Merchants of New York City," Vol. I. 197:

"I must say something about Elijah Humphreys. He was originally from Connecticut, as I have said. So was Stephen Whitney, who was born in the same town of old Derby as was John Lewis, and they used to go to school together. In 1803 Elijah Humphreys formed a partnership with Archibald Whitney at No. 22 Burling Slip. They did a large grocery business. Among their customers were Joseph D. Beers of Newtown and John P. Marshall of Woodbury, Conn.

"I omitted to mention that Elijah Humphreys had been brought up by Theophilus Brower, the great grocer of his day, at No. 5 Burling Slip. Brower started after the war and in 1789 was doing a large business. Elijah was with him from 1795 to 1803. At that time the accounts of grocers were kept in pounds, shillings and pence, and I have before me some of the accounts of Mr. Brower made out in the neat business handwriting of Elijah Humphreys. At this period, and as late as 1805, his cousin David Humphreys [son of John] was a clerk with Oliver Wolcott, then doing a large business in the city, and president of one of the banks, and who was afterwards governor of Connecticut.

"Elijah Humphreys was partner with A. Whitney for many years, or until the war of 1814. He afterwards continued alone and became quite rich. He was a bachelor and boarded at Washington Hall when it was kept by McIntyre. There a very romantic matter occurred. He had boarded there several years and was worth \$60,000, a great sum in those days. He was a director in the Fulton bank. Prosperity in business could not save him from a severe attack of bilious fever. He came near dying; probably would have died but for the careful nursing of the sister of Mrs. McIntyre. She nursed him as tenderly as

if he had been her brother and saved his life. After he recovered Mr. Humphreys felt grateful and offered the young girl his hand in marriage. He was accepted, and shortly after they went to housekeeping in very handsome style at No 4 Murray street, near Broadway. He was out of business some time ; had a good income and would have had for life, but he began to reflect that he was married, that he should probably have a large family, and that he should want more. So he decided to go into business again. The Erie canal had been opened, which was in his favor. Still he had been out of business three years and was out of the traces. He had to pick up a new set of customers, and these he soon found in the West. They came to New York as greedy as sharks. Mr. Humphreys sold heavily. There could be but one result—he stopped payment. . . . Every one was surprised and every one was sorry.”

REV. JOHN JAMES

Began to preach in Derby in the latter part of 1693, and in the beginning of 1694 the town gave him a call to settle, which he seems to have accepted soon after, and continued to labor with much devotedness both in teaching and preaching until 1706, when his health had so failed that he was unable to supply the pulpit all the time, and was dismissed at his own request. Of his labors some account is given in the early part of chapter four. Mr. James is said to have graduated at Harvard. He preached at Haddam as early as 1683. President Stiles says: “He came from England; was devoted to books, and died at Wethersfield, August 10, 1729, having there lived in private some years.” It is supposed that this is the man Rev. Mr. Mix, minister at Wethersfield, called “a very good man with a very ungraceful delivery.” (Savage II. 536.)

ISAAC JENNINGS, M. D.,

Was born in Fairfield, Conn., November 7, 1788, and died of pneumonia March 13, 1874, at his residence in Oberlin, Ohio, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He was favorably known in Derby more than a quarter of a century.

He entered the office of Eli Ives, M. D., of New Haven in 1809, and pursued his studies with him until he fitted himself to sustain the examination then required before the state committee of examination, there being then no medical college.

The exhibition of his medical knowledge was such as to entirely satisfy the committee, and he was licensed to practice medicine, and in 1828 Yale College conferred on him the degree of M. D. Soon after beginning his professional studies he gave attention to Latin and Greek, and exhibited an extraordinary aptitude for these studies, and a remarkable memory for text books. At one interview he recited to his instructor (Rev. Mr. Humphrey, afterwards president of Amherst College) large portions of the Latin grammar, showing that he had in like manner mastered the whole of it; and in the same way his memory retained much that he read. He used to quote at times the whole of the Westminster Catechism, question and answer.

After receiving his license he procured him a horse and equipments, including the saddle-bags well filled, and located in Trumbull, Conn., and commenced the practice of his profession. After a year or more Dr. Pearl Crafts of Derby, being in a lingering consumption, invited him to locate here to take his practice, which he did in 1820. He soon secured an extensive although not a very lucrative practice, and for a series of years enjoyed the confidence of such distinguished physicians as Doct. Ives, Doct. Hubbard and the learned Doct. Knight.

Being a strong temperance man he regarded alcohol, in all its forms, an enemy to the living principle in the human system, and with alcohol he classed drugs and medicines. This fact, with other considerations, led him after a time to adopt the theory of the remedial powers of nature as more curative in diseased action than pills or powders.

Discarding medicine, he continued to practice disguisedly, giving his patients nothing but bread pills and colored water, as he and his friends claimed, with more success than on the old plan. Too honest to humbug the people, and not wishing to keep his light under a bushel, he after a little time gave bold publicity to his views and tried to enforce the doctrine of no medicine, or the let alone principle of curing curable disease in all its phases. This narrowed down his practice to about four hundred dollars a year, a sum inadequate to the support of his family, and in 1837 he sold his office fixtures and library to the then young Doctor Beardsley, and bade adieu to a profession

which he always honored and respected until the day of his death. Many worthy and influential people in Derby endeavored to prevail on him, by liberal subscriptions of money, to remain in town, as he had made great sacrifices in his pecuniary interests for the good of his fellow men, but the effort failed, and in 1839 he left for Oberlin, Ohio, where he married his second wife and lived until the time of his death, highly esteemed and beloved as a citizen and Christian.

The last twenty-five years of his life he devoted principally to writing, some of the time to lecturing ; and in furthering and maintaining his views he has published three books, entitled respectively "Medical Reform," "Philosophy of Human Life," "The Tree of Life;" and a fourth work was ready for the press at his decease, "Orthopathy,"—right action, disease simply a negation of health,—which fully embodied and illustrated his theory and system.

He had nine children by his first marriage, three of whom are still living ; the eldest, a graduate of Yale College, is a Congregational minister in Bennington, Vt.; another was a business man in Cleveland, at the head of the Ohio agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York ; besides a daughter, who is now a most worthy and self sacrificing missionary in Asiatic Turkey. Two of his deceased children, a son and a daughter, were graduates of Oberlin College, Ohio.

Dr. Jennings was a thinker and, in more senses than one, a genuine reformer, but perhaps he attempted too much. When he dropped the use of medicine fifty years ago, he at the same time gave up unreservedly the use of alcoholic stimulants, also tobacco, tea, coffee, spices of every variety, and meats of all kinds, living on the plainest vegetable diet up to the hour of his last sickness. His longevity, considering that he belonged to a consumptive family, must be taken as evidence that there is some truth in his position on diet.

Dr. Jennings had noble traits of character. His uprightness and integrity commanded universal respect.

In his religion he was a Congregationalist, being a deacon in Derby and in Oberlin, unflinching and unyielding in his Christian principles ; and from early life was an ornament and example of the faith he professed.

This sketch cannot more appropriately be concluded than by quoting the closing stanza of the most beautiful elegy in our language :

“No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode;
(There they alike in trembling hope repose)
The bosom of his father and his God.”

REV. ISAAC JENNINGS,

Son of Isaac Jennings, M. D., was born in Trumbull, Conn., July 24, 1816, and attended the common schools and academy of Derby. He graduated at Yale College in 1837, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1842; was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Akron, Ohio, in 1843; became pastor of the First Church in Stamford, Conn., in 1847, and the pastor of the First Church of Christ in Bennington, Vt., in 1853, where he still remains, having nearly completed the twenty-seventh year of his pastorate in that place. While in Akron he secured the passage in the Ohio Legislature of the “Akron School Law” and the founding of the Akron graded schools.¹⁷ In 1859 he visited Europe. In 1869 he published “Memorials of a Century.”¹⁸ He has published several addresses, discourses and sermons. He is secretary of the board of directors of the Bennington Battle Monument Association, and president of the Bennington County Society School Union.

His son, Isaac Jennings, jun., A. M., is the successful principal and teacher of the Classical High School of Waterbury, Conn.

MRS. CATHARINE (JENNINGS) PARSONS,

Daughter of Isaac Jennings, M. D., was graduated at Oberlin College and became the wife of the Rev. Justin W. Parsons. They went as missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M., first to Salonica in European Turkey, thence to Smyrna, thence where they are now, at the head of the missionary work, including a prosperous boarding and day school for girls, in the Nicomedia mission field, having their residence in Batchejuk, Turkey in Asia. One of her daughters, Miss Sella C. Parsons, is assistant missionary

¹⁷See 28th Annual School Report, Akron, Ohio.

¹⁸Bennington History, 408.

teacher. Another daughter, Mrs. Louisa S. Whiting, is a missionary of the Presbyterian Board, near Shanghai in China.

THE REV. STEPHEN JEWETT

Succeeded the venerable Dr. Mansfield in the rectorship of St. James's church. He was born in Lanesboro, Mass., August 18, 1783. His parents were originally Congregationalists, but at the time of Stephen's birth his father withdrew from that communion for want of belief in all the doctrines of Calvinism and connected himself with the Episcopal church. In a great measure self-taught in the rudiments of an English education, he assisted his father in his humble occupation until his failing health at the early age of twenty-three years influenced him to seek other and lighter pursuits. He studied the classics with the Rev. Mr. Pardee, an Episcopal minister of Lanesboro; keeping school winters and studying summers, and at length found his way to the Episcopal academy at Cheshire, which institution was then in its zenith of prosperity, serving the church in the double capacity of a college and theological seminary. Mr. Jewett by occasional school keeping, economy and the liberality of friends, completed his education, incurring a debt of only \$150, which he discharged in the first year of his ministry.

"Ordained deacon by Bishop Jarvis in Trinity church, New Haven, September 5, 1811, he was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Hobart, October 5, 1813. He removed to Hampton, New York, and with filial affection received into his house and under his own care and protection his parents, both then aged and infirm. Though his cure was large enough to demand his entire attention, yet, in the then scarcity of Episcopal clergymen, he was a missionary for all the region from Fort Edward on the south to Plattsburgh on the north. He has been heard to say that children have been brought one hundred miles to him for baptism, and he himself has traveled forty miles or more to attend a funeral. This was not in the days of railroads but of slow stage or private conveyance. A faithful ministry, running through a period of ten years in the same place, left its abiding marks in the form of a house of worship in Hampton commenced by all denominations with the understanding that it should belong to the body that should finish it. This house was through his zeal and influence properly completed and quietly surrendered to the Episcopalians."¹⁹

¹⁹Commemorative sermon by Rev. E. E. Beardsley.

Mr. Jewett was called to the rectorship of St. James's church of Derby, December 9, 1821, and for thirteen years divided his labors between this church and Union (now Trinity) parish of Humphreysville "on a salary of \$500 a year and his fire-wood," as shown in the records.

Dr. Mansfield was then rector and the Rev. Calvin White his assistant, but the latter's perversion to Romanism caused divisions among the people, and Mr. Jewett upon his advent into Derby found he had not only "a flock to feed, but a fold to defend." Old prejudices against the church, her doctrines and her liturgy, for certain causes, coupled with the defection of Mr. White, freshened anew the seeds of discord and rendered it all the more necessary for him to be vigilant, cautious, godly and firm.

In addition to his pulpit and parochial duties he kept a private school in which he fitted for college or the theological seminary several young men, among whom may be mentioned Abel Nichols, John D. Smith, Oliver Hopson, Isaac Smith, Edward Hardyear, Sheldon Clarke and Caleb S. Ives, all of whom became ministers in the Episcopal church. Mr. Jewett also had great influence in the way of encouragement to other young men to enter the ministry, one of whom was Rev. S. Davis. From Mr. Jewett's ministry in Derby up to the present time not a single young man has been induced to enter the Episcopal ministry in this town (with the exception of Charles H. Proctor) during the long period of forty-seven years. This speaks well for the record of Mr. Jewett.

Coming into possession of unexpected wealth Mr. Jewett relinquished his salary in Derby for the last two years of his rectorship. In 1834 he removed to New Haven, and here and there for some years performed valuable ministerial services, commensurate with his failing health. The most important were those rendered to the feeble parishes of West Haven, Westville and Fair Haven, where his services were gratuitous, and he thus contributed largely to their revival and prosperity; and to this day the fruit of his labors, broken by repeated attacks of illness, are duly appreciated. He was some months an assistant in Trinity church, New Haven. His hospitality was noteworthy; under his roof his brethren always found acceptable

rest and refreshments. In his life-time he gave what he could to promote the objects of humanity, learning and religion. A quarter of a century before his death he founded a scholarship in Trinity College, Hartford, the largest individual gift up to that time that the institution had ever received. The contribution of \$2,000 to St. Thomas parish, New Haven, while in its infancy, it is due to him and his family to say, was a strong incentive to others to abound "more and more" in good works for the glory of God and the benefit of His church. Feeble in the beginning, with only a handful of worshipers, this parish (St. Thomas) under thirty-one years' ministration of one clergyman, the present rector, Rev. E. E. Beardsley, D. D., L. L. D., has grown to be among the strong and substantial churches in the diocese.

Mr. Jewett was gathered to his fathers August 25, 1861, and the following Sunday Rev. Mr. Brainard, then rector of St. James's church, Birmingham, announced his death to his congregation, and immediately after divine service a meeting was held by the rector, wardens and vestrymen of the parish, at which the following resolution, among others in relation to Mr. Jewett, was unanimously passed :

"Resolved, That we remember with gratitude the fact that for the space of thirteen years Rev. Stephen Jewett, whose public and private character, adorned as it was with rare and excellent virtues, went in and out among us as the zealous and faithful parish minister, active in every good work, rendering most efficient services to the church in this vicinity in the days of her comparative feebleness, contributing largely by God's blessing to the present position of strength and prosperity which it now enjoys."

Thus the name of this man of God, like his patriarchial predecessor's, is still held in pleasing and grateful remembrance. Many are now living who testify warmly to his self-sacrificing devotion, his unswerving fidelity and Christian zeal in building up and strengthening the walls of Zion in the ancient parish of St. James's church, Derby.

PLINY ADAMS JEWETT, M. D.,

The son of Rev. Stephen Jewett, was born June 4, 1816, and spent his early years in Derby where he attended the village

school, and after being fitted, entered Trinity College, Hartford, from which he was graduated in 1837, and then entering Yale Medical School received the degree of M. D. from that college in 1839. He has been one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons in the state, and held the chair of professor of obstetrics in Yale for ten years. He has been intimately connected with the State Hospital since its organization, and is a life director and consulting physician and surgeon in that institution. At the commencement of the Rebellion he offered his services to the government to take command of the Government Hospital at New York, known as the Knight General Hospital, where he remained in charge until the close of the war in 1865. He has been an active and influential member of the State Medical Society for many years, having held all the offices within the gift of that society, and is an honorary member of the New York State Medical Society. Although Dr. Jewett's professional life has been spent in New Haven he still considers himself a Derby boy, and has lost none of his love for the home of his childhood.

THOMAS B. JEWETT, M. D.,

Son of Pliny A. Jewett, M. D., and grandson of the Rev. Stephen Jewett, was born at New Haven, January 9, 1850. His early education was pursued at the rectory school, Hamden, Conn., and the Collegiate and Commercial Institute of New Haven. He fitted for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven. He studied medicine with his father and Dr. Ambrose Beardsley of Birmingham, graduated from the medical department of Yale in January, 1879, and immediately located himself at Birmingham with Dr. Ambrose Beardsley. He has been very specially engaged in some cases of surgery of public interest and notoriety in the state.

COL. EBENEZER JOHNSON

Is supposed to have been the son of Peter Johnson of Fairfield, and was born about the time his father settled in Fairfield, 1649. He came to Derby, a single man, about 1668, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Wooster, in 1671, and made his home

not long after on the south-east part of Sentinel Hill as it was then called ; the place being now on the turnpike east of Derby Narrows, and still known as the old Johnson place. He very soon became a leading man in all the interests and enterprises of the plantation and town, developing marvelous activity and energy, and a generosity of character that won the confidence and esteem of the whole community, and a large circle of associated officers both military and civil throughout the state. He seemed to believe in everybody, and feared nothing. He was once censured by the General Court for administering the oath to certain persons without requiring a record of those persons of the necessary legal qualifications in order to receive the oath. This was like the man. He knew those persons to possess the necessary qualifications as his neighbors, and thereupon administered the oath, not doubting but that all others knew the same, and would accept the fact without further question.

The location of his farm indicates the native good judgment and discrimination of the man ; the land being of the best quality, and its position being warm for early seed in the spring. He was such a worker that he accepted several pieces of land from the town, which were scarcely regarded as worth fencing, and soon made them most productive and valuable.

He was early introduced to military position, which secured some little money, and thereby he had large advantage over most of his neighbors ; for a little silver in the hand in those days was equal to a large capital stock in the best manufacturing enterprises of the present day. In 1685 he was chosen lieutenant, and Abel Gunn, his neighbor, ensign of the first company organized in Derby, and in 1689 he was commissioned by the General Court to the office of captain in a volunteer company, raised to aid England to oppose the French in the twenty-four years' war that followed. In this war he went on two expeditions to Albany and one to New York, besides others against the Indians of his own state, and to protect the sea-coast. He was also appointed as one of the commissioners, or governor's council, several years during the war, and as such seems to have been depended upon as much as any one in the state. He was appointed sergeant-major of New Haven county militia in 1704, and in 1709 the General Assembly made the

following record: "Upon consideration of the age and long service of Major Ebenezer Johnson, sergeant-major of the regiment of militia in the county of New Haven, this assembly have thought meet to excuse, and do now hereby excuse and release him from any further labor in that post." But his retirement did not last long, for the French war continuing, an expedition was organized in 1710 to go to St. Johns, or Port Royal, in that region, and Major Johnson was commissioned colonel of the regiment on that expedition. After this Colonel Johnson was more respected and honored than before, which was scarcely necessary, for in 1701 the town clerk wrote: "The worshipful Major Johnson," and in after years repeated this appellation several times, denoting the highest honor.

He was justice of the peace much of the time, if not all, from 1698 to 1716, and was representative much of the time from 1685 to 1723, a term of thirty-eight years, the equal of which is seldom known in any state. This is evidence that sometimes men do receive some proportionate honor in their life-time.

For his public services, the town gave him while captain, one hundred and seventy-five acres of land at "Quaker's Farm, including the Eight-mile brook from north to south." He received also of the state, by vote of the General Assembly, in 1700, three hundred acres of land as a recognition of his public services, particularly during the French war.

"Liberty and full power is by this assembly granted to the Honored Deputy Governor, Col. Robert Treat, and to Capt. Ebenezer Johnson, and to the Reverend Mr. James to take up their respective grants of land . . . in the country lands adjoining Stratford north bounds."

Dr. Benjamin Trumbull, the historian, in his manuscript notes says of Major Johnson: "About this time (1706) Major Johnson transacted almost all the public business in the town. He was a man of great resolution, courageous even to temerity, which gave him a great superiority over the common people and especially over the Indians."

It is very seldom that such a character is found who is so considerate of his fellow men as Major Johnson, as manifested in his proposition to Ensign Samuel Riggs in town meeting in 1700.

Colonel Johnson's first wife died early, leaving one daughter,

Elizabeth, who married Jeremiah Johnson, and to her he gave his interest in certain lands "which did of right belong to my first wife and her heirs, she being long since deceased and without any other heir or issue, male or female, surviving but only the said Elizabeth, descended to her from her father Edward Wooster." Deed given in 1710.

He gave to his son Peter in 1707, "one piece of land adjoining to Pootatuck river, containing by estimation one hundred acres, and another piece adjoining to Two-mile brook, containing fifty acres."

HARVEY JOHNSON

Of Ansonia was born in Monroe, Conn., February 14, 1798, and married Nancy Riggs of Oxford, by whom he had twelve children, and his grandchildren and great-grandchildren are numerous. By trade he was a stone mason, and few men if any in the state have erected more monuments to their memory in the shape of public buildings (stone and brick), factories, stores and dwelling houses than he. His first contract for public buildings was the Insane Retreat at Hartford. He next built the state prison at Wethersfield, then Washington College, now Trinity, at Hartford, a church at Hartford, St. John's Church at Bridgeport, St. James's Church at Birmingham, St. John's in Waterbury, and a stone church in Washington, Conn. In addition to these he has erected sixteen large stone factories and a great variety of stores and dwelling houses. In the construction of some of these buildings other masons have been associated with him.

He has been an industrious, hard working man, always leading his men in the work before them. He is still in good health and is much respected in the community. His neighbors celebrated his golden wedding February 14, 1869. Having seen so much polished stone, he has erected a monument in Evergreen Cemetery, a native, rough, bayonet-shaped stone, fourteen feet high, a curious and unpolished monument.

SHELDON C. JOHNSON, M. D.,

Settled in Humphreysville in 1825. He attended lectures at the Yale Medical School, where he received his degree of M. D. He married a daughter of Doct. Abiram Stoddard and is still a

practicing physician and surgeon in Seymour, and is upwards of eighty years of age.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, M. D.,

Was born in Montgomery county, Penn., in 1849. His early education was obtained at the Normal School, Westchester, Penn., and the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated; and afterwards was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, receiving the degree of M. D., in 1869. He practiced his profession three years in Philadelphia and one year in Meriden, Conn., before coming to Ansonia, where he has been located over eight years, during which time he has proved himself a careful and attentive follower of Esculapius.

DONALD JUDSON

May be reckoned among the pioneers of Birmingham. He was born in Huntington, Conn., and in 1834 was senator from the 10th senatorial district. In November, 1835, he removed to Birmingham and built the stone store on Main street, one of the first buildings in the village. Previous to June 29, 1830, he and Philo Bassett, bought the old Leavenworth bridge and removed it, or rather built a new one near Hawkins Point, before Birmingham as a village was started. This investment proved profitable and Mr. Judson then became variously interested in the advancement of the place. He was a man of sterling integrity and greatly respected. The Judson bridge, which was a sort of monument to his name, was carried away by a terrible ice flood in February, 1857, and immediately rebuilt by his widow, Mrs. Polly M. Judson, and Dr. Martin B. Bassett. Mr. Judson died September 2, 1847.

ITHIEL KEENEY

Was born at Derby Narrows, March 17, 1755, being the first white child born at that place. He kept the tavern in the corner house, still standing opposite the store now occupied by Frank D. Jackson, and also kept the tavern, for a while, which is now occupied by Emery Hotchkiss; was a sea captain, sailing to foreign ports as well as on home waters. He was town

treasurer about thirty years, which implies that great confidence was placed in him, and that he was much respected by the people of the town.

COL. ELISHA STRONG KELLOGG

Was born in the town of Glastenbury, Conn., in 1824, and a love for adventure led him to choose the life of a sailor. For many years he was buffeted by the waves and disciplined by hardship, until, like a true son of Neptune, he grew in stature, robust and vigorous in body;—in mind honest, sincere, and kind, with a certain brusque roughness, which pertains to the hardy sailor. His sailor life terminated with a visit to California in the days of the gold excitement, whither he went but found little success, and from which he returned to the vicinity of his native village when he settled in one of the mechanical pursuits of busy New England industry, where aptitude in mechanic art soon made him a skillful worker. He married the lady he loved, and whose affection he prized more than any earthly treasure. Upon a hill in Winsted, Conn., resides the widow with their only child, Eddie. Those who are familiar with the history of the state militia will remember Lieut., Capt., Major, and Lieut. Col. Kellogg, for this is the order in which he rose from rank to rank, until he was acknowledged the best drilled soldier in the state.

Col. Kellogg had been a resident of Derby about five years when the news of the fall of Fort Sumter surprised the nation. A company was soon organized and he was called to command it, but before they were ordered to rendezvous the call for three years' troops was issued, and Capt. Kellogg's company offered their service for the three years, and was mustered in as company B, fourth Connecticut volunteers, it being the first three years' regiment from the state. In March, 1862, he was promoted to be major in this regiment, then changed to heavy artillery. One month later, it went with the army of the Potomac on the "Peninsular Campaign." At the siege of Yorktown he commanded battery No. 1, consisting of five one-hundred and two two-hundred pound Parrott guns, the only battery which opened on the rebel works. It was the first time guns of this calibre had been used, and the practice attracted

much attention. The skill displayed by Major Kellogg in the management of these guns was admired by all the generals, and he was honorably mentioned in the report of the "Chief of Artillery." He distinguished himself in the battles of Gaines Mills and Malvern Hill, and a few weeks after was promoted to be lieutenant colonel of the 19th regiment, a new organization in Litchfield county. After a short time he was transferred as colonel of his old 19th heavy artillery, and on the 1st of June was ordered to charge the enemy's works at Cold Harbor, where after distinguishing himself as a cool fighting soldier, and after having taken two lines of the enemy's works he was seen standing on one of these works cheering the "boys on after the fleeing rebels, his face covered with blood from a wound in the cheek, and where soon after he was found dead with four wounds, two in the head, and near him a score of our brave boys had fallen." The officers of Col. Kellogg's regiment said: "He fell a hero at the head of his command, fighting his country's battles. We cherish his memory and hold his honor dear."

He was a man of sterling character. What is ordinarily termed "manhood," was his distinguishing trait of character. Truth, honor, bravery, sincerity, were in his esteem cardinal virtues; these were his idols. Thus fell a hero; once for all.

JOSHUA KENDALL, M. D.,

Came to Humphreysville in 1833, and is now next to the oldest physician of the place. He attended medical lectures at Castleton University, Vt., where he graduated. As a physician and as a citizen he has been a leading and influential man; has been a most efficient member of the school board over thirty years, and has done good work for the advancement of education, temperance and sound morality in the town. He has been ardent and unyielding in his politics and represented Derby in the Legislature in 1849, before Seymour was organized as a new town. He is still in active practice as a physician.

EDMUND LEAVENWORTH

Was born in Huntington, December 14, 1766. His father was Edmund, his grandfather Thomas, and his great-grandfather Doct. Thomas Leavenworth, who came to this country and set-

tled on the west bank of the Ousatonic, near the Indian Well. Edmund had small advantages in his early training, but grew to be a man of more than ordinary intelligence, activity and capacity for business. When a boy he was identified with his father in ship-building, who lost heavily of his property in vessels upon the high seas. In early life he engaged extensively in butchering, and in the war of 1812 barreled beef in large quantities for the government. He was elected first selectman of the town of Huntington for thirteen successive years, and was very vigilant in protecting the treasury of the town. A physician rendered his bill for services to the town poor, and Mr. Leaven-



Edmund Leavenworth

worth demanded the items, since the bill seemed larger than he supposed it should be. The Doctor proceeded to read the statements, and after making some progress in the Latin names of the medicine, Mr. Leavenworth broke in suddenly by saying, "Squills and the devil and all," and proceeded to pay the bill.

Mr. Leavenworth came to Derby about 1826, and was well known by the familiar name of "Uncle Ed," being a genial and warm-hearted man. For many years he was deputy sheriff in Derby, discharging his duties as an efficient and faithful officer, and was a favorite among the people for his fund of anecdote.

JOHN LEWIS

Was a native of Derby and attended school with Stephen Whitney. The following account is taken from the "Old Merchants of New York." Vol. II. 197 :

" I remember among the clerks of Hoffman and Son, at that period, one named John Lewis as late as 1827. Hoffman sold largely for Archibald Gracie, and I used to see Mr. Lewis frequently. He had been a merchant at Derby, Conn. He was born there. He came to this city and went with the Hoffmans for the sole purpose of acquiring a knowledge of business paper. At that time Elijah Humphreys was doing a very heavy business as a grocer at 171 Front street. He was anxious to see Mr. Lewis go into the brokerage business, then a different business from now. John Lewis did go into that business from Hoffman's and took an office at 53 Wall street, in a basement which then rented for \$50 a year. Probably now it would be \$3,000.

" John Lewis made a success. He kept an account in the Bank of America, and then aided his old townsman, Stephen Whitney.

" The firm of Mr. Lewis was John Lewis and Co. . . . Mr. Lewis afterwards left business in 1840 with an ample fortune of \$100,000 At that time he was at No. 12 Wall street. He retired against the protestations of every friend. They advised him to stay in the street and get rich.

" John Lewis had a favorite object for many years, and he used to travel at his own expense between this and Albany to get it carried out. I allude to the New York Free Academy. He was a warm advocate for the advancement of the highest educational facilities. He, before and since that time, had advanced substantial means as high at one time as \$20,000. As he never aspired to riches, he gratified himself in spending his money in that way and it was very laudable. I do not know among the list of names I have rescued from oblivion any one who has done more good in a quiet way, and added to the prosperity of our city more than John Lewis.

" I see that he many years ago paid taxes on more than \$200,000 real estate in the city."

JOHN LINDLEY

Was born at Oxford, April 17, 1816, and worked on his father's farm until he was seventeen, when he engaged in school teaching, which he followed for seven winters, working at his trade summers with W. and L. Hotchkiss, builders, then of Birming-

ham. He afterwards engaged in the lumber business and continued therein until 1858, since which time he has been a merchant in a furniture, carpet and variety store in Ansonia, in which place he was one of the pioneers in 1845. He has



John Sindley

always taken a deep interest in the cause of common school education, which he has most effectually served a number of years. He was first selectman and town agent for three years, and since the organization of Christ Church, Ansonia, has been a devoted worker in that church.

LYMAN L. LOMER

Was born in South Hadley, Mass., July 20, 1814; came to Seymour in 1834, and to Birmingham in 1836, where he worked for David Bassett at the auger business for three or four years, and then became the market dealer in meats. After this he engaged in the livery business, having this peculiar rule, he would not let a horse on Sunday. He established a stage route from Birmingham to Bridgeport, then from Seymour to Woodbury. After following the business of staging a number of years he returned to that of the meat market for a time, and then engaged in the manufacture of corsets, to which he is still devoting his attention. In his business enterprises he has been successful. He has been warden of Birmingham, and selectman of the town.

REV. RICHARD MANSFIELD, D. D.

The annals of Derby furnish no character more conspicuous and deservedly honored than the subject of this sketch. His ancestor, Richard Mansfield, came from England to Boston about 1636, and thence to New Haven in 1643. The son of the first Richard, Moses, born in England, became distinguished in New Haven, holding the highest military office in the county, who in 1673 routed a party of hostile Indians, where the town of Mansfield is now situated. For this heroic act he received a large tract of land, which was afterwards incorporated as a town and called Mansfield.

Richard Mansfield was born in New Haven in October, 1724 and his early religious training was in the Congregational faith; his father, Jonathan Mansfield, being a worthy deacon in that church. At the early age of eleven years he was prepared for college, but owing to its rules could not enter it until fourteen. He graduated with the first honors of his class in 1741, being greatly respected by his instructors as a remarkably steady and studious young man. He was a "scholar of the House" as it was termed and received the premium founded by Bishop Berkeley for the best examination in Greek, provided the student remained in New Haven as a graduate one or more years. He read attentively many of the works donated to Yale College by

Bishop Berkeley, and during this period began to think favorably of the Episcopal church, and finally, with great warmth of feeling united with that church. In 1744 he took charge of a grammar school in New Haven, remaining as its principal more than two years. He was a ripe scholar for those times, and fitted many young men for Yale college, and the college in after life conferred on him the degree of D. D. Being determined to enter the ministry of the church of England, although bitterly opposed by his father's family, he sailed in the summer of 1748 for England, where he was admitted to Holy Orders by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Herring.

Dr. Mansfield returned to this country and under the eye of Dr. Johnson of Stratford, who had undoubtedly aided him in his theological preparation, he began his work in the face of the jealousy, prejudice and opposition engendered by the early Puritans. His field of labor was appointed in Derby, having been preceded by the missionaries, Arnold, Morris and Lyons, and he established his residence in Derby village, the centre of his extensive field of labor, and was supported here by that venerable "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" until the acknowledgment of the American independence.

The papers containing his declaration of allegiance to the Episcopal church, the certificate of the same, and his parchment of ordination are still preserved, and are as follows :

"I do declare that I will conform to the liturgy of the Church of England as it is now by law established.

RICHARD MANSFIELD."

"This declaration was made and subscribed before us, by the said Richard Mansfield to be licensed to perform the ministerial office in the province of New England in America, this 11th day of August in the year of our Lord 1748, and in the twenty-sixth year of our translation.

EDM^d. LONDON."

The following record of Dr. Mansfield's ordination is a *fac-simile* copy of his parchment; the name "Thomas of Canterbury" was the title as Bishop. A green ribbon was attached to the parchment, which is also preserved.

Know all Men by these presents That We Thomas
by Divine Providence Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of all England and
Metropolitan by the Aid and Assistance of Almighty God holding
a special Ordination on Sunday the Twentieth Day of August in the Year of our
Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and Forty Eight in the Parish Church of
Kensington in the County of Middlesex Did According to the Manner and
Rites of the Church of England in this behalf used and Provided
Admit and promote into the Holy Order of Priests our beloved in Christ
Richard Mansfield being very well recommended to us for his Exemplary
good Morals and Vertuous Qualities and well Instructed in the Study and
Knowledge of sound Learning and sufficiently Intituled Examined and
approved he having first before us subscribed the Articles and taken the
Oath which in this Case are by Law required to be subscribed and taken
and that we did then and there Regularly and Canonically
Ordain him a Priest In Witness whereof we have Caused our Arch-
Episcopal Seal to be hereunto Affixed Dated the Day and Year above Written
and in the first Year of our Translation

Tho: Cantuari

On the 10th of November, 1751, in his church he was married to Sarah Anna, eldest daughter of Joseph Hull, 2d, of Derby by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson of Stratford, who has been justly styled, "the father of Episcopacy in Connecticut." For a quarter of a century Dr. Mansfield received annually from the society in England forty pounds sterling, besides Bibles, prayer-books and other church works for distribution among the people. This parish included the present towns of Derby, Orange, Woodbridge, Seymour, Oxford, Southbury, Naugatuck and Waterbury. After 1755, his labors being abundantly blessed, his duties were mostly confined to Derby and Oxford.

The war of the Revolution brought troublesome times to the church. Dr. Mansfield was a loyalist, and having sworn allegiance to the British crown in his vows of ordination, his mind and conscience were not easily forced to abandon his chosen ground. It is said he was ordered not to pray for the king. In 1775 he preached a sermon from the words "Fear God; honor the king," which created a bitter feeling against him. The sermon was loyal to the British ministry, but it was strangely perverted; the Puritan element declaring that Dr. Mansfield's doctrine was, that "in fearing God you must join the Episcopal church, and to honor the king you must fight his battles." A short time after this, on a Sunday morning while preaching, a guard of American troops marched into his church, when the good parson came down from his pulpit in "double quick" and escaping from the sanctuary without his hat, hastened to his home and soon fled to Long Island, then in possession of the British, leaving his wife and infant, and seven other children to the care of others; one daughter being married to Elijah Humphreys. It is said that his son-in-law being an officer on a war vessel arrested him in his flight, but it is more probable that he became a guarantee for his conduct and obtained the privilege for him to return not long after to his home and his pulpit. There is good authority for the statement that this son-in-law obtained the privilege for his brother John to take the place of the guard in the church to see that the devoted loyalist did not preach against the American cause. After the war his opposition to the cause of liberty in the colonies seems to have been soon forgotten in the piety and zeal he manifested towards

his church, and the meek but dignified deportment he exhibited toward all who entertained different religious views from himself.

Dr. Mansfield was rector of St. James's church seventy-two years without a break,—a solitary instance it is believed in the Episcopal church in this country.

The labors of Dr. Mansfield were arduous and extensive. The ministerial rates in support of the church services were paid directly to him, and he gave his receipt as follows :

“ Derby. January 6, A. D., 1755. Then received of Mr. Nicholas Moss his ministerial rate in full for the year 1753. I say received per me,

RICHARD MANSFIELD, *Missionary.*”

Dr. Mansfield's register of baptisms numbers 2,191, and there is reason to believe his marriages and burials were equally proportionate. He taught from house to house, and was diligent in his attentions to his people. He was particularly tender and affectionate towards the lambs of his flock, and thus they grew in years to love and venerate his person and cherish his fatherly instructions. He generally rode on horseback, being a good horseman, and no inclemency of weather or almost impassable roads prevented his visiting the sick, or in any way discharging his duty. On one Sunday he appointed to preach and hold a baptismal service in Oxford, and the week previous rains fell in torrents, the streams were greatly swollen and bridges swept away ; but mounting his horse in the morning, around gullied roads, through lots, and traveling eight miles out of his way to cross the Naugatuck, he reached Oxford and found his little flock waiting his arrival. This he considered no hardship in the line of duty. Again on one stormy afternoon he was sent for to marry a couple in Waterbury, and he hurried to be in season to return before night. The ceremony over, he was asked his fee for such services. The Doctor replied : “ It's a stormy time, and as you are entering on a new and uncertain life, I shall be governed by your liberality,” whereupon the happy groomsman handed him a pistareen and two coppers, wishing him a safe return home. Again he was called to tie the “ indissoluble knot ” at Wooster's tavern in Gunntown, in the limits of old Derby. The happy pair were colored, and

they wanted to be "married like white folks." "Will you pay the same as white folks, if I marry you in that way?" said Dr. Mansfield. "Oh yes, massa," was the reply. The ceremony over and the parson ready to leave, waiting for his fee, the sable groomsman turned him off by saying, "You no sing the psalm nor kiss the bride, as you do with white folks."

Dr. Mansfield was very familiar with his laymen, who loved him as a father, and always provided "something good" when he came among them. Visiting a parishioner one day in Oxford, the wife had prepared him a meal with the luxury of coffee sweetened, as was common in those days, with molasses "fretted in." Passing his cup for more sweetening, the good lady said, "La me, parson, this coffee would be none too good for you if it was all 'lasses!"

He frequently officiated among his people by special appointment. On one occasion he was to preach on Great Hill where the church services were a rarity and the people anxious to hear him. Prayer-book exercises through, the Doctor felt for his sermon but drew by accident from his loose pocket nothing but his long pipe, for he was a noted smoker. Before he began to extemporize a layman "spoke out in meeting" and said, "Parson, if you had put your sermon with your pipe you would have known where to find it."

Dr. Mansfield was never idle. Among his diversified and arduous duties he found time to cultivate the lands about his residence, in which he took particular pride. The venerable elm that now adorns the front yard of the "old Mansfield house" at Up Town, was planted and nourished by him more than a hundred years ago, he having brought it from New Haven on horseback. The black walnut so fashionable in this age was first introduced into Derby by Dr. Mansfield. On his return from England in 1748, the year of his ordination, he brought in his pocket some of the "old England walnuts" and had them planted on the farm now owned by the heirs of the late Capt. Asa Bassett. One seed took root and grew to be a large tree, the stump of which we believe, in part, still remains. In his old age, then ninety-five, one of his parishioners (named Hawkins) carried him some walnuts from that tree with the remark: "These grew from the seed planted by you seventy years ago."

The old Doctor smiled and said : " If such be the fruits of England in the vegetable world what may we not expect in the animal ? "

We might call up many more pleasing reminiscences of this excellent divine. As a preacher he was earnest, persuasive and scripturally interesting. In a word, his connection with the Episcopal church in Derby for nearly three-quarters of a century largely identifies his name with her history, and the people here are greatly indebted to him for the good fruits of his long, faithful and untiring ministry. How striking the example, and how suggestive to the clergy of modern times, the labors of such a man. In season and out of season he went about doing the will of his divine Master. Ever watchful for the greatest good of his people he was an acceptable minister indeed. " An Israelite in whom there was no guile." In the language of the excellent Cowper :

" We would express him simple, grave, sincere ;
In doctrine uncorrupt, in language plain,
And plain in manner ; decent, solemn, chaste,
And natural in gesture ; much impressed
Himself, as conscious of his awful charge,
And anxious, that the flock he feeds
May feel it too. Affectionate in look,
And tender in address, as well becomes
A messenger of grace to guilty men."

In person he was tall, venerable and commanding, and it is said of him for fifty years he scarcely changed the cut or color of his garments, which were the small clothes and shoes. He wore the large white wig surmounted with a broad flat-brimmed hat. Such was an ambassador of Christ in olden times, who closed his useful labors August 12, 1820, aged ninety-six years. He still lingers in the affection of those who remember his godly example and pious teachings, with profit and comfort to their souls. A " memorial window " in the flourishing church of Ansonia holds sacred his memory. Near where was the cornerstone of the first Episcopal church edifice erected in Derby, an humble slab, leaning towards the rising sun, for over half a century has marked the place where he lies, over which many grateful tears have been shed. Through the munificence of his descendants an imposing monument has very recently been erected.

MRS. SARAH MILLS,

Daughter of Rev. Daniel and Sarah (Riggs) Humphreys, was born in 1750, and married the Rev. Samuel Mills, and they were residing in Fairfield when that place was burned in 1779, in the Revolution, and it was where her house stood, probably, that her brother, General Humphreys, wrote his poem on the burning of Fairfield, for he says he wrote it at that place. It is said that when the British burned that place on the 7th of July, 1779, she fled on horseback, having put her best feather-bed across the horse, and came to Derby. The parsonage and the church in which her husband had preached were burned to the ground. He probably was settled in Chester, where he died in 1814, and she returned to Humphreysville to reside. She married Chipman Swift, Esq., father of the Rev. Zephaniah Swift, March 8, 1819. Mrs. Ann Stephens was at the wedding festivities, and gives some interesting description of the occasion and of the bridal dress on page 454 of this book. In personal appearance, style and manners she was a good illustration of the same in her honored mother, Lady Humphreys. She was for the times highly educated, and published a volume of her poems. She died March 31, 1827, aged seventy-seven years.

REV. JOSEPH MOSS

Was the son of Joseph Moss of New Haven, and was born April 7, 1679. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1699, and received the degree of A. M. at Yale in 1702, and was engaged some time as teacher in the Hopkins grammar school. In the spring of 1706 he was engaged to supply the pulpit in Derby immediately after the dismissal of Mr. James, and soon after was invited to settle as pastor, but did not see fit to accept the offer, although continuing to preach there. A further offer and the urgency of the people of Derby prevailed, and he was ordained there in the spring of 1707. By the gift of lands by the town he became a farmer as well as minister, and his influence was very soon felt in the improvement of public schools. He served several years as town clerk, and after a few years his salary was placed in the form of fourpence on the pound, under which arrangement he kept the rate bills and account of the

payments and delinquents, and a short time before his death the town made quite an offer, providing he would surrender these old rate bills, but for what end is not known.

It was the next year after the settlement of Mr. Moss that the Saybrook synod or council met and gave expression to certain principles of church order that were then becoming quite acceptable to many Congregational people, which Rev. Dr. Bacon very appropriately says, "implied that the new form of ecclesiastical government in Connecticut was to be, in some sort, and to some extent, a compromise with Presbyterian principles." The acceptance of the platform of Saybrook by the Legislature made it the state or legal platform or principles of church government, and every church that did not accept this platform was denominated a dissenting church, or as in Derby the dissenting Presbyterian church, which meant the holding to the old Congregational ideas. Mr. Moss and his church took their position finally as a dissenting church, and hence probably did not practice the half-way covenant.

Mr. Moss was a very capable, well qualified and successful minister. Dr. Benjamin Trumbull says of him: "He was a gentleman of great depth of understanding and as well skilled in mathematics as almost any in the government" In his day occurred "what was known among the churches of this region as the great 'Episcopal schism.' At this time several of our ministers became dissatisfied with their 'Presbyterian ordination' and desired ordination at the hands of bishops. In the historical collection of Massachusetts there is a letter preserved which was written by Mr. Moss to Cotton Mather, setting forth the facts of this episode and giving the names of the disaffected ministers. In this letter Mr. Moss pithily remarks that, although disaffected with their condition, these ministers were not *so* dissatisfied that they were willing to give up their Congregational pulpits for conscience' sake, although the churches would wish to be rid of them!"²⁰

Mr. Moss was a man who commanded some money, as appears from several transactions recorded, and thereby exerted a larger influence both at home and abroad, and his ministerial work

²⁰Rev. J. Howe Vorse's centennial sermon, 1876.

was the more highly appreciated, as is frequently the case at the present day.

Three of his brothers settled in the parish and married into the best families, which gave additional strength and force to his professional life. His pastorate continued until his death in 1731. His remains were buried in the old Up Town cemetery, near the centre. His tombstone is a short lead-colored marble slab, bearing this inscription :

“ Here lyes interr’d ye body of ye Rev. Joseph Moss, ye faithful and affectionate Pastor of ye flock in this town 25 years ; a learned man, a good Christian, who departed this life January 23, Anno Dom. 1731. *Ætatis Suæ*, 53.

“ With Holy ardor of Seraphic love
He dropt his clay and soared to Christ above.”

H. B. MUNSON

Was born in Middlebury, Conn., January, 1821, and scarcely had the advantages of the district school, for he was bound out in early life to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade, where he continued until he was twenty-one years of age, so that what he had was as he says “picked up nights and Sundays.” He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and soon after located in Seymour to practice his profession, where he still continues. From 1852 to 1854, he was judge for New Haven county, and for the prompt and impartial manner in which he discharged his duties he received great commendation, not only from the newspapers but from the members of the bar.

Rough-hewn, like the marble in the quarry, Judge Munson has risen to a high standing in his profession. His native talents are of the first order, and before courts and jury he is a sort of sledge-hammer as an advocate. Not learned, nor polished, yet he is a convincing pleader, and has succeeded far above many who have had the advantages of a liberal education. He has ably represented his town six times in the Legislature, and being a life-long democrat has exerted great influence in his party.

MAJOR THOMAS M. NEWSON

Was born in New York city, and received his early education in a private school in New Haven. He says he “graduated at

the great practical school of humanity." He learned the trade of a printer, and became editor of a paper at the age of eighteen years. He started the first newspaper printed in Derby in 1847, and removed to St. Paul, Minn., in 1852; was four years in the Union army, has been lecturer and an explorer in the far West, is author of the drama of "Life in the Black Hills," which met with a quick sale of 20,000 copies.

In 1878 he established his present illustrated monthly magazine, one of the most popular periodicals of the West. He is a ready and forcible writer, and many of Derby's citizens will learn with satisfaction of his present prosperity, for his departure from the town was deeply regretted.

REV. CHARLES NICHOLS

Was born at Derby Narrows, in the year 1798. When fifteen years of age, his father being deceased, his mother placed him to service in the family of Dea. Daniel Holbrook, where he remained until nineteen years of age, when he engaged in teaching school. Of this, his first beginning in the world of employments, he wrote in 1878 :

"I being then a poor youth, fatherless, despondent, awkward, miserably equipped as to clothing, books and acquaintance with society, took charge of an academy in Huntington, Long Island, and actually began my school with prayer, making in the hearing of my stranger pupils the first prayer before others that I had ever audibly made in my life. Whether I should have taken this step had not your brother (Chipman Swift) presented the subject to my mind months previously I do not know. God meant it for good, and this step being taken in the right direction, it led to other good things. It made the management of my school comparatively easy. It gained me the respect of good people. It led to my taking part in the prayer meetings of the church. It imposed a restraint upon me in reference to my word, temper and action. It separated me from all intimacy with profane and profligate young men."

Mr. Nichols continued in this school as teacher nearly two years, and then spent three years in the theological department of Yale college, and entered upon life as a pastor September 28, 1825. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Yale in 1871. He was a settled pastor at Gilead in Hebron, Conn.,

September 28, 1825, where he remained until his dismissal in October, 1856, a term of thirty-one years, and afterwards preached several years at Higganum in Haddam. He died at New Britain.

THOMAS J. O'SULIVAN, M. D.,

Was born at Preston, Conn., March 1, 1852, his early education being secured at Norwich Free Academy, Conn., and Nicolet College, Canada, from which institution he graduated. Entering the University of Vermont at Burlington, he took one course of lectures and then went to Bellevue Medical College, New York, where he received the degree of M. D. and entered upon the practice of his profession at Worcester, Mass., where he remained until his removal to Birmingham in 1878, where he is engaged in a good practice.

ELEAZER PECK,

Son of Benjamin C. Peck of Woodbury, a descendant of Joseph Peck of Stratford, in the seventh generation, was born in Woodbury, Conn., in 1808. Removed to Derby in 1829; was associated with David Bassett in the manufacture of augers until 1845. About 1849 he left manufacturing to engage in mercantile business in the new village of Ansonia, and built the first store in that place. He continued to be a successful merchant until 1870, when on account of declining health he retired from business. He was twice married; first to Nancy Mansfield; second, to Louise Martentrough, both granddaughters of the Rev. Richard Mansfield, D. D. He had one child by his first wife, a son, who died at six years, and five children by his second wife, who all died in childhood, except one daughter, Eliza, who married A. W. Webster, Esq., and lives at present at the family residence in Ansonia. Mr. Peck died July, 1878.

GEORGE HOBART PECK,

Fourth son of Ephraim Birdseye Peck of Woodbury, removed to Birmingham in 1863, and succeeded Mr. G. H. Corlies in the drug business, which he conducted alone until 1873, when he entered into a partnership with Charles H. Coe, and the business is still conducted under the style of G. H. Peck and Co.

In 1866 Mr. Peck became a stockholder in the Star Pin Company, a new interest just organizing for the manufacture of pins, and was elected president of the company, which office he held until 1875, when, by the purchase of stock, he became more largely interested in the business; and upon the resignation of Mr. J. Tomlinson, former secretary and treasurer of the company, he was elected secretary and treasurer and assumed the management of the business of the company, which he still continues.

He was elected Judge of Probate, District of Derby, in 1869, 70, 71; was elected to Legislature in 1873; and has been warden in the Church since 1866.

He was married in 1856 in Tecumseh, Mich., to Maria P. Stillson, a daughter of David Stillson formerly of Woodbury. Has three children; Ina Gertrude, Irving Hobart and Howard Birdseye.

ROBERT PECK

Born in Woodbury, Conn., in 1825; the third son of Ephraim Birdseye Peck of Woodbury, a descendant of Joseph Peck of Stratford in the sixth generation. Removed from Woodbury to Ansonia in 1870 to engage in the dry goods trade, having purchased the long established business of Mr. Eleazer Peck. He continued in trade till 1876, when he sold his stock, and soon after succeeded Scott Brothers in the job printing business in the village of Shelton, which he still continues, residing in Ansonia as before.

For a number of years one of the burgesses of the borough of Ansonia; in 1873 was elected warden; has been trial justice for many years, and an active member of the board of vestry of Christ's Church; has been twice married; first to Catharine M. Farr, of Woodbury, who died in 1854. His second wife is Sarah L. Lindley, a daughter of Ira Lindley, Esq., of Danbury, Conn. They have one child, Minnie C. Peck.

DOCT. JOSEPH PERRY

Was born at Quaker's Farm about 1727, and died in Woodbury, April 29, 1793, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He is said to have been the third English child born at Quaker's Farm. He prepared himself for the practice of medicine and settled in Wood-

bury about 1750. For more than forty years he was the leading physician of the town and vicinity, and was frequently called into neighboring towns in critical cases. He fitted many during his long practice for the profession he so much adorned. He also had much interest in the civil affairs of the town and was frequently engaged in its public business.²¹

He had a son Nathaniel, who was a physician in Woodbury, and this Nathaniel's son was the honorable Nathaniel Perry of Woodbury.

ANSON GREEN PHELPS,

Whose name occurs so frequently in these pages, was born in Simsbury, Conn., in March, 1781. His father died when he was an infant, and his mother before he was eleven years of age. He was placed under the care of Rev. Mr. Utley, with whom he remained several years, learning a trade. Mr. Phelps's father was among the first who left Simsbury to join the army of the Revolution, and served much of the time through the war as an officer under Gen. Green, and in memory of whom he named his son. His wife, mother of Anson Green, a very excellent woman, was reduced to indigent circumstances, and struggled hard to obtain a living during the war. When her husband returned, only to die, nothing was left her but worthless Continental money.

At an early age Anson G. spent several winters in Charleston, S. C., where he established a branch of business. In 1815 he removed to New York city, where he became largely identified with commercial interests. His business, which was dealing in copper, tin, brass, iron and lumber, became very extensive throughout the country, resulting in the establishment of a branch firm in Liverpool, England. He was among the most prominent and successful business men in the country. Having accumulated a fortune, he seemed to take delight in starting new enterprises, and building manufacturing villages, and the people of Derby owe him more than a debt of gratitude that he was induced by Sheldon Smith to turn a portion of his energies towards the waste places of the town. After Mr. Smith sold his interests in Birmingham, Mr. Phelps

²¹Woodbury History, I. 392.

was the chief pillar of support in sustaining the early growth and prosperity of the place.

Ansonia, which bears its derivative name from him, owes its existence to his persevering efforts. He interested himself apparently with no selfish ambition; was a promoter of the public good, and encouraged progress in all directions. Those who recollect his operations in Derby, which were only a small part of his business life, can appreciate his career, in which, being incessantly employed in a great variety of undertakings, he signalized his business talent by success in nearly everything he attempted. Armed with an invincible self-reliance, he took counsel chiefly of himself, and often saw success where most other men predicted defeat. He had an iron will, a comprehensive judgment and power of combination, a physical constitution capable of immense endurance, and by these he worked out extraordinary success. He gave liberally of his ample means to all benevolent objects, without regard to class or sect. He took no active part in politics, although a firm friend of the slave, and for many years was president of the American Colonization Society, to which he contributed largely. He enjoyed the personal esteem of many eminent statesmen, such as Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and others, who were often guests at his house.

In his daily walk Mr. Phelps was a model Christian. No business relations, however important, were permitted to interfere with his devotions or his duties to his church (Congregational) through his long and useful career. This was the crowning fact of his life, that, unlike most men in large business enterprises, he carried his religion into almost every line and department of work, and to this principle, he attributed his success. His Sunday contributions were often more in amount than that of all the congregation. He kept a diary of his religious and business expenses for fifty years. Long will the citizens of Derby hold him in grateful remembrance. He died at New York in November, 1853, in the 74th year of his age.

ALBERT W. PHILLIPS, M. D.,

Was born at Marcellus, N. Y., July 26, 1838, his early education being secured in the common schools of his native town.



Wm. H. Finney M.D.

He graduated from the Hannemann Homœopathic College, Chicago, Ill., in 1861.

At the commencement of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in the 12th Regiment, New York State Volunteers, but was afterward appointed hospital steward of the same regiment, and later received the appointment of assistant surgeon of the 149th Regiment New York Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, when he removed to Birmingham. He has held the office of registrar of vital statistics, and has also been an influential member of the board of burgesses for several years. He has been the only follower of the school "*similia similibus curantur*" in the town, and has a large and lucrative practice.

CHARLES HITCHCOCK PINNEY, M. D.,

Who has been closely identified with the interests of the town of Derby over a quarter of a century, is a descendant of the ancient line of the Pinneys of Somersetshire, England.

Humphrey Pinney, his earliest ancestor in America, was nephew and heir to Edmund Pinney, gentleman, of Somersetshire, village of Broadway, so called from being built upon an ancient Roman road which by its breadth and solidity impressed that Saxon ancestor.

Humphrey emigrated to New England March 30, 1630, and settled at Dorchester, Mass. He returned to England the following year to prove the will of his uncle, which contained some curious provisions, among them this: A certain amount, the income of a tract of land called Pinney's ground, situated in the adjoining parish of Ile Abbott, was settled in perpetuity upon two poor people of Broadway, said payments to be made quarterly at the family burial place, known as Pinney's tomb. The legacy is regularly paid to this day, the present holder of the property being William Speake, Esq.

Soon after the return of Humphrey to Dorchester, he, in company with two other gentlemen, purchased of Tehano, sachem of the local Indian tribe, a tract of land covering the site of the present town of Windsor Locks, Conn., one-third of the town of Windsor and the southern part of Suffield. He removed to Windsor in 1635, and resided on Main street, one mile north of

the present Congregational church. He died in August, 1683.²²

Samuel, his son, born in Dorchester about 1634, settled in Simsbury, where he lived until the town was burned by the Indians in 1676. He then removed to Windsor on the east side of the Connecticut river, now Ellington, he being its first settler, his son Samuel assisting him in the survey of the town and adjustment of its boundaries. Concerning this property in Ellington, the Hon. Judge Benjamin Pinney said recently, "I feel proud in saying that the land bought by Samuel Pinney from the Indians has never been in other hands than the Pinneys. It is the only tract of land in that town which has never been conveyed by deed from the family descendants. Of this tract no deed can be found but the original Indian deed to Samuel Pinney."

Samuel Pinney, jun., was born at Simsbury in 1668. He married at Ellington in 1698 and died about 1740.

Capt. Benjamin Pinney, youngest son of the preceding, was born at Ellington in 1715, and died in November, 1777.

Eleazer, son of the preceding, was born at Ellington, February, 1753. He was a lieutenant in the campaign against Burgoyne, of a Connecticut corps which distinguished itself for bravery. He was at the Stillwater engagement, September 19, 1777, and at Saratoga the following October; his corps being a part of the division that stormed the camp of Burgoyne and decided the fate of that General's army. Lieutenant Pinney, until age closed his active career, was among the most useful citizens of his town; represented it in the Legislature; was selectman fourteen years; and in various positions of trust so constantly received tokens of preference from his townsmen that he was often alluded to as administrator general of Ellington. He died in 1835.

Ebenezer his son, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Ellington, September 26, 1796. He married September 10, 1827, Mary Ann Lee, daughter of Dr. Tully Lee of Hartford, who was the son of the Rev. Thomas Andrew Lee, rector of the church in Lisbon, Conn., who was the descendant of Martin Lee, a legal gentleman of note in Somersetshire, Eng-

²²History Ancient Windsor, 745.

land. His predilections were in favor of the legal profession, but through the influence of friends he turned his attention to manufactures and subsequently to mercantile pursuits, retiring from business at the age of forty years.

He was a man of studious habits, a great reader, and of remarkably retentive memory, seldom forgetting anything he once read. He could repeat whole volumes from his favorite authors, and many books of the Bible. A Universalist in creed at a time when Universalism was a reaction from the severities of Calvinism; he was a man of inflexible integrity, and, like his father, was called by his townsmen to fill numerous positions of trust, and received the highest official position in their gift; a man of remarkable energy, originality of thought and expression, with an unbending sense of justice which the innate kindness of his nature redeemed from anything like harshness; he was eminently a leading citizen, a helpful friend, and an affectionate kinsman, and by his death a community was bereaved. He died May 12, 1877, at South Windsor. His widow at this date survives him.

Charles Hitchcock Pinney, son of the foregoing, was born at South Windsor, then a part of East Windsor, April 25, 1831. His early school days were passed at Mr. Lincoln's Academy. Later he received at Rogers's Private Academy at East Hartford, his preparatory training, and having decided to adopt medicine and surgery as his profession he entered Harvard College in 1849, where he remained but one year, the east winds of the locality inducing severe hemorrhage of the lungs. But unwilling to abandon the choice he had made, he went to New York where he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city, being at the same time under the private instruction of Doctors Willard Parker and Robert Watts. In 1853 he graduated with honor and immediately opened an office in Derby.

In 1854 he married Maria Watson, daughter of Royal I. Watson of New Hartford, Conn., a lady of intelligence and Christian character. Her earliest ancestor in America was Sir Richard Seymour (from whom are descended the Connecticut Seymours) who emigrated to this country in 1739. He was the youngest son of Edward, Earl of Hertford, Duke of Som-

ersert, whose lineage is definitely traced to William the Conqueror.

Although taking great interest in the spirit of progress and the enterprises of the day, Dr. Pinney has always refused the tender of official position and devoted himself exclusively to his profession. He is an earnest student, unremitting in his attentions to patients, alert to investigate and adapt all scientific progress to practice, and has won an extensive and successful practice in his profession.

During the civil war he supported the Union cause by his votes and influence; sent a substitute into the field; contributed generally to the cause, and gave to the families of Union soldiers gratuitous medical attendance during the whole period of the war.

Possessed of fine social qualities, good judgment, genial nature, and a keen sense of humor, the public appreciation of him as a citizen is equal to the esteem in which he is held as a physician.

Dr. Pinney is a member of the following medical associations: New Haven County, Connecticut State, American National Medical Society, and an honorary member of the Maine Association.

During the summer of 1879 the Doctor with his wife and son, Royal Watson Pinney, their only surviving child, born December 25, 1863, made an extended tour in Europe; and returning after four months' absence is again actively engaged in his profession, which, during a period of nearly thirty years, has been alike honorable to himself and gratifying to his friends.

DAVID W. PLUMB

Was born in Trumbull, Conn., October 13, 1808. His father, Noah Plumb, was a dealer in cattle, and possessed a large farm on which his son worked while a boy. His early education was obtained at the common school and afterwards a short time at an academy. Upon the father removing to Bridgeport, the son David went into a store as clerk, and his employer failing in business, Mr. Plumb bought the goods and removed them to Birmingham in the spring of 1836, and built the stone factory on Main street. Here he carried on the manufacture of woolen

goods, such as flannels, beavers and cassimeres, with Benjamin B. Beach, for about ten years. Dissolving this partnership he removed to Ansonia in 1848, and after building a large factory continued the same business until he sold to Wm. R. Slade in 1865. His business in Ansonia was very successful during the war.

In 1868 Mr. Plumb removed to Shelton and became much interested in the building and success of the Ousatonic dam, investing largely of his fortune in the enterprise. He was for some time president of the Ansonia Bank, also treasurer and secretary of the Ansonia Savings Bank. He represented Derby in the lower House in 1838, 1852, 1862 and 1864, and was senator from the fifth district in 1841. Being a good debater he was a useful and an influential member of the Legislature and has always been a firm opponent of the democracy. He is the only man who has represented Derby five times in the Connecticut Legislature, which shows the estimation in which he has been held by the community.

For his first wife he married, in 1841, Clarissa Allen of Derby, and for his second he married, in December, 1875, Louisa Wakelee of Huntington.

REV. AMASA PORTER

Was born in 1774, was graduated at Yale college in 1793, and settled in Derby in 1797. The records show an unusual anxiety on the part of the church to obtain him, and he was not induced to accept the invitation until this desire was well manifested. His first call was presented with a peculiarly graduated scale of salary: £130 the first year, £125 the second, £120 the third, and so down to £100, where it was to remain. The committee were directed to present this proposal to him, and if he was not suited, to see what would be agreeable. Mr. Porter asked for time to consider and consult the neighboring clergy. After this the salary was fixed at £115 per annum, and the call renewed, he being asked to supply in the meantime. The call was finally declined.

The next step was to raise a fund of £500, the interest of which was to be applied to the support of the gospel, if Mr. Porter would come and preach. On this basis the call was

renewed and accepted. The agreement was kept and the fund raised, which was probably the basis of the present fund of the church. He was ordained the 20th of June, 1797, and proved to be an excellent man for the place, and there is no evidence that the people were disappointed in him.

In the year 1804, Mr. Porter being in too feeble health to supply the pulpit, the society passed a resolution asking that, as they were unable to pay his salary in full and supply the pulpit, he should relinquish one-half of his salary, and they would furnish the supply. To this Mr. Porter seems to have agreed cordially, but, for some reason not given, after a lapse of six months, a committee was appointed to carry out a repeatedly expressed wish of his that he should be dismissed. This was effected March 20, 1805. After his dismissal he removed to New Haven, where he died in the year 1856, at the age of eighty-two.²³

The late Rev. Charles Nichols writes of this devoted good man as follows :

“I knew him well in my early boyhood, and though after his dismissal he removed to New Haven, I knew him and visited in his family while pursuing my studies in the theological seminary. He was I should say a little taller than the average man ; well formed, possessed of a countenance gentle and mild, and distinguished excellence of character. I have no recollection of having heard him preach. My full impression is that he relinquished the ministry because of bodily weakness or chronic disease.

“His wife was a Miss Bliss of Columbia in Tolland county, Conn. They had two sons and two daughters, and both the sons were graduates of Yale college.

“Mr. Porter was beloved by the people of Derby, and long after he removed was spoken of by good people in terms of respect. Probably no person now living in the town remembers him more pleasantly, or with a more affectionate interest, than the writer of this article.”

LIEUT. JABEZ PRITCHARD

Who enlisted in July, 1777, under Captain Carris, in the regiment of Colonel Enos, was in command of the guard at Horse-neck and afterwards under the command of Major Humphreys near Fort Independence. In the conflict at that place he, with

²³Centennial discourse of Rev. J. H. Vorse.

others, was taken prisoner and confined first at King's Bridge, then in New York, and afterward on a prison ship on the North River. His commission was taken from him by his inhuman captors and he was so illy treated that, like most of the other prisoners on that infamous ship, he survived but a short time.

His generous and honorable character may be inferred from the fact that he might have escaped being taken prisoner but that he would not abandon a wounded comrade; and that he afterward divided his funds with a fellow prisoner, to which act of liberality Bradford Steele ascribed his own recovery, by means of the provisions and comforts he was thus enabled to procure.²⁴

CAPTAIN LEWIS REMER,

Father of Joseph H. Remer, was born in Derby, 1785, and was a resident of the town to the time of his death in December, 1841. He learned the trade of a shoemaker and carried on the manufacture of shoes for years at Up Town on a large and lively scale, employing at times forty or fifty hands. He was a leading man in the community, and wielded a strong moral and religious influence in the Congregational church, in which he was trained from boyhood. No man was more devoted to the sick or suffering than he, and when "undertaking" was less a business occupation than now he was called upon from far and near to prepare the dead for funeral obsequies. He said a few days before his death that he had performed this act to his fellow townsmen ninety-six times, and he thought, as a Christian he had done his part in that direction. Mr. Remer was truly a man of God and abounded in good works.

SIMON REMER

Who died a few years ago was also a shoemaker and the opposite of his brother Lewis. He was perhaps the most ready and witty of all the men in town, and no one could get ahead of him for spice. He was a great bore to the doctors, always inquiring "Who's sick and what's the matter?" so much so that he was often avoided by them. On one occasion Dr. B—— was approaching his house on horseback about sunrise, and seeing Remer in the distance the Doctor thought he would be prepared for him.

²⁴History of Seymour.

The usual salutations over, Remer says, " Hold on, Doctor ; they tell me you have a very sick patient up the hill."

" Yes, *very* sick. Staid all night with her," was the reply.

" Well, what the devil is the matter ? "

" Oh, doctors don't like to tell what ails their patients, but I don't suppose you will say anything about it if I tell you."

" Oh, no ; but I should like to know, for the neighbors say so much," said Remer.

" Well, she's got the *Febris Intermittens Autumnatis* ! "

" Good Lord, she hain't got that complaint "—

" Yes she has, sure."

" What did you say, Doctor ? "

" She's got the *Febris Intermittens Autumnatis*."

" Yes, I understand. She will die. I never knew one get well with that complaint. If your medicines don't kill, the name of the disease is a dead shot."

Esculapius enjoyed the repartee and hurried along, but never tried his Latin on Remer after that.

COL. CHARLES L. RUSSELL

Was born in the town of Litchfield, Conn., July 25, 1828. At a very early age he removed, with his father, Samuel S. Russell, to the village of Westville, in the town of New Haven, where he resided until twelve years of age, when he removed to Derby, and remained until the Rebellion broke out, when he entered the army. Unblessed with either a distinguished or wealthy parentage, young Russell, like most of the sons of New England, had to work his way in life by his own exertions.

Fully convinced of the importance of self-reliance, he began early to seek physical, moral and mental improvement. Scarcely had he emerged from the narrow limits of the district school when he is found figuring in the village lyceum ; a zealous, working, influential member, although but a mere boy learning the humble trade of a tack-maker. Honest, industrious, confiding, affable in manner, modest in pretensions, ardent in friendship, identifying himself with every good work, he soon became a pattern for imitation, and a leader among his companions.

He early displayed unusual fondness for military pursuits, and enlisted a private in a company called the Derby Blues,

under the state organization, while yet under twenty years of age, and soon rose to the rank of captain, and under his command the company became one of the best disciplined in the state. For his faithfulness and efficiency in military affairs he received the appointment of a regimental staff officer, which he held until the commencement of the Rebellion

During the heated political campaign of 1860, Captain Russell was fully impressed that the South would make war upon the government in case of the election of Mr. Lincoln. In reply to the question, "What will be the condition of things in 1864," he remarked, "Before that day, this country will run red with blood; I see it, believe it, and I tremble that the notes of preparation are not already sounding in our ears."

When the first gun was fired on the starving garrison of Fort Sumter, causing that mighty uprising of the people of the North, he hesitated not a moment what course to pursue. Like Putnam of old, he quit his humble avocation and hastened to the work of raising troops to defend his imperiled country. The company which he had previously commanded, enlisted through his exertions and joined the second regiment under Colonel Terry. Captain Russell, from his well known ability and long acquaintance with the militia of the state, was commissioned adjutant of this regiment. How well and heroically he performed his duties in that brief, but trying and inglorious, campaign of ninety days the military records bear ample testimony. He was in the engagement at Bull Run and acquitted himself with honor, receiving from General Keyes, the commander of his division, a special commendation for his coolness and bravery on that occasion.

After his discharge from the ninety days' service, Adjutant Russell returned to his work-shop in Derby much dejected and reduced in his physical powers from undue exposure in the open field during the hot weather. His desire to aid in sustaining the government was so strong that before his health had sufficiently improved he commenced raising another volunteer company which was soon joined to the Eighth Regiment then forming in New Haven. While occupying the post of captain at this place the governor tendered him the position of lieutenant colonel of the Tenth Regiment, then mustering at Hartford.

There was one serious obstacle in the way of this transfer. The members of his company being warmly attached to him manifested great reluctance at the thought of his leaving them, and offered to make up from their own funds the difference of pay between the two positions, provided he would remain in their company. He hesitated, and partially declined the offer of the lieutenant colonelcy, but finally a compromise was made by transferring his company to the Tenth. He then accepted the position, but was shortly afterwards promoted to be colonel of that regiment.

At that time the famous expedition or fleet of seventy-two vessels under General Burnside was being fitted out, and to it the Tenth was attached. On the 9th of January, a day never to be forgotten in American annals, a dark and foggy morning, the expedition sailed for the coast of North Carolina. After a long and perilous voyage, amid storms and gales, and shipwrecks and losses, our troops landed, and captured, on the 8th of February, Roanoke Island. The difficulties encountered, the obstacles overcome, and the sufferings endured by the brave men under General Burnside in forcing their way into Pamlico Sound, and along a dangerous coast during the most inclement season of the year, are matters of wonder and honor, as well as history. In storming the entrenchments of the enemy the Connecticut Tenth bore a most conspicuous part. Here it was that the noble Russell met his death. At the head of his regiment, knowing no fear, he bravely led on his men, and in the very hour of victory his body was pierced by a rifle ball from a concealed sharpshooter, and without uttering a word, a groan, or losing a single drop of blood, the gallant soldier expired, and his comrades in arms bore him from the field.

Thus fell in the pride of his manhood the first Connecticut colonel who volunteered his services in this terrible conflict between loyalty and treason.

As a son, a husband, a father, a citizen, a patriot, a soldier, New England rarely chronicles a better name.

In the quiet cemetery at Birmingham, along the banks of the Ousatonie, he fills a hero's grave.

THE REV. JOSEPH SCOTT,

A graduate of Washington, now Trinity College, Hartford, was rector of St. James's parish eight years, between the rectorships of Revs. Stephen Jewett and William Bliss Ashley. A terrible sickness, while in Derby, broke down his constitution and he was obliged to accept a smaller parish at Naugatuck, where he died much lamented, in the fifty-first year of his age. While rector of St. James he was noted for his urbanity of manners and his meek and consistent walk as a Christian minister.

HON. HENRY S. SANFORD

Was born in Woodbury in 1823, and came with his father, C. Sanford, to Birmingham in 1836. Henry studied the classics for a while with the Rev. Joseph Scott, then rector of St. James's church, and being an apt scholar was soon fitted at Cheshire Academy, and at an early age entered Washington, now Trinity College, Hartford; but being afflicted with that terrible disease, the asthma, he was obliged to leave college before going through with his regular course and receiving the honors of graduation.

After the death of his father in 1841, he made several sea voyages, which secured great relief from his malady. His physician then sent him to the far West, among the Indians.

In 1846, visiting Paris, he met Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll and went to Russia with him where he remained one year as his *attache* to that court. He was *attache* to Andrew J. Donelson at Berlin under Polk's administration. He then went to Heidelberg, where he graduated at the university of that place. Returning home, he was appointed secretary to General Reeves, under General Taylor's administration. He served four years, and on the advent of the Pierce administration, was *charge d'affaires* for a time at Paris, and during that time the Secretary of State at Washington issued his orders requesting all United States ministers to appear at all foreign courts, so far as possible in black, citizen's dress. Mr. Sanford, we believe, was the only one who complied with the order.

Mr. Sanford was appointed minister to Belgium in 1861, under Mr. Lincoln, and served eight years. During the Rebellion he disbursed for the United States government over \$2,000.-

ooo worth of munitions of war. Mr. Sanford is a man of versatile and popular talents and discharged his duties as a diplomatist with credit to himself and satisfaction to his country.

Thus Derby has the honor of being thrice represented in foreign courts from our government; once by General David Humphreys as minister to Spain, recently by Hon. H. S. Sanford, as above stated, and once by E. D. Bassett, minister to Hayti under General Grant's administration.

LUGRAND SHARP,

Son of Thomas and Mary Sharp, was born in Ridgefield, June 1, 1797, being a great-grandson of Thomas Sharp of Newtown, who came from England to Stratford in 1700, and was a surveyor, and one of the original thirty-six proprietors of Newtown. Lugrand was left an orphan at an early age, yet, by industry and economy he saved money with which to pay his expenses while acquiring an education.

In 1821 he purchased the place in Southford on which the Abbott mansion now stands, and in 1823 married Olive M., daughter of Ebenezer Booth. He constructed the water-works and factory south-west of Southford, which was afterward occupied for the manufacture of cutlery, and was an earnest and efficient laborer in the Methodist society at Southford, it being chiefly due to his efforts that a church was there built. His house was always open to the hard-working itinerant preachers of those days, and he continued to be one of the most active members of the church in that place until 1843, when he sold his possessions there and removed to Humphreysville. In 1849 he built the house on Maple street, which he occupied until his death. He was for several years superintendent of the M. E. Sunday-school, and a trustee of the church until the close of his life. He contributed liberally to such religious and benevolent causes as received his approval, giving over \$1,500 to the missionary cause during the last nine years of his life. He was always a self-denying laborer in the church of his choice; his last years being literally devoted to the service of the Lord, and when his last illness came he felt that his work was done, and he waited in patience for the Master's call. He died May 1, 1876, aged seventy-eight years.

CHARLES W. SHEFFREY, M. D.,

Was born at Birkenhead, England, in 1834, and came to this country when quite young with his parents who settled at New Haven, Conn., where he obtained his early education, and afterwards attended the Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., finally graduating at Yale Medical School in 1861. During the war Doctor Sheffrey was assistant surgeon in Connecticut volunteers, and in 1866 settled in Ansonia where he resided five years, during which time he enjoyed a large practice. In 1871 he removed to Bridgeport, Conn., where he is at present practicing his profession.

EDWARD N. SHELTON

Was born in Huntington in 1812, and received his early education in the common school, except one year at Captain Partridge's Scientific and Military Academy at Middletown, Conn. His general business has been that of manufacturing. He located in Birmingham in April, 1836, and engaged in the manufacture of tacks with his brother-in-law, N. C. Sanford, formerly of Woodbury.

Mr. Shelton has been one of the most active, industrious, and influential citizens of Birmingham for forty-four years, having been largely interested in almost every important public enterprise of the place; as president of the National Bank since its organization, director in the Derby Savings Bank, capitalist in many of the trading corporations of the place, being always ready to forward any good work or public undertaking. That magnificent enterprise, the building of the Ousatonic Dam, is mostly indebted to his persevering, indefatigable efforts for its success; and most properly the new village of Shelton, growing out of the water-power thus secured, has received its name after him.

During the war of the Rebellion he contributed liberally to the comfort and support of the soldiers of the Union army, although he deprecated that war as a national calamity.

A characteristic of his life has been that where there was responsibility, he trusted not to others, but gave personal attention to the matter that there might be no failure, and probably no man in the community has been more variously interested in

business enterprises than he. He has had no political aspirations, but represented the fifth senatorial district in the Legislature, when public enterprise seemed to demand a representative of influential character. In church matters he has been constant, always the firm undeviating friend of good morals, law and order. Charitably disposed, and liberal to the needy, he is held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens.

G. A. SHELTON, M. D.,

Although not a resident of Derby, has been so intimately associated with its citizens, a notice of his professional life properly belongs in this history. He was born at Huntington, Conn., August 19, 1841, and prepared for college at Easton Academy, Conn., and entered Yale in 1862, but left in the junior year to pursue the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Doct. G. W. Hall of Queen's county, N. Y., and returning to the medical department of Yale in 1866, he received the degree of M. D. in June, 1869, since which time he has been located at Shelton, Conn. He has a large and lucrative practice both in his own town and also in Derby; and has been a member of the school board of his town, and registrar of vital statistics three years.

REV. JOHN D. SMITH

Was born in Derby, February 12, 1804, being the son of Sheldon Smith, who was an industrious farmer but unable to give his son more than a common school education. John D. kept school winters and studied what time he could command, with Rev. Stephen Jewett, with whom after obtaining a good knowledge of the classics he pursued his theological studies, and was ordained deacon, July 7, 1833, at Hartford, and advanced to the priesthood September 22, 1834, by Bishop Brownell. He took charge of Union church, now Trinity, at Humphreysville at Easter, 1834, and was its rector nearly until his death, September 4, 1849, aged forty-five years.

Mr. Smith was an original thinker and one of the active laboring ministers of his day. His salary for a while was inadequate to his support, and he was obliged to unite other pursuits with his ministerial labors. He was poor-master for some time and also kept a book-store.

HORACE M. SHEPARD

Was the first lawyer who located in Humphreysville, then a part of Derby. He was from Newtown and son of Col. Timothy Shepard, a prominent lawyer of the Fairfield county bar. He remained but a short period after Alfred Blackman located at that place.

SHELDON SMITH.

There were two Sheldon Smiths who lived at the Neck, neighbors, relatives by marriage, farmers, who have recently died. They were both conspicuous in town matters. Sheldon the senior was many years selectman, and represented the town in the Legislature, and was instrumental in building the first Methodist church in Birmingham. He was the father of thirteen children including the late Rev. John D. Smith of the Episcopal church. He died in 1867, aged eighty-six years, after a well-spent, useful and Christian life.

Sheldon the junior was for twenty years selectman and town agent of Derby, and perhaps no officer of the town was more watchful of its interests than he. Of an inquiring and logical mind, well-read in the statutes, it may be said that few lawyers in the state were better posted on the pauper laws than he, and in consequence of this he was often consulted by selectmen of adjoining towns. Both these Smiths were highly influential, and their ancestors were interested in the early agricultural interests of the town. He died October 10, 1866, aged sixty-nine years.

BRADFORD STEELE,

Son of Capt. Bradford Steele, enlisted July 10, 1777, at the age of sixteen under Captain Corris, regiment of Colonel Enos, and was at first stationed at Horseneck but soon after ordered to join a branch of the Continental army under the command of Major Humphreys. They marched to Peekskill and there joined the army and marched to Westchester, about two thousand strong, having two pieces of artillery. At the battle of Fort Independence Steele, with Lieutenant Pritchard and others, was taken prisoner. One of their number becoming deranged under his sufferings, the British soldiers beat him with their muskets, then tied him on a horse, took him to King's bridge and threw him

over, leaving him with his head and shoulders buried in the mud. At night Steele and thirteen companions were placed in a small tent guarded by Hessian soldiers, and if any one pressed out the tent-cloth he was sure to feel the prick of the bayonet. Next day they were taken to the Sugar House, where most of the prisoners had nothing to eat for three or four days. They were then allowed four ounces each of wormy sea-biscuit and four ounces of Irish pork daily.

About the first of December they were put on board a ship in the North river. After fifteen days the small-pox broke out, and Steele and twenty-five others were taken to the hospital where they had so little care that only four of the number survived. Steele saw one man with his feet so frozen that after a time they dropped off at the ankles. One day while he was imprisoned in the Sugar House a well-known tory came along and was allowed by the guard to pass in, when the prisoners seizing him, dragged him to the pump and gave him a thorough drenching; he was then allowed to run, the prisoners saying good-by with a shower of brick. On the 8th of August, 1778, the few surviving prisoners received tidings that they were to be exchanged. Said Steele: "On the next day we were all called out and paraded in the prison yard. To behold such a company of living skeletons one might almost imagine that the prophecy concerning the dry bones had been fulfilled in us." On August 16th, they were landed at Elizabethtown Point and were marched to the meeting-house, where the exchange was made. Steele and three others who were too much reduced by their sufferings to be capable of any further military service were discharged and returned home. After some months he recovered his health, and was for many years a highly respected citizen of Humphreysville, and deacon of the Congregational church. He died December 24, 1841, aged eighty years.²⁵

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,

A native of Humphreysville, was the daughter of John Winterbotham, a partner in the manufacturing company inaugurated by General David Humphreys. In 1831 she married Edward Stephens, a young merchant of Portland, Maine, in which city

²⁵History of Seymour.

they settled. Mr. Stephens was a native of Plymouth, Mass., where his ancestor, Edward Stephens, settled among the earlier pilgrims. During six generations the eldest son had been baptized Edward without an initial, and that name has gone down to Mrs. Stephens's only son, Edward, who is the eighth of those who have so inherited it.

Mrs. Stephens's opportunities for education having been good and well improved before her marriage, she continued for two years after that event to devote herself to study and such other duties as presented themselves. From her childhood she had been accustomed to write poetry, short sketches, and all sorts of literary ventures, only two of which were published, secretly, in newspapers, making only a confidant of her father.

In 1834 she wrote her first complete story—"The Tradesman's daughter," and a complete poem, the "Polish Boy." These productions were published in the first number of the "Portland Magazine," which her husband published and she edited. This magazine was a success; but two years of constant writing caused her health to fail, and the severe climate threatened a fatal disease of the lungs. The doctors advised a milder climate, and while hesitating over the difficulties of the case she received a proposition from William W. Trowdon, publisher of the "New York Lady's Companion," to accept the editorship of that work. This offer was accepted, the "Portland Magazine" sold, and in the autumn of 1837 she with her husband removed to New York, where she became the sole editor of the "Companion," which doubled its circulation during the next year, and continued to increase rapidly until 1842, when she accepted a proposal from George R. Graham, proprietor of "Graham's Magazine," and became associate editor of that work with Mr. Graham and Edgar A. Poe.

When she had been connected with that periodical about two years she added to its duties a co-editorship with Charles J. Peterson of the magazine known so broadly to this day as "Peterson's Magazine;" with which she has been associated continuously during thirty-seven years, making forty six years in which she has been an editor of some magazine, and written for one or more every month of the time, in one unbroken current of literary labor.

To this she added during two years, a magazine published by her husband, and the editorship of "The Brother Jonathan," a weekly journal, also published by him, and contributions to various other publications.

In 1855, Bunce and Brothers of New York, published her first novel, "Fashion and Famine," which had an immense sale, and since then she has published through T. B. Peterson and Brother of Philadelphia, a library edition of twenty-four novels, which added to a "History of the War for the Union," and one or two other books not novels, make twenty-seven published books. To these may be added fifteen published serials, not yet in book form, poems that will make a volume, all of which will complete from forty-four to forty-six works.

During the last twenty years she has commenced a novel in "Peterson's Magazine" on the first of January and completed it on the first of December.

Her residence during all these years has been in the city of New York. Her husband died after a brief illness in 1862, leaving her with two children, a son and a daughter, with the memory of thirty-one years of tranquil, happy married life.

In 1850 she went to Europe in company with Colonel George W. Pratt and his sister, Miss Julia Pratt of Prattsville, N. Y., now Mrs. Colen M. Ingersoll of New Haven. She remained abroad in company with these friends nearly two years, visiting all the countries of Europe except Sweden, Denmark and Norway, not hurriedly, but in a way that gave time to obtain a clear knowledge of all the places visited.

As illustrative of the attention rendered to such travelers it may be stated that in all these countries Mrs. Stephens and her friends were received with great consideration by persons high in rank and the world of letters. Dickens, Thackeray, Shirley, Brooks and others, leading authors, called upon them immediately upon their arrival in London. The Earl of Carlisle gave them a state dinner, where they were introduced to some of the first personages of the land, and an evening reception in which many leading authors mingled. Samuel Rogers the banker-poet gave them one of his celebrated breakfast parties every week during the month they staid in London; inviting new members of social and literary standing to meet them each time. Al-

though ninety years of age, he volunteered his escort and carriage to take them on a visit to Joanna Baillie, who lived a short distance in the country, and on taking leave of the ladies gave each of them autograph volumes of his poems.

At Venice they were entertained by the Duchess de Berry, mother of the Count de Chambord, and in Trieste by Don Carlos and his family. They attended the royal balls at Naples, were invited to those of Madrid, and received kindly attentions from several members of the imperial family in St. Petersburg. In Rome they were presented to the Pope, who afterwards sent Mrs. Stephens, by her friend Bishop Hughes, a prayer-book containing his autograph and blessing.

They met Thiers in France, Humboldt in Berlin, and in the various countries they visited were so fortunate in their opportunities that their travels were almost like a romance.

Although residing in New York since 1837 Mrs. Stephens has spent many of her winters in Washington, where she has been personally acquainted with every president since Van Buren, and with Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Calhoun, Buchanan, Fillmore, and, in most instances, their wives and families were among her friends.

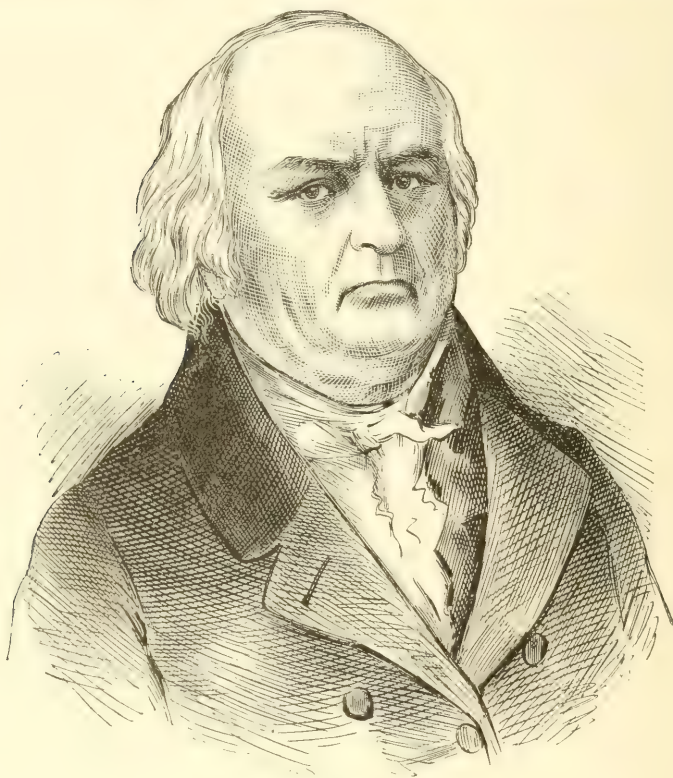
Mrs. Stephens's published works are as follows: Married in Haste, The Old Homestead, Wives and Widows, A Noble Woman, The Soldier's Orphans, Silent Struggles, Worstin's Rest, The Rejected Wife, Bertha's Engagement, Fashion and Famine, Bellehood in Bondage, The Wife's Secret, Ruby Gray's Strategy, Doubly False, Mabel's Mistake, Lord Hope's Choice, The Old Countess, The Gold Brick, Curse of Gold, Palaces and Prisons, Mary Derwent, The Reigning Belle, The Heiress, Phound Frost's Experiences, The History of the War for the Union, 2 vols.

ABIRAM STODDARD, M. D.,

Was born in Watertown, January 27, 1777, and was an industrious boy with peculiar characteristics, and after his preparatory studies entered Yale College and was graduated in 1800. He attended medical lectures in company with Doct. Eli Ives of New Haven, at the Medical University of Philadelphia, where he received his degree of M. D. He was also the private pupil of the eminent Doct. Rush. When attending lectures he often

rode from Watertown to Philadelphia and returned on horse-back.

On the death of Doct. Samuel Sanford, the first physician of Chusetown, Doct. Stoddard located at that place, in 1804. He soon succeeded to a large and lucrative practice and became an Esculapian oracle among the people. He was a bold practitioner in the methods of his day,—the lancet, calomel and jalap



ABIRAM STODDARD, M. D.

being his king remedies. Full of eccentricities, yet having the confidence of his patients, he could do and say what would be ruinous to other physicians. So he was often peculiar in his prescriptions. One day he was sent for to see an hysterical woman in Watertown. All the noted doctors had tried in vain to cure her. After a thorough examination he said to the hus-

band, "Have you any raccoons in this vicinity?" "Plenty of them, Doctor," was the reply. "Well, tell the boys to kill four or five, skin them and make a jacket of them, and skin to skin let her wear it two weeks, and in the meantime you may amuse her with the music of a fiddle,—no medicine—then come down and let me know how she is getting along." This was something new, but at the end of two weeks the jacket had become very unpleasant to the olfactories. The disconsolate husband sent the boy to report. Meeting the doctor he said, "Mother is no better." "Did you make the jacket?" "Yes." "Has she worn it?" "Yes." "And is no better?" "None." "Did you cut the tails off?" "Yes." "There it is; I didn't tell you to do that; the whole curative virtue was in the tails."

He was odd among his fellow physicians and delighted, seemingly, in an opposite opinion. On a certain occasion Doctor A. Beardsley had a patient in whom the community had a deep interest in the recovery. This patient was not a particular favorite of Doctor Stoddard. Partly by appointment and partly by accident, a consultation was held. Doctor Charles Hooker, the eminent Doctor Knight, and the then young Doctor P. A. Jewett from New Haven, Doctor Joseph Tomlinson of Huntington, Doctor E. Middlebrook of Trumbull, Doctor Stoddard and the attending physician, were present. After the examination of the patient, the medical advisers retired to the council-room. Doctor Hooker, who had seen much of the case, stated that his "diagnosis was that the disease was chronic pleurites, with copious effusion of serum water,—at least seven pints in the left cavity of the thorax." Doctor Stoddard, then the oldest of the council, standing in one corner of the room leaning upon his staff, replied, "Not a d——n drop." The doctors looked a little confused. Doctor Knight expressed his views, that he was not in the habit of measuring water in the living body, but the amount must be considerable. "Not a d——n drop." Doctor Jewett said he was sure there was "a large collection of water in the chest." "Not a d——n drop." Doctor Middlebrook said that he "agreed with the physicians, and unless the accumulation of water could be removed the patient must die." "Not a d——n drop; I disagree with you all," replied Doctor Stoddard. "Then what is the matter?" was the in-

quiry. "Let us have your views." "Nothing but sap run down from his head into his chest, and he will get well." This closed the council, and that worthy patient is still living.

Doctor Stoddard had a wide reputation and was deemed a skillful practitioner. He was rough, and peculiarly eccentric in his manners ; was strong-minded, and in his way quite influential. He accumulated a handsome fortune from his practice, and departed this life December 23, 1855, aged 79 years.

THOMAS STODDARD, M. D.,

Son of Doctor Abiram Stoddard, M. D., was graduated at Yale Medical School, and after several years' practice since 1836, retired to farming and has nearly given up his profession.

LEMAN STONE

Was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1751, where he was engaged as a farmer some years. He sold his possession there about 1785 and came to Derby soon after, where he engaged as a merchant. At that time and during the Revolution the Landing was the centre of mercantile operations, and during its days of prosperity, from about 1790, no man is referred to more than Lemman Stone as an enterprising business man. With great energy and expense to himself he pursued different public enterprises with a view to the general good of the community, especially the building of a store-house and wharf, and the New Haven turnpike; but the turn which the drift of trade took was against his financial plans, whereupon he turned his attention to the raising of garden seeds with Benjamin Hodge, a cooper by trade, as his assistant, which resulted more to his benefit than mercantile trading had done. He was a conscientious, upright, public spirited man; sacrificed much for the early prosperity of the town, and no man was more highly respected than he as a Christian gentleman. He died May 10, 1847, aged ninety-six years, and the place where his remains lie in the old Episcopal church-yard had no headstone until within a few years since, when some grateful friends erected a suitable slab to his memory.

DOCT. NOAH STONE

Was a physician in active practice in Oxford many years ; held many offices of trust : judge of probate, justice of the peace, town clerk and treasurer ; and was a respected and honored citizen.

His daughter Martha Stone was a well educated lady and married Rev. Stephen Hubbell, a Congregational minister, October 30, 1832, and became the authoress of a book called "Shady Side" which had a sale of forty thousand copies, and was said to have had a greater influence to increase the salaries of ministers throughout New England, and to have awakened a more just consideration for ministers' families, than any one thing that had transpired. She afterwards wrote other works, and her manuscripts were in great demand by publishers.

Mrs. Hubbell's health gradually declined and her useful career was brought to a close at life's high noon, at the age of two score and two years.

JOHN W. STORRS

Was born in Woodbridge, February 9, 1824. His father, John Rogers Storrs, was a lineal descendant of the original Pilgrims, and his mother, Sarah A. Clark, was a granddaughter of Parson Woodbridge, one of the original founders of the town of Woodbridge, and from whom it took its name. His early education was obtained in the village schools of that day. In 1833 he settled in Humphreysville, where later he engaged in business, and also held the appointment of postmaster for four years. He removed to Birmingham in 1857, and subsequently engaged in the photograph business which he continued several years. He has held the office of justice of the peace for ten years, and the principal trial justice at Birmingham, and has gained for himself the reputation of being "just as well as merciful." He has always been a vigorous advocate of temperance and all other moral movements ; has been connected with the press at various times as correspondent, and as a writer of verse he has gained quite a reputation, his writings having always taught the largest and broadest charity. It would be gratifying if he would put his poems into book form, for as such they would be a credit to himself and the community.

The following verses are gleaned from his many poetic effusions :

“ What shall you say of me ? This, if you can,
That he loved like a child, and he lived like a man.
That, with head that was bended, he reverent stood
In the presence of all that he knew to be good ;
That he strove as he might with pen and with tongue,
To cherish the right, and to banish the wrong ;
That the world was to him as he went on his way,
As the bud to the flower ; as the dawn to the day
That he knew was to come. E’en, say if you can,
That he labored and prayed for the crowning of man
As king of himself ; that the God that he knew
Was the God of the many as well as the few—
The Father of all. Write, then, if you must,
Of the errors that came with the clay and the dust ;
But add—as you may perhaps—to the verse,
For his having lived in it, the world was no worse.”

STEPHEN N. SUMMERS,

A native of Trumbull, Conn., and one of the first settlers in Birmingham, began the journey of life with no equipments except his head and hands. When only fifteen years of age he hired to a farmer for \$6.00 per month, and at the end of seven months took the farmer's note for \$40.00. He then earned \$12.00 and used them for expenses during the winter while attending school. The next spring he hired to another farmer for \$10.00 per month, which in time amounted to \$70.00, \$60.00 of which he placed at interest, and then, having \$100.00 at interest, he claims to have been “the richest day of his life.”

Soon after he went to Bridgeport and learned his trade, keeping his \$100.00 at interest until he was twenty-one. At the age of twenty-three he came to Derby with a capital of about \$400.00, and after being here six or eight months a kind farmer from Huntington advised him to build such buildings as he needed, and offered to lend him the amount of money he might desire in so doing, which offer was accepted, and a dwelling, warehouse and shop were erected in the autumn of 1835, into which he removed from Derby Narrows in the spring of 1836. His dwelling-house was the sixth put up in Birmingham.

When these buildings were completed he had drawn on the farmer Perry for \$700 00, for which he offered security on the property, but this Mr. Perry declined, saying, he preferred

security in a man rather than a house. This act of friendliness is spoken of by Mr. Summers with great appreciation, and the principle of security advocated by farmer Perry commends itself to all classes of persons.

Mr. Summers was married in the autumn of 1835, but his wife remained at her father's house in Fairfield until the spring of 1836, when he brought her to the new home in Birmingham.



STEPHEN N. SUMMERS.

For several Sabbaths his new warehouse was used for the preaching of the gospel and Sunday-school purposes.

His habits have been uniform and strictly temperate, not having been confined to his house more than forty-four days during forty-four years. He has never bought a dollar's worth of ardent spirits, never smoked a cigar, and never had a law-suit since he came into the town. There is only one man who has resided in Birmingham as many successive years as him-

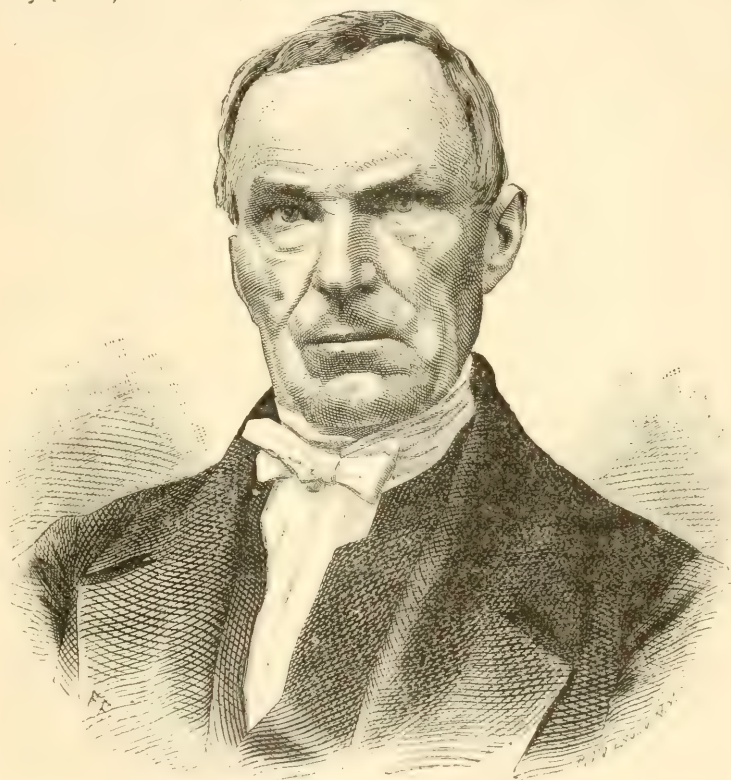
self. He was here in time to help select the site for the M. E. church, where it now stands, to which he has given a liberal support up to the present time. Strict honesty, economy, industry and temperance always bring a good and honorable harvest.

REV. ZEPHANIAH SWIFT,

Son of Chipman Swift, Esq., was born in Wilmington, Vermont, in 1771; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1798; studied theology with Rev. Job Swift, D. D., of Bennington, Vermont, and was installed in Roxbury, Connecticut, where he continued in successful pastoral labor until 1812, when he was dismissed. He was settled in Derby November 17, 1813, finding the church in a scattered and discouraged state. His pastorate was long and successful. His cheerful spirit of labor stimulated an interest throughout the parish in religious things, and the people began to talk about the doctrines and teachings of the gospel instead of their fears and difficulties in the world. The result was revivals of religious interests in the community, which continued to be joyful features of his ministry. He devoted himself with untiring energy to the labor consequent upon the office he had accepted, with, apparently, but one purpose, that whatever else occurred his duty must be done. It was not so much what he might acquire as what he might do for the good of the people, and therefore instead of complaining at the greatness of the work, he was always seeking and planning more work, and this almost to the close of his life. There are peculiarities in regard to the salaries of other ministers, but that concerning Mr. Swift's was that it seems to have been whatever the people felt able to make it, varying much according to times and circumstances. He sometimes relinquished a large part of it, at others he would take notes from the society's committee and extend the time for payment, and thus favor the people for whose cause he labored. In the year Mr. Swift was settled, a plan was adopted to secure a fund for the society, to aid in sustaining a minister among them, to which he gave his cordial efforts. He was not only interested in his own parish, but in the progress of the churches throughout the county, and his labors to promote revivals and the prosperity of the churches were unceasing and of acknowledged benefit.

Of him the late Rev. Charles Nichols wrote in 1876 :

“ There is no minister whom I have been accustomed to account so emphatically *my* minister ; whom I so often referred to as my old pastor, as Mr. Swift. His image is before me while I write ;—his serious look, his smile, and his whole manner, are before me as if I saw him but last week. Having lived several years very near him, and having been for a time a member of the family of one of his daughters, Mrs. Lucy (Swift) Holbrook, I knew him well. For a time I went to him



REV. ZEPHANIAH SWIFT.

on Sabbath afternoons with other boys to repeat the catechism ; and occasionally worked in his fields. Mr. Swift was a rather uncommonly tall man, somewhat muscular, well proportioned and quite erect. His movements were moderate, neither dull and heavy on the one hand, nor nervous and excited on the other. His gait was evidently un-studied, natural and graceful. His temperament, I should say, was meek, calm and quiet. There was sunshine in his smile, but the loud,

boisterous laugh he never, so far as I observed, indulged in. He was sufficiently emotional, and yet on the most hilarious occasions, and also on occasions most sad and mournful he showed remarkable self-control. The light mindedness, the boyishness, which is seen in some ministers of the present day, formed no part of the character of my venerable pastor.

"To human weakness, as he saw it everywhere, Mr. Swift was eminently condescending, but against human wickedness in all forms he was firm as the hills themselves. He was prudent without being time-serving; generous without ostentation; earnest and zealous in the Master's work without being extravagant.

"The preaching of Mr. Swift was scriptural and methodical. His sermons were easily understood, and were so prepared and presented under a few well stated and numerical divisions, that they could be understood, taken to our homes and made the topic of thought through the week if we chose.

"Mr. Swift's manner in the desk was always serious, such as is inspired by a sense of the divine presence and by a holy fear of His name. His countenance in the desk was calm, betraying no excitement. His voice was full, not loud or rotund, but such as could be easily heard by all who wished. His prayers were rich and copious, always expressive of deep piety of heart, great reverence for God, and a tender sympathy for sinning and suffering man. When he left the desk and descended and mingled with his neighbors and fellow citizens, he was the same serious man that he appeared in the desk. He was social without lightness; exemplary in all respects; and in all his walk and conversation a model minister of the blessed gospel of Christ.

"Of the flippancy that we sometimes painfully notice in ministers in the desk, and the pertness of speech exciting wonder and perhaps laughter, that are sometimes heard, he had not a particle. His dignity would have disdained them. His whole heart and soul would have revolted at the bare thought of them.

"Having thus given utterance to facts as pertaining to my former beloved pastor, I will add my full conviction that the town of Derby is to this day feeling, and will for years to come feel, the good effects of his uniform Christian example, and the good influences of his loving, tender and yet fearless enunciations of God's truth."

The pastorate of Mr. Swift closed only at his death, which occurred February 7, 1848; but during the latter part of his life he had colleagues in his office. These were Rev. Lewis D. Howell, Rev. Hollis Read and Rev. George Thatcher; the last

of whom was laboring here at the time of Mr. Swift's death. Mr. Swift is the fourth pastor of this church whose remains lie buried in the old cemetery.

WILLIAM TERRY, M. D.,

Was born at Enfield, Conn., in 1822. His early education was obtained in the public and private schools of his native town, and at Amherst College one year. He graduated from the medical department of the Pennsylvania College, Philadelphia, Penn., in 1846, and was for a number of years located at Sutton, Mass., and came to Ansonia in 1860. During the Rebellion Doctor Terry was assistant surgeon of the U. S. military hospital at Alexandria, Va. He has been a member of the town school committee and registrar of vital statistics. Naturally of a modest disposition he has declined accepting public offices, and given his attention to the practice of his profession, thereby establishing a lucrative business and a high standing as a physician.

REV. GEORGE THATCHER, D. D.,

Son of Peter and Anne (Parks) Thatcher, was born in Hartford, Conn., July 25, 1817. Prepared for college at Hopkins Grammar School, Hartford; was graduated at Yale College in 1840, and at Yale Divinity School in 1843. He came to Derby in June, 1843; was ordained here January 4, 1844, and dismissed October 10, 1848. He was installed at Nantucket, Mass., November 14, 1848, dismissed May 14, 1850; installed in Allen Street Presbyterian church, New York city, May 26, 1850, dismissed October 9, 1854; installed in First church, Meriden, Conn., November 16, 1854, dismissed September 18, 1860; installed at Keokuk, Iowa, October 30, 1860, dismissed April 8, 1867. After spending some months in Europe he supplied the Mercer Street church for a time, and then became the acting pastor at Waterloo, Iowa, where he continued three years. He was president of the State University of Iowa from 1871 to 1877; then acting pastor in Iowa City one year; received the honorary degree of D. D. from Iowa and Knox Colleges in 1871. He died in Hartford, Conn., of disease of the brain and heart, December 27, 1878, aged 61 years.²⁶

²⁶Cong. Year Book, 1879.

JOHN L. TOMLINSON

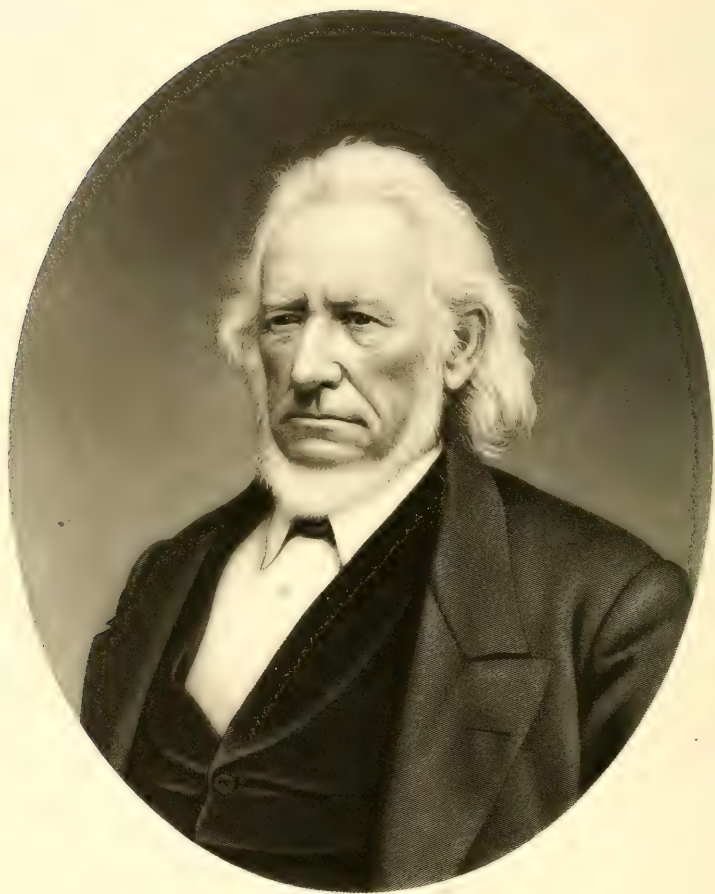
Was born in Derby, and read law with Dudley. His office was in one of the chambers of the ancient house now occupied by Miss Rachel Smith and her two sisters. He succeeded Josiah Dudley; the latter, as near as can be ascertained, was the first educated lawyer located in Derby Narrows. He is represented as being a man of talent, but died early from amputation of the leg. During the shipwreck of the Derby Fishing Company, when many of the people were mortgaging their property to secure the company their negotiable notes, it is said he had a lively business day and night. Tomlinson was in the war of 1812, being first lieutenant in a company from Derby stationed at New London. Well read, and of a discriminating mind, he was not a very successful advocate at the bar. The latter years of his life were under the shadow of a great cloud, by his unfortunate connection with the Derby Bank, which failed in 1825 through the legerdemain of Wall street brokers. The popular belief awards Mr. Tomlinson the credit of being honest in his transactions with the bank. Prior to his leaving Derby in 1832 his spirits were enlivened by brighter hopes of the future, for he entered the ministry of the Congregational church, in which he labored with much zeal; went west, where he died, aged about 70 years.

HON. DAVID TORRANCE.

Few public men of to-day enjoy a wider popularity than Hon. David Torrance. He was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, March 30, 1840, and came early to this country with his mother and located at Greenville, Conn., where he found employment as an apprentice in a paper mill, in which he continued until his enlistment.

He entered the Union army in 1862, as a member of the 18th Regiment, C. V., but his intelligence and aptitude for command led to his speedy promotion to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 29th Regiment (colored), in which he served until the close of the rebellion.

On his return from the war he came to Birmingham and studied law with Col. William B. Wooster, and was admitted



Thos Wallace

to the bar in 1868, and since then, being associated with Col. Wooster in the practice of his profession, he has worked his way to an enviable position at the bar. In 1871 and 72 he represented Derby in the Legislature at a time when the town had but one representative, and distinguished himself by a number of able speeches and conscientious work as a legislator—notably in the preparation of the schedule for railroad returns adopted at the session of 1872.

Col. Torrance was elected by the republicans in 1879 to the office of secretary of state, and has proved himself an able and efficient officer in that position.

IRA L. UFFORD,

Third lawyer of Derby, was born in Trumbull, Conn., and after his father removed to Huntington Landing, and after receiving a common school education, he studied law with John L. Tomlinson, and was admitted to the bar in Fairfield county. In 1836 he opened an office in Birmingham, where he practiced until his death.

REV. J. HOWE VORSE

Was born at Crown Point, N. Y.; fitted for college at Newtown Academy at Shoreham, Vt., and was graduated at Middlebury College, Vt. He was ordained and settled at South Meriden October, 1870, and remained there until April, 1873; was acting pastor at Essex, Conn., from July, 1873, to March, 1875; and the same at Derby from April, 1875, to August, 1879, when he accepted the position of acting pastor at Kent, Conn., where he is successfully laboring.

THOMAS WALLACE

Was born in Manchester, England, November 15, 1797. His father was an officer in the regular British army, and consequently could give his son little attention; and the only advice the son remembered to have received from the father was: "Thomas, earn your clothes by honest industry, and they will wear like iron." This remark was never forgotten. Thomas's mother possessed a strong, cultured mind and gave him all the early education he received. She was the first to start a Sunday-school in Manchester, it being in her own house.

When fourteen years of age Thomas bound himself to learn the trade of a wire drawer for pin making. During his seven years apprenticeship he found time to improve his mind, and developed strong radical views, rather obnoxious to some of the English laws touching workingmen. In 1832, determined to breathe the free air of republican institutions, he came with his family to America and worked at his trade, making his residence at Providence, R. I., Haverstraw on the Hudson, and Bloomingdale, N. J., until 1835, when he removed to Peekskill, N. Y., where he built a factory and carried on his business nearly six years, but owing to the dishonesty of his partner failed in business and became deeply involved in obligations, which he afterwards paid in full.

In 1841 he came with his wife and nine children to Birmingham, and worked about ten years for the Howe Manufacturing Company, at his trade. In 1850 he commenced operations for his factory in Ansonia.

The advent of the Wallace family has proved a valuable acquisition to the town. Eleven marriages among the first children have taken place, and all that now survive reside in the community, and together with the grandchildren, with one or two exceptions, are interested in the business which Mr. Wallace established under the name of "Wallace and Sons," showing that in union and harmony there is strength.

Mr. Wallace was not easily discouraged at prominent difficulties, but possessed great powers of mental endurance and perseverance, a mind replete with useful knowledge, and few men had greater powers for diversified conversation. Added to a fine physique, his personal habits were a model for others. Temperate in all things he despised all sorts of shams, "shoddy professions" and low tricks of pretended cunning.

He represented Derby in the Legislature; was for many years a most efficient member of the School Committee Board, warden of the borough, besides filling many other positions of trust.

His life was a success, and when his head was silvered over with age he was gathered to his fathers, April 30, 1875, with many friends to mourn and no enemies to reproach.

REV. JOSEPH WEBB

Preached in Derby, probably as a licentiate, two or three years, being town clerk one year of that time. The record says "married Elizabeth Nichols of Stratford at Stratford, by Capt. William Curtiss, on the 8th day of July, 1691." He was ordained pastor at Fairfield in August, 1694, and died September, 1732, having probably supplied that pulpit during that time. He took a very active part in establishing Yale College, and in sustaining the Congregational churches, and his own church at Fairfield, at the time the church of England began to establish societies in Connecticut. It is probable he was not college bred, but was a much better scholar than some of that class in his day; much better than his predecessors at Derby, Mr. Bowers, or Mr. James. His penmanship was very beautiful, and all that he did indicates an energetic, classic mind, and a stable conscientious character, worthy of being a minister of the gospel.

REV. CYRUS BAXTER WHITCOMB,

Son of James and Eliza Pomeroy Whitcomb, was born July 2, 1839, at Otisco, Onondaga county, N. Y. His early education was obtained at Easthampton, New Salem, and other places in Massachusetts, and as a private pupil in the family of the late Rev. David Eastman of New Salem, Mass.

His professional training was received at the Hartford Institute one year (1866-67), and at Union Theological Seminary, New York city, two years, where he graduated in May, 1869, and finally at Yale Divinity School two years, graduating in 1872. He received the University degree of Bachelor of Divinity from Yale College, in June, 1874.

Before entering upon professional studies, and previous to being licensed to preach, he was commissioned by and served the American Missionary Association for a time; was also in the employ of the American Sunday-school Union one year, and the St. Lawrence Sunday-school Association, N. Y., two years. He was respectively superintendent of the Morgan Street Mission of Hartford, and of a Presbyterian Mission in New York, during his studies at Hartford and Union Seminary.

After being licensed to preach Mr. Whitcomb was commissioned by the Presbyterian Home Missionary Society as acting pastor of the Presbyterian church, Somers, N. Y., where he labored twenty months from March, 1869. He was the acting pastor of the First Congregational church of Bethany, Conn., ten months from March, 1871; was the acting pastor of the First Congregational church of Derby sixteen months from December, 1871; and the acting pastor of the Second Congregational church at Chester, Mass., sixteen months from June, 1874, where he was ordained, and which place he left to accept a call to the pastorate of the Congregational church of Shelburne Falls, Mass., November, 1875, where he remained two years, resigning at the close of 1877. Since that time he has been occupied in literary work, and in supplying pastorless churches as occasion required. Mr. Whitcomb married July 2, 1873, Miss Jennie M. Sawyer, daughter of Mr. Henry S. and Jane A. Sawyer of Derby, where he resides.

N. J. WILCOXSON

Came to Oxford November 30, 1825, and engaged in teaching the public school, in which he continued one year. He was then engaged as teacher of a select school in the same village which he continued to teach two years. A select school has been taught several seasons since that time in Oxford, but no regular academy has been maintained.

Mr. Wilcoxson has been a prominent man in the town, holding various offices such as town clerk and judge of probate, many years. *

SAMUEL WIRE,

Born at Greenfield Hills, Fairfield county, February 8, 1789, came to Humphreysville when thirteen years of age (in 1802) to learn the clothing business under General Humphreys. At the age of twenty-three he married the sister of the late Gen. Clark Wooster, who died after several years of happy married life, without children. Mr. Wire soon after commenced the manufacture of satin warps in the south part of Oxford, and married his second wife, who was the daughter of David Candee. He represented that town at several sessions of the assembly, and held other important offices of trust, being at one time the

most influential politician in the town. In 1847 he removed to New Haven, where he was constable several years and then city sheriff. He was one of the oldest Freemasons of the state, and a member of Franklin Chapter and Harmony Council. He was of genial disposition, faithful and upright, and died May 3, 1874, aged eighty-six years.²⁷

GENERAL DAVID WOOSTER

Was born March 2, 1710, being the son of Abraham, and grandson of Edward Wooster one of the first three or four settlers of Derby. Abraham Wooster, father of the general, removed from Derby about 1706, to Stratford, in the south-east corner of what is now Huntington, where he remained until about 1720, when he settled in Quaker's Farm, in Derby, where he resided until his decease. Several deeds recorded in Derby prove these statements, and in which he is said to be a mason (*i. e.*, a stone-mason). He was living as late as 1743. David was therefore born in Stratford, and was ten or eleven years old when he removed with his father to Quaker's Farm. He was graduated at Yale College in 1738. Something more would probably have been known of his early life but for the burning of all his family papers by the British when they pillaged New Haven in 1779.

When the Spanish war broke out in 1739, he was employed as first lieutenant, and in 1745, as captain of a coast guard. In 1746 he married, in New Haven, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Thomas Clapp, who was president of Yale College; but neither the society of a charming companion, his love of classic lore, nor his youthful inclination for a learned profession could restrain his devotion to the interests of his country. He continued in the service, and was appointed captain in Colonel Burr's regiment which formed a part of the troops sent by Connecticut in the celebrated expedition against Louisburg in 1745.

He there proved himself an active, spirited officer, and bore a distinguished part in the siege and capture of that strong fortress. He was retained among the colonial troops to keep possession of the conquest he had assisted in effecting, and he

²⁷History of Seymour.

was soon after selected among the American officers to take charge of a cartel ship for France and England. He was not permitted to land in France, but was received in England with distinguished honor. The young American officer, as he was called, was presented to the King and became the favorite of the court and the people. The King admitted him in the regular service and presented him with a captaincy in Sir William Pepperell's regiment, with half pay for life. His likeness at full length was taken and transferred to the periodicals of that day. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, which took place in 1748, restored Louisburg to France, and the young American officer to private life and to his family.

He was not, however, permitted to remain long in this situation, for the attempts at settling the boundaries between the French and the English North American possessions having proved vain, the war of 1756 followed; and in this great contest Gen. Wooster was soon thought of as a man qualified for a higher sphere, and was appointed colonel of a regiment raised in Connecticut, and afterwards to the command of a brigade, in which station he remained until the peace of 1763, when he returned again to his family, bearing many marks of his valor and intrepidity.

Soon after the close of this war he engaged in mercantile business in New Haven, and held the office of his majesty's collector of the customs for that port. He was highly respected both in his private and public character.

In the great contest between England and the North American colonies, Gen. Wooster took no doubtful part; and although an officer in the British regular establishment, entitled to half pay for life, he did not hesitate to take sides with his native country, and his pen and his sword were actively employed in the defense of its rights.

After the battle of Lexington he was fully aware that the sword alone must decide the contest. Under these circumstances he, as well as other military men of experience, saw at once how important it was for the Americans to get possession of the fortresses of the country, together with the cannon, arms and military stores there deposited. The peculiar situation of the fort at Ticonderoga, commanding the great pass between

the North Atlantic colonies and Canada, did not escape his notice. He, therefore, with a few others of a kindred spirit while engaged in the General Assembly in May, 1775, planned the expedition from Connecticut to seize upon and retain that fortress; and to enable them to carry their plans into execution, they privately obtained a loan of eighteen hundred dollars from the treasury of the state, for which they became personally responsible. Such was the secrecy and dispatch in planning and executing this measure that on the 10th of May, as is well known, this fort was surprised and delivered up to Allen and Arnold, and their brave followers. This step, one of the boldest taken at that period of the contest, was at the sole risk and responsibility of Gen. Wooster and other individuals. Congress, when informed of this transaction, recommended that an inventory of the cannon and military stores found in the fort should be taken, "in order as they say, that they may be safely returned when the restoration of the former harmony between Great Britain and these colonies, so ardently wished for by the latter, shall render it prudent and consistent with the overruling care of self-preservation."

The military experience, as well as the daring spirit of Gen. Wooster, recommended him to Congress when raising an army of defense, and among the eight brigadier-generals appointed by that body on the 22d of June, 1775, he was the third in rank. The operations of that year were principally confined to the vicinity of Boston, and to an expedition against Canada and Quebec, under the command of Gen. Montgomery, who held the second rank among the brigadier-generals. The death of their distinguished leader under the walls of Quebec was severely felt by the Americans.

During the campaign of 1776 Gen. Wooster was employed principally in Canada, and at one time had the command of the Continental troops in that quarter.

After this expedition he returned home and was then appointed first major-general of the militia of his state. During the whole winter of 1776-77 he was employed in protecting Connecticut against the enemy, and particularly the neighborhood of Danbury, where large magazines of provisions and other articles had been collected by Americans. He had just

returned to New Haven from one of his tours when he heard on Friday, the 15th of April, 1777, that a body of two thousand men, sent from New York on the preceding day, had effected a landing at Norwalk and Fairfield for the purpose of destroying the magazines at Danbury, which object they accomplished the next day, having found little or no obstacle on their way.

Immediately on hearing this news Gens. Wooster and Arnold set off from New Haven to join the militia hastily collected by Gen. Silliman. In consequence of heavy rain the militia they had ordered to be sent to them from New Haven did not arrive until the 20th in the evening in the vicinity of Danbury. The number of the militia thus collected was about six hundred men, and with this small force it was determined to attack the enemy on the following morning in their retreat, and for this purpose a part of the men were put under the command of Gen. Wooster, and a part under Gen. Arnold. With his handful of men Gen. Wooster the next morning pursued the enemy, regardless of the inequality of numbers. But being inexperienced militia, and the enemy having several field-pieces, our men, after doing considerable execution, were broken and gave way. The General was rallying them when he received a mortal wound. A musket ball took him obliquely, broke his back-bone, lodged within him and could not be extracted. He was removed from the field, had his wound dressed by Doct. Turner, and was then conveyed to Danbury, where all possible care was taken of him. The surgeons were from the first aware of the danger of the case, and informed the General of their apprehensions, which he heard with the greatest composure. His wife and son had been sent for, and arrived soon enough to receive his parting benediction. He told them that he was dying, but with strong hope and persuasion that his country would gain its independence. How gloriously his presentiment has been verified!

The symptoms soon became alarming, and on the second day of May he died, at the age of sixty-seven. His remains were deposited in the church-yard of that village, which he had thus volunteered to protect.

The historian of that day (Gordon), in relating this transaction, says of him : " The General behaved with great valor, and

lost his life gloriously in defending the liberties of America, at the advanced age of seventy."

Duly sensible of the loss the country had sustained in the death of Gen. Wooster, and justly appreciating his merits and services, the lower House of Congress passed a resolution in 1822, to erect a monument to Gen. Wooster, and that five hundred dollars should be appropriated for that end, but the Senate did not concur, because of so many bills of that kind being presented at that time.²⁸

Although neglect is certainly involved in the long delay in suitably marking the resting-place of the remains of Gen. Wooster, it is yet a subject of congratulation that it has resulted in the planting of a more beautiful and appropriate shaft than would have been done by the comparatively small sum proposed by Congress. This satisfaction is increased by the reflection that the citizens of his native state, and especially of the town he lost his life in defending, united in the final consummation of the act of justice.

Of generous impulses,

"Large was his bounty and his soul sincere,"

calm and unruffled under great or minor public difficulties, of tall, fine, commanding personal appearance, those who knew him best have likened him to our beloved Washington. Trauded, libeled, and even insulted by jealous, designing officers, especially the traitorous Arnold, his name and virtues now stand out in beautiful and shining contrast with the deeds of those who maligned him while living. We must not forget that General Wooster was a high toned Christian, and one of the few who occasionally officiated as chaplain as well as chief of his army, praying to the God of battles for success in a cause which has shed its blessings upon untold millions.

The following sketch of the family of General David Wooster was left in the hand-writing of Mrs. Maria Clapp Turner, granddaughter of General Wooster.

"MRS MARY CLAPP WOOSTER was the widow of Gen. David Wooster, who fell in defense of his country between Danbury and Ridgefield. She was the daughter and only surviving child of David Clap, Presi

²⁸ Benson J. Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution."

dent of Yale College. She married at the age of sixteen, and was the mother of three children, two daughters and one son, the eldest, a daughter, died when not quite a year old.

“ The properties of this lady’s understanding and of her heart were such, as are rarely found in the same person. The powers of her mind were strong, active and firm. These were awakened, enlightened and enlarged by an early, uniform and well regulated education. Her understanding was enriched by a great variety of useful information. Her knowledge of New England, particularly Connecticut was extensive and minute. She was conversant with all the historical and natural curiosities of this country. Her society was much sought, and her conversation much enjoyed by persons of literature. The pleasure in noting these characteristics would be much less than it is were we obliged to stop here. What most distinguished, most adorned and most ennobled her was the gospel of the Son of God. This she professed in early life, and from that period to the day of her decease, lived steadily under its influence. Though fervent and animated on all topics, whenever she opened her lips on the subject of religion, her fervor seemed to glow, and her animation kindled in proportion to the magnitude of the subject. She was charitable to the poor, sympathetic to the afflicted, and benevolent to all. She passed through many scenes. Her early days were strewed with flowers, but the later part of her life was full of disappointments and afflictions. But all these troubles she bore with rare equanimity and fortitude. As she approached the close of her life, her relish for religion increased, and her relish for everything else abated. Her conversation was principally about heaven and heavenly things. It was the result of choice, not of necessity. While her body was a prey to disease, her soul seemed more and more above this world. Her exhibition of the realities of religion during the last days of her life, made those who conversed with her forget all her former greatness, and proficiency in other things. In the character of the Christian we are willing to forget every other conspicuous trait which justly and singularly belonged to her. Her light seemed to be truly that of the just, which shineth more and more until the perfect day. She was born in 1726, and died in New Haven at the age of seventy-eight.

“ Her son, Thomas Wooster, was sent to Europe. On his return he married Lydia Sheldon, by whom he had five sons and one daughter. He served as a colonel in the Revolutionary war. After the war he went with his family to New Orleans. Business rendered it necessary for him to go to New Haven, and on his return to New Orleans the ship was lost and he was never heard of. His widow with her family

returned to New York. Four of her sons went to sea, and two were lost. The fifth son, Charles Whitney Wooster, married Fanny Stebbins, daughter of Simon, who was the son of Theophilus, who was the son of Boni (Benoni), who built the house now standing in Ridgetfield, between 1708 and 1761 (who was the son of Thomas of Deerfield, Mass., who was the son of Roland, who came to this country in 1628, who was the son of Sir Thomas of Suffolk county, in the west of England). The house in Ridgetfield has holes over the door made by bullets which were fired when the battle was fought in which Gen. Wooster was wounded.

"Charles W. Wooster had command of the forts around the harbor of New York, during the three years' war of 1812, under the title of Major of the Sea Fencibles. After the war he went to Chili, and was made admiral of their navy. He died at San Francisco in 1848.

He had two sons; one died in infancy, the second, Charles F. Wooster, was educated at West Point, served in the Florida war, and the war with Mexico. At the battle of Chihuahua, though Col. Doniphan had command, yet it was through his advice and counsel the victory was gained; he gave the directions of all the movements. To use the words of Major Porter, 'he didn't know what fear was.' His talents were fine and he had all the qualities of an officer. He was captain of the Fourth Artillery. He died at Fort Brown, Texas, on the 14th of February, 1856, aged thirty-nine years. His remains were brought to Brooklyn, and are interred in the family lot in Greenwood Cemetery. His name and his mother's (whose remains are there also) are on one side of the monument and Stebbins on the other. By the foregoing it will be apparent that four generations in succession were in the service of their country."

An incident without romance occurred under Gen. Wooster's command, which illustrates forcibly some of the characters that upheld the Revolution, for had there not been much of this decided and thorough character among the Americans, notwithstanding all that was exhibited to the contrary, the independence of the colonies would never have been gained.

Caleb Tomlinson of Huntington, father of Charles Tomlinson, not long since living in Huntington, aged nearly four score years, was sent by Gen. Wooster with a dispatch to Gen. Washington. Being from the same neighborhood as Gen. Wooster, young Tomlinson was selected because the General knew him to be a plucky Yankee, although a little uncultivated

in his manners, and one to be trusted for the discharge of duty.

Arriving at head-quarters he asked to see Gen. Washington, to which the guard replied: "You cannot see him." "But I must, I have a dispatch for him from Gen. Wooster." The guard reported to Gen. Washington, and returned answer that he could be admitted. Washington was seated at a rude table writing when Tomlinson handed him the dispatch, and Washington on reading it nodded assent and asked, "Anything more?" "Nothing but an answer direct from you," said Tomlinson. "Do you presume to tell me what I must do," inquired the General. "No, General, but I'll be damned if I leave these quarters without something to show that I have discharged my duty as a soldier." Rising from his seat Washington remarked, "You are from Connecticut, I perceive." "I am, sir," was the reply. Tapping him on the shoulder the General said, "Young man, I wish to the God of battles I had more such soldiers as you. You shall be granted your request."

COL. WILLIAM B. WOOSTER

Was born in Oxford, Conn., August 22, 1821, being the son of Russell Wooster, a thrifty farmer, who cultivated large fields of rocky land. In early life the son William worked on the farm summers, and taught the village school winters. Becoming tired of swinging the scythe and following the plow, he resolved to strike out for himself; and, choosing for his calling the profession of the law, he entered the Law School at New Haven and studied under Samuel Hitchcock, Isaac Townsend and the late Chief Justice Storrs, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He located in Derby October 1, 1846, and ever since has been a most successful and popular legal advocate.

Although not an office-seeker, yet he has consented to serve the town in many places of trust; twice representing Derby in the Legislature,—once in 1858—and was senator from the fifth district in 1859. His labors in the House were very valuable in 1861, in connection with Judge Elisha Carpenter and other members of the military committee, when the act for the benefit of widows and children of the soldiers of the state was



Wm B. Hooper

passed, for which measure Wooster, who drafted the bill, received deservedly great commendation.

Active in the campaign of 1856, he was more so in the one that elected the lamented Lincoln. On the outbreak of the Rebellion he was very earnest in taking steps to suppress it. One day a neighbor said to him in his office, "What is Derby to do in this war?" He replied with earnestness, "I don't know what will be done, but I have resolved to close my office and enlist, for I think it is my duty." He at once issued a poster for a public meeting, which convened at Nathan's Hall, and about \$3,000 were raised by subscription towards encouraging volunteers. He enlisted in 1862, and Governor Buckingham gave him the appointment of lieutenant colonel of the 20th Regiment and he served until the close of the war. He was in command of his regiment at the battle of Chancellorsville. He was captured with Capt. A. E. Beardsley of Derby, Capt W. W. Smith of Seymour and a few others, and sent to the dungeon of Libby prison. After being exchanged, Col. Wooster was again at the head of his broken regiment and participated in the famous battle of Gettysburg. In both of these engagements he showed himself a brave officer, and by his military skill endeared himself to his soldiers. In 1864 he was appointed to be colonel of the 29th Regiment, colored, which position he accepted. Leaving New Haven March, 1864, he was ordered south, and after some months' service there resigned his position a little before his regiment returned home. Under Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Col. Wooster was paymaster general on his staff.

Col. Wooster made a brilliant war record, and his services were an honor to Derby and the state.

In reality a self-made man, possessing native talent, stern integrity and resolute mind, yet kind and tender-hearted, he has elevated himself to his present position by his own exertions, yet so modest that it was difficult to secure his consent to placing his portrait in this book.

As a lawyer he ranks among the first in the state, and maintains an enviable reputation.

WILLIAM T. BACON²⁹

Was born in Woodbury August 24, 1812; graduated at Yale College in 1837, at the Yale Theological Seminary in 1840, and was ordained pastor in Trumbull, Conn., in 1841. He was specially engaged in literary tastes, in addition to his pastoral work, for several years, and in broken health retired to the old Bacon homestead in Woodbury, from which he came to Derby, settling first on a farm called "Hillside." Afterwards, in view of occupation for his sons he established the *Derby Transcript*, but his son James did not long continue to enjoy the opportunities planned by a fond parent, and his early decease has left a shadow on the household that has beclouded specially all the joys of the father.

The *Transcript* is a stirring, enterprising paper, which takes an honorable position among the soaring, bird-like flock, which, with stretching wings and eagle eyes, hover over the Naugatuck valley. Mr. Bacon also established, in connection with Thomas Woodward, the *New Haven Courier*.

LEONIDAS BRADLEY BALDWIN

Was born in New Haven, and fitted for college at the Hopkins Grammar School in that city. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1860, and pursued his theological studies at the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., and was ordained to the priesthood by the late Bishop Chase of New Hampshire, and afterwards was called to the rectorship of St. Mark's Church, New Britain, where he remained until his removal to Birmingham in 1870, to the rectorship of St. James's Church, which relation was terminated in November, 1879, to accept a call to St. Mark's Church, Boston, Mass.

Standing, as he did, fifteenth in the honored roll of rectors of this ancient parish from Dr. Mansfield, his rectorship was of longer continuance than any of the others.

REV. AMOS BASSETT, D. D.,

Was born in Derby (the son of Dea. Amos Bassett of Great Hill Society); graduated at Yale College in 1784; licensed to

²⁹This and the following Biographies were completed too late to be placed in alphabetical order with the others.

preach by the New Haven West Association in 1792; was pastor at Hebron, Conn., from 1794 to 1824; preached at Monroe, Conn., afterwards, and died in 1828. He succeeded Mr. Daggett in 1824 as principal in the Cornwall Mission School. He was a member of the corporation of Yale College from 1810 to his decease. "He was an excellent scholar, a sensible and solemn preacher, and especially distinguished for the gravity of his deportment and for godly simplicity and sincerity."

BENJAMIN BASSETT, M. D.,

Son of John and Nancy A. (Lee) Bassett, was born in Derby, January 23, 1827; graduated at Yale College in 1847; received the degree of M. D. at Yale College in 1851. He practiced medicine a time in Brooklyn, when failing in health he removed to New Haven in 1874, where he died in 1879.

EBENEZER D. BASSETT

Was born in Litchfield, Conn., October 16, 1833, and came to Derby when an infant, so that he is essentially a Derby citizen. His early education was very meagre, and while an office boy for Doct. A. Beardsley he developed talents that courted encouragement. He attended the High School in Birmingham, then went to the academy at Wilbraham, Mass.; graduated at the State Normal School in 1853; studied at Yale in 1854 and 1855, obtaining a good knowledge of the classics. He then devoted himself to teaching, continuing for sixteen years. If his skin was not white he was a good scholar and excelled in mathematics. During the war he wrote many appeals, which appeared in the newspapers, to encourage the enlistment of colored soldiers. He has been minister to Hayti eight years, and is now stationed in New York city as consulate of the United States to Hayti, for which position he is largely indebted to Col. William B. Wooster and others of Birmingham, who encouraged and furnished him means to press forward in his ambition. In a note he makes the following acknowledgment: "My success in life I owe greatly to that American sense of fairness which was tendered me in old Derby, and which exacts that every man, whether white or black, shall have a fair chance to run his race in life and make the most of himself."

DOCT. MARTIN BULL BASSETT

Was born in Hebron May 14, 1802, being the son of Rev. Amos Bassett, D. D; was fitted for college by his father; graduated at Yale College in 1823; studied medicine with Doct. Isaac Jennings of Derby, attending also Yale Medical College. He married Caroline Tomlinson of Huntington, Conn., and went to Ohio, practicing medicine only a short time owing to delicate health. Returning East, and inheriting a large farm near Birmingham, with other property, he spent his life in agricultural pursuits. He died May 15, 1879, aged 77.

REV. WILLIAM ELLIOTT BASSETT,

Son of John and Nancy A. (Lee) Bassett, was born in Derby, May 24, 1829; graduated at Yale College in 1850; studied theology in Union Theological Seminary, in New York, and in the Divinity School, New Haven, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church of Central Village, Conn., February 14, 1856. He became acting pastor in North Manchester, Conn., January, 1860, and was installed pastor at Warren, Conn., October 12, 1864. His residence was in New Haven from 1876 to 1879, and on May 1, 1880, he became acting pastor in Bethlehem, Conn.

THADDEUS G. BIRDSEYE

Was born in Huntington, September, 9, 1812, and came to Birmingham in the spring of 1836, where he engaged in mercantile business with his brother Ephraim, several years on Main street. He was postmaster six years after Henry Atwater resigned; was town clerk four years, and has been secretary and treasurer of the Derby Savings Bank for the last twenty years. He has filled all these offices with great credit and satisfaction to the public, especially the last mentioned.

SAMUEL ORCUTT,

Son of James and Celine (Crosby) Orcutt was born in Berne, Albany county, N. Y. His grandfather, Samuel Orcutt, a native of Connecticut, was a musician in Washington's army in the Revolution most of the time the war continued, and was killed by the falling of a tree when his twin sons, James and

Ezra, were only five years of age. Samuel, the author of this book, and whose portrait is the second in the book, attended the district school winters until nineteen years of age, when he turned teacher instead of pupil. When he was about fourteen, that great institution, the district library, was established in the school district, and his father being the librarian, he made diligent improvement of the nearly 200 volumes secured, making many of them a regular study instead of simply reading books. While teaching he mastered the "Elements of Algebra" and Chemistry without a teacher. He then took a two years' course of classical studies at Cazenovia (N. Y.) Seminary, and Owego Academy. Being licensed to preach, he supplied the pulpits of four churches in central New York while taking a course of four years' theological and historical studies under private but regular and thorough recitation. He then took one year's course of study in Hebrew and Greek under Prof. James Strong of Flushing, L. I. After this he preached at Greenport and Patchogue, L. I., (in the Congregational churches) four years; then four years at William's Bridge, Westchester county, N. Y. Following this he preached with much success at Riverhead, L. I., fifteen months, and in the spring of 1872 removed to Wolcott, Conn., where he supplied the pulpit nearly two years and wrote the history of that town, which was published in 1874. While preaching at Torrington, Conn., in 1874 and 5, he collected largely the material for a history of that town, which was published early in 1878.

While preaching several months at New Preston, Conn., in 1876, he collected considerable material for another work (not local history) not yet published. He began as a licensed preacher in 1848, when twenty-four years of age; was ordained in 1851, and was regularly employed in his profession, with the exception of a year and a half, until in 1875, a series of twenty-seven years; and is now a member of the New Haven West Association.

IN MEMORIAM.

THE STORY OF THE YEARS.¹

As one that athirst in the desert, in the maze of some feverish dream
May hear, as it were, in the distance the babble of brooklet and stream,
So dimly the voice of the ages, comes rippling along to mine ears,
As I gaze on the mystical curtain, that hideth the vale of the years;
And I see—or in fact or in fancy—grim shadows but half-way defined,
That crowd on the face of the canvas, from a world that is fading behind.

Lo, I stand 'mid the tombs of my fathers! before me a vision of green,
With a glory of hill and of mountain, of meadow and river between;
And the rocks, that are storied, I question for the joys and the hopes and the fears,
With the scheming and crowning ambitions, that lie in the vale of the years:—

For the swaddling clothes of the infant,—the staff, and the finishing shroud,
And again is the question repeated, “for what shall a mortal be proud?”
True we talk of *our* valleys and hillsides, our fields with their cities besown;
But where are the deeds for defending the realms that we claim as our own?

But yester their owners were ploughing the soil where their ashes now sleep;
And to-morrow shall others be sowing for others to come and to reap.
From the past we but borrow the present; for the future we hold it in trust;
And for us at the last there remaineth, at best, but a handful of dust!

And so, as I muse in the darkness, a hand on the dial appears,
And slowly uprises the curtain that hideth the vale of the years.
And from out of the world of the present, with eyes that are dewy and blind,
I turn to the shadows in waiting from a world that is fading behind.

II

And quick, with a yell of defiance—a flourish of hatchet and knife,
And a horde of wild demons are writhing in the wage of a terrible strife;
From the hedges of willow and alder, like panthers they spring on the foe;
From the shelter of rock and of thicket their flint-headed arrows they throw,—

Till the sun goeth down on the battle, and the war-field is reddened with gore,
And the squaw and pappoose are bewailing the hunter that cometh no more:
The vanquished steal off in the shadows, to the depths of the forest away,
With a scowl of defiance and warning for the deeds of a luckier day.

¹This poem was prepared by Mr. John W. Storis of Birmingham by special request of the authors of this work.

And the victors, with scalp-lock and trophy of hatchet and arrow and bow,
 Prepare for a savage thanksgiving for the valor that conquered the foe.
 The faggots are brought and are lighted, the sacrifice bound to the stake,
 And the shrieks of the victim and victor the depths of the forest awake.

On the banks of the Paugasuck buried, in the sands of the Pootatuck shore,
 Is the skull and the arm and the arrow, but they startle with terror no more :
 For the arrow is broken and wasted ; the bowstring is severed in twain ;
 And the smoke of the war-dance upcurls no more from the forest or plain.

III

Lo, turning the rocks at the Narrows, the sail of a Wooster² appears,
 As a frontispiece quaintly engraven on the page of the book of the years ;
 The Riggses or Smiths with their axes, spring ashore and at once on the plains
 The wigwam gives place to the cabin, as the brute to the empire of brains.

One by one are the chimneys uplifted ; and the smoke of the fireside upcurls
 Through the forests of green, like an incense, as the banner of progress unfurls,
 Till the voice of the genius of labor like an anthem is heard in the land ;
 And the young feet of commerce are planted on the marge of the Pootatuck strand.

The years sweep along in their cycles ; the soldiers fall out by the way ;
 And others step in their places for the fight of the ever to-day ;
 And the back of the worker is bended to the cross of his wearying toil ;
 Till he goes, like a tale that is ended, to rest in his covering soil.

Thus ever it is with the nations, as it is with the birth of men,
 With the throe and the pang of labor must the struggle of life begin ;
 Yet the laborer toward the surface—like the coral beneath the sea—
 Buildeth ever the deep foundations for the temple that is to be.

In the depths of his inner nature, as indeed in its outward form,
 Man partakes of his near surroundings, of the sunshine or of the storm ;
 Of the mountain or of the valley, of the rocks and the savage wild ;
 As the rod of an angry father maketh forever an angry child :

So it was with these early pilgrims ; they had cowered beneath the rod
 Of a church that was made by statute ; and which only revered a God
 Of vengeance and retribution, of the eye that must have the eye,
 Who spake from the top of Sinai, but not upon Calvary.

And so, as from persecution they fled to the western wild,
 They prayed 'mid the howling tempests (to a God that had never smiled)
 For the sword of the sons of Levi, to smite the heretic crew ;—
 And the oppressed became the oppressor, as the tree of their fortune grew.

Though a host of the Christian virtues with them came on the westward wind,
 Yet the greatest of all was Charity, and that they had left behind,
 As but useless to fight the forest. Faith itself had not o'erthrown
 A single mountain ; as for Mercy, that belonged to the elect alone.

²Edward Wooster was really the first man to seek a residence in the Derby wilderness ; he desiring to raise hops on the meadow land in the valley below Ansonia.

On every side was a daily battle with the rock and the thorny fen;
 With the wolf and the savage panther, or with still more savage men;
 Where were the wonder then or marvel that their worship was force and fear?
 That so little was found to soften, where so little was found to cheer?

And yet were they brave and noble; in their manhood were even grand!
 E'en their errors are scarce remembered, since they came with an honest hand
 That was daily upon the pages of the well thumbed law and word,
 And which—as did read the letter—was the law that the conscience heard.

IV

The woods have come down from the hillside at the sound of the woodmen's stroke;
 And the shipwright hath deftly fashioned the boughs of the sturdy oak
 Into vessels of strength and beauty, that have battled with every breeze,
 From the home of the frost and the winter, to the realms of the tropical seas.

And Gracie, and Humphreys, and Hopkins, on the wings of their gallant fleet,
 Have come from the Indian Islands with their fruits and their spices sweet;
 And Horsey, and Whiting and Sheffield, with hearts that were true and brave,
 With Nichols and Lewis and Keeney, have ploughed upon every wave;

And Whitney, and Stone, at the "Landing," hath fraternity's "corner"³ laid,
 By the side of the temple of traffic, the mart of a busy trade.
 Yea, and where was the heathen council, and the stake with its savage rite,
 Stands the Church with its lifted finger, and the cot with its cheerful light;

Where the voice of the sainted Mansfield, through his three-score years and ten,
 Tells the tale of the great redemption, for the lost of the sons of men;
 And an Humphreys, with rugged doctrine—iron-clad, but true as steel—
 Standeth firm, like a giant statue, with the serpent beneath his heel!

And the sons of the plough and anvil lift their morning and evening prayer
 To their God for his daily bounty, and the arm of his daily care.

V

"The temple"⁴ yet stands by the river, overhanging the waters sweet,
 A relic of days departed; but where are the busy feet
 That thronged its open portals? the lines of the country teams,
 In turn that awaited a "barter"? Gone, like the airy dreams

Of the maiden that pictured the glory of the "store" gown, gay and fine!
 And the swain of his Sunday garment, from the looms that were over the brine.
 From the depths of the eastern valley comes the maidenly Paugasuck⁵
 With as tender a kiss as ever, for the cheek of the Pootatuck;

And together they take their journey, with its every-day ebb and flow,
 Hand in hand through the downward valley, as they did in the long ago.
 But the swain with his chosen maiden, that of old from the village kirk
 Hand in hand went into the forest, as the doves went into the ark,

³King Hiram Lodge.

⁴Old Lemau Stone store.

⁵Referring to the confluence of the Naugatuck and Housatonic at Derby Narrows.

With the ebb have gone steadily downward to the arms of the waiting sea;
 Never again for aye returning from their journeying,—he or she;—
 Yet they live in their deeds accomplished; in the acres of tardy soil
 That were wrung from the surly wilderness by the hands of their early toil.

Yea, they live in their children's glory; in the fruits of the rounded hills;
 In the beauty of spire and turret; in the clack of the busy mills;
 For the step in the upward journey that would enter within the gates
 Must forever remain untaken, while the first on the threshold waits.

VI

Men may talk of deeds of conquest on the land or upon the main,
 Yet behind the scene is woman with her hand on the guiding rein;
 So my muse, with pen historic, never more forget to bless
 Ruth, Naomi, and their daughters—blossoms of the wilderness.

Not a left-hand cypher, surely; whoso either made a bride,
 Ever on life's outward journey, found an unit by his side.
 Pure of heart, and sweet of purpose, best beloved of sire and son,
 Yet was theirs an endless struggle with the labor "never done."

Few their wants indeed and simple; once the year a gingham gown;
 Costly silk and mantua makers, luxuries to them unknown;
 What if on a Sabbath morning, o'er the meadow's dewy sod
 Went the maiden, dainty tripping, even to the house of God,

Ere she donned the precious slipper? Of the two that she possessed,
 Sole of art and sole of nature, nature's work would wear the best;
 What—although the bare suggestion should some modern maiden shock;—
 What if at the church or party, she did wear the linsey frock?

It was hers, her hands had won it! carded, aye, had spun the wool!
 Wove the cloth and made the garment! was not then her triumph full?
 Held she not as high a station—self-reliant, brave and firm—
 As some helpless slave of fashion trembling at a mouse or worm?

There she stands! go bow before her, proud New England's Mother Queen!
 "Naked feet!" Oh well, what matter, feet and hands and heart are clean!
 Linsey dress, and home-made bonnet? pockets, herb and fennel filled?
 Aye, but in the time of trouble she was "herb" and wonder skilled.

First to give new eyes a greeting, last to catch the fleeting breath;
 First to bring hope's consolation, last to leave the house of death;
 "Naught for self but all for others—" this her motto; doing good—
 This her daily round of practice! hers a life's beatitude.

Children's pride, and manhood's treasure! best beloved of all, I ween;
 There she stands! go bow before her! proud New England's Mother Queen!

VII

It is night and, behold! in the valley afar toward the blue of the sea,
 A white mist is rising in flashes over headland of crag and of tree;
 And a sound, as if heavily breathing with lungs that were tireless and strong,
 Over rocks, through the brushland and wildwood, some monster were charging
 along!

Clickety click, clickety click, round the headlands! Is that thunder which startles
 our ears?

Or an earthquake which shakes the foundations, as the gleam of the head-light
 appears?

Stand aside! for his breath is a whirlwind, and his eye is an ogre of flame!
 And his feet they are shod with the lightnings, which only a master can tame.

Rings the bell! like a flash we are speeding, as it were, on the wings of a dream!
 Rings the bell! and the earth hath been circled by the genius of progress and steam!
 We have spun round the sides of the mountain, we have whirled through the cave
 at its base;
 We have startled the wolf on the prairie, and have joined in the buffalo chase!

Yea, and e'en, as our journey we traveled, our life hath grown long on the way,
 For events have together been crowded, till an hour hath become as a day.
 The slow plodding coach hath departed on the tide of returnless years,
 And the echoing horn of its driver cometh never again to our ears.

E'en there's many a ship that hath folded its wings by its desolate side,
 As the genius of Fulton went smoking his pipe in the teeth of the tide;
 And the lightnings of Morse play in concert of flashes from pole unto pole;
 And the world groweth wiser, and better, for the whisper of soul unto soul.

VIII

The brooks that for ages have wasted their strength as they glided along,
 In and out through the deeps and the shallows, to the notes of their rhythmical song,
 At the last have awoke to their mission, as their hands they have placed to the wheel,
 And the echoes have mingled their music with the clash of the hammer and steel.

The castle hath sprung to the hillside, at the touch of the genii of gold:
 And the cottage hath grown in its shadows, like the vine of the prophet of old;
 And the churches that rise on the summit—with the story of mercy on high,
 And their back on the ancient traditions—point an easier road to the sky.

The floors of the parlor and kitchen are bright with the fruits of the loom,
 Where a moment or two with the "sweeper" does the work of the tardier broom.
 And the sound of the pipe and the viol is heard at the cottager's door,
 In the place of the whirr of the spindle that furnished the music of yore.

Hark! along through thy valleys, Paugasuck, and thy hills, like the trill of a bird,
 The voice of a Kellogg⁶ re-echoes a sound that the nations have heard!
 And long shall it live in thy story, how a maiden of beauty among
 Thy hills, first attuned unto nature the voice of an empress of song.

⁶ Clara Louise Kellogg, born in New Hartford, Conn., but for many years a resident of Derby.

The hero may conquer a city, and the widow and orphan are sad ;
But the songstress hath conquered a nation, and the hearts of its people are glad ;
The hero shall sleep with his fathers, and his laurels decay on his breast,
But the song shall re-echo forever, in a world that it brightened and blessed.

From a brain that with genius is pregnant, in time comes a marvelous birth,
And the hand of a Howe hath out-scattered his pins to the ends of the earth.
Lo, one side is a roll of bright metal that looks like a thread of pure gold !
It is caught and is cut and is sharpened, it is headed and hammered and rolled,

And is straightened and burnished and sorted, and "stuck" on a paper for sale,
Almost in the time it has taken to tell you the wonderful tale !
O genius, how grand thy achievements, that can build from thy wonder domains
A machine scarcely less than immortal, lacking only a handful of brains !

And now cometh one from the arctic, with its secret of light and of force,
And a "horse shoe" is made that can "draw" more than all the rest of the horse !
Nay, Wallace,⁷ I would not speak lightly : by and by 'twill be seen at a glance
How the thing that was hounded "a failure," was indeed but a step in advance.

Lead on ! let the world have its doubting : there is ever in waiting a cheer,
And "I told you,"—when cometh the triumph—from the laggards that hang in the rear.

A machine takes a bite at some lumber ; there's a whirr of a wheel and a band,
And, as if by the magic enchanter, a church has gone up in the land,
Where to do up our praises by proxy ; and to hear every Sabbath the Word,
And to pin up our prayers on the pulpit, with a "them are my sentiments, Lord."

Where old wine goeth into new bottles, but the new never into the old,
For fear that the thing will go bursting, ere the wax on the stopper is cold :
Wait ! the day is at hand when the "doxies" shall hamper no more or deceive ;
When all men shall believe as they worship, and worship *because* they believe.

Hark ! a voice that betokens of madness ! the gun of the traitor is heard !
And the drums beat to arms in our valleys, and the ploughman has put on his sword.
The foe hath been met, and the bondmen from the lash and the shackle are free,
And the pathway of freedom is open forever, from sea unto sea.
The bones of the martyr are bleaching where his battles have come to an end ;
But unscathed in its glory and honor, is the flag that he fought to defend.

E'en the muses have dwelt in our borders ; there is Croffut⁸, a favorite son,
That for sharp-cutting quatrain or couplet, ranks ever as second to none ;
And a voice there was once of a "Nydia,"⁹ as sweet as the notes of a dove !
And a "Linwood"¹⁰ whose lyrical numbers were tuned to the music of love.

⁷Wm. Wallace the electrician, who was the constructor of a horse shoe magnet for Yale College, having power to lift two thousand pounds, also the inventor of an electric light.

⁸W. A. Croffut of the New York *Tribune*, well known in the political world as a satirical writer of ability, also as the writer of many beautiful poems.

⁹Mrs. Kellogg, a poetess of thirty years ago (mother of the famous songstress), a lady of rare genius and accomplishments, both in literature and the arts.

¹⁰Mrs. H. M. Cooke, well known as Lottie Linwood and author of a volume of poems entitled "Gold Thread."

And back of all these was a Humphrey, that sang from the mountains of Spain¹¹,
In behalf of the land of his fathers a bright and prophetic strain.

For our Press we have Newson, and Bacon, the Alpha and Omega, between
Whom are printed some names *ad interim* in appropriate shading of green ;
Poor souls, that of course were mistaken—but they dreamed that an editor's stool
Was the place on the earth, of all others, to be filled by the average fool.
Yet each in his way had a mission—though harassed and misunderstood,—
Picking up the “down threads” in life's story, doing ever the best that they could.

And the Doctor—be careful now, muses—'tis a question of life or of death !
Yet surely our good village Doctor should have place in our memory wreath ;
Who for two score of years hath done battle with the demons of weakness untold !
That hath stood with his hand on our pulses, day and night, without asking for gold.

To strive, in a moment of freedom, for a “nap” but to hear the “alarm,”
And to fly at its beck and its bidding, through the night and the pitiless storm,—
O Beardsley ! thy life, though but humble, sheweth more of the hero and true,
Than is back of full many a laurel that is wreathed on the conqueror's brow.

IX

The school-house of old, with its benches of slabs, where the fathers were taught,
Hath grown in the soil of the present to a temple of science and thought ;
And the knight of the rod, and the ferrule, for his stipend that “boarded around,”
Giveth place to the high-toned professor with his head full of matters profound.

We miss the old hat in the window, and the writing bench whereon our name
Was cut with some hieroglyphics that had put an Egyptian to shame ;
And the “box-stove” so guileless of blacking, and the desk in the midst of the floor
Where the “contraband” top and the whistles were shelved by the dozen or more.

Through the door comes a fair little maiden that once in my boyhood I knew,
And I stop in my story to wonder if ever that “fortune” came true,
That the old gypsy told her one morning,—how a tall man would come from the
 sea,
With a ship and cargo of treasures for the bride it was hers yet to be ?

I think that she half did believe it, for the thought oft is child of the wish ;
And how did she know but the ocean had, for her, just that kind of a fish ?
Dear little, brown little maiden ! wherever thy lot hath been cast,
If thy “ship” hath come in yet, I know not : if nay, it *will* come at the last ;

For the “tall man,” indeed was the angel that leads from mortality forth ;
And the “sea” was the mighty *forever*, and the “treasure”—it was not of the earth.

¹¹Gen. David Humphreys's poem on the future glory of America.

There was Dayboll, and Murray, and Webster, with the "boy" and the man with the
"grass,"

And the "cat in the meal" and the "milkmaid" that dreamed of her beautiful dress;
But the Dayboll hath forty successors, and the Murray as many more still;
And our spelling books now go in numbers, like the homeopathical pill;
For every year comes y^e book agent, and he gives to y^e teacher y^e wink,
And y^e old books are voted insipid, and y^e agent—he taketh the "jink."

In the old time, 'twas "three months of schooling" and nine to "gymnast" with the
hoe,

Or the axe, or the flail, or the barrow, to plant or to reap, or to mow.
But in these days our boys go to college as soon as home training will do;
To study for—"batter" or "pitcher" or to paddle some college canoe.

In the old time the girls with their mothers learned to spin, and to weave and to sew;
Or to send from the throne of the kitchen the roast and the savory stew;
But in these days, they too go to college—to Vassar, or Harvard, may be—
To study whatever comes handy, and to take, more or less, of "degree."

To talk of the world of dynamics, or the latest Darwinian doubt,
Or—their word for 't—to be "dying" or "crazy" to know how that story "came out."
If our boys know too little of labor, it is theirs in the future to learn
That the seeds that are sown without struggle bring seldom the noblest return.

And our girls who may dream of a "mission" outside in the world of to-day,
May find that their mothers, for ages, have not traveled far out of the way,
In finding their "sphere" at the fireside, in the sweets and delights of the home;
Leaving man with his rugged nature, in the world of ambition to roam.

Some mistakes there may be to be righted. The pendulum swings to extremes;
The dew-drop that forms in the darkness, a gem in the orient gleams;
So by and by, when we are older, and our "notions" have softened away,
Our daughters shall shine as the dew-drop in the light of the orient day,

That cannot be long in the coming;—indeed, there be some that I know
Already like blossoms of beauty, that sweeten wherever they go,—
That have come, as it were, on a "mission" to man from some happier realm:
His equal! yea, more than his equal, the angel that holdeth the helm;

Pure souls, with whom life is no bubble, to sparkle and break into tears;
Brave hearts that with face to the sunlight move on through the vale of the years.
For such, O my brother, be thankful, the gem is more precious if rare;
But the poorest of all in creation is the soul that has "nothing to wear."

Let our children be taught that an idler, is debtor to air and to soil;
That the glory of man or of woman, is the hand that is hardened by toil;
And that who to his face in the waters throws the crust of his worshipping bread,
Findeth never a current returning, and the shadow, it never is fed.
So that, as we write out our story, on the future of history's page,
We may keep, with the beauty of progress, the wisdom and glory of age.

Fair Paugasuck, Queen of the Valley! the footprints have scarce been erased
From the sod underlying thy pavements, where Reynard but lately was chased;
Still wet are thy feet with the morning! and yet with thy gables and spires,
Thou had'st e'en have been counted a marvel, in the days of our patriot sires.

Doth it need then the ken of the prophet, to read in the palm of thy hand,
In the strong lines by nature engraven, the tale of a destiny grand?
The muse may be never a prophet, yet the child hath been born that shall hail
Thy sceptre for beauty unquestioned, the queen of the hill and the vale,

Though the river a moment flow backward, with forces upgathered and strong,
O'er the rocks in its way that impeded, it goes with a shout and a song!
And so in the stream in the future, I see for our beautiful hills
A history bright with the glory, that the soul of the patriot fills.

For the virtues of old are not buried; the puritan liveth to-day;
But the rock that impeded his nature, by the stream hath been fretted away,
Till the current flows broader and deeper, and the growth of the reed, and the fern
Giveth place on our banks to the blossom,—prophetic of fruit in its turn—
That shall grow to millennial graces, in the dawn of some happier morn.

GENEALOGIES.

PREFACE TO THE GENEALOGIES.

THE Genealogies are not as complete as it was intended they should be, but the work has grown to such extended proportions that it is inexpedient to add to the material thus far obtained. Much time has been given to this department of the work, but the material was so scattered, and the families, mostly, have been so indifferent to the subject, that more than is given, has not been obtained. Eleven volumes of land records of the town have been searched, leaf by leaf, and every date of birth, marriage or death, copied carefully, although many dates had to be deciphered by the aid of a high magnifying glass. During the Revolution, and for some time after, there was great indifference entertained to the making of records of birth in the town books, and hence many of the families seem to end at that period. Also the records of baptisms in the First Congregational church ends at that period, although those in the Episcopal church are continued.

Every name and date recorded before 1800, that could be found, is printed.

In consequence of the largeness of the work it is necessary to omit the index to the Genealogies, but the family genealogies are not lengthy, and being in alphabetic order can easily be glanced over ; and also, there are but very few surnames in the Genealogies that are not in the index.

GENEALOGIES.

— • • —

ADEE, JOHN, m. Hannah Johnson, Mar. 22, 1775. Children :

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 2. Sarah, b. Aug. 6, 1775, m. John Crawford, Dec. 13, 1795. | 3. William, b. Jan. 2, 1780. |
| | 4. Dorcas, b. Mar. 13, 1785. |

ALLEN, DAVID, m. Eleanor Smith, Dec. 27, 1769. Children :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Hannah, b. Mar. 8, 1771. | 4. Eleanor, b. Sept. 20, 1780. |
| 2. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 11, 1773. | 5. David, d. Feb. 12, 1789. |
| 3. Ephraim, b. Dec. 25, 1775. | |

ALLEN, SAMUEL, m. Susannah —. Child :

1. Fitch, b. Sept. 25, 1782.

ANDRUS, EPHRAIM, m. Sarah Humphrey, Mar. 21, 1745. Children :

1. Hannah, b. June 22, 1745. 2. Desire, b. Mar. 18, 1747.

1. BALDWIN, SERG. RICHARD, of Milford was the son of Sylvester Baldwin, who died June 21, 1638, on the passage from England in the ship Martin, and his wife Sarah (Bryan) Baldwin. He was baptized in the Parish Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire, England, August 25, 1622, and, perhaps, came with his father. Among the names of the planters at New Haven in 1643, appears Widow Baldwin, five in the family. estate £800. Richard evidently had a good education for the times, and possessed much energy and enterprise of character but precarious health, of which he complained to the Court as a reason why he had not made greater progress in settling Paugasset. He married, February 5, 1642-3, Elizabeth Alsop, sister of Joseph of New Haven, and died July 23, 1665, and his estate was presented at Hartford, September 23, 1665. His eldest son received a double portion ; his youngest child, born after his death, being omitted altogether. His widow m. in 1670. William Fowler, son of William the first in Milford. Richard Baldwin was the leading man of the ten who purchased land, and began the settlement of Derby.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. Elizabeth, bapt. Sept., 1644, in Milford ; m. Zachariah Burwell. | 6. Mary, bapt. Nov. 6, 1653 ; m. Daniel Comstock. |
| 3. Sylvanus, bapt. Nov. 20, 1646. | 7. Theophilus, bapt. Apr. 26, 1659. |
| 4. Sarah, bapt. Apr., 1649 ; m. Samuel Riggs. | 8. Zachariah, Sept. 22, 1660. |
| 5. Temperance, bapt. June 29, 1651 ; m. Nathan Burwell. | 9. Martha, bapt. Apr. 1, 1663. |
| | 10. Barnabus, 1665. |

BALDWIN, JOSIAH, came to Derby and m. Mary Pierson, Sept. 19, 1700. The first grant of land made to him by the town seems to have been in Jan., 1712-13. Children :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Josiah, b. Sept. 7, 1701. | 5. Hezekiah, b. Jan. 15, 1711 ; d. March 12, 1713. |
| 2. Mary, b. Oct. 11 [out] ; d. Oct. 28, 1704. | 6. Mary, b. Jan. 10, 1714. |
| 3. Hezekiah, b. Aug. 20 [out] ; d. Aug. 29, 1705. | 7. Abigail, b. June 5, 1716. |
| 4. Jared, b. Mar. 23, 1707 ; d. Nov. 11, 1707. | |

BALDWIN, DOCT SILAS, m. Mrs. Mary Plumb, Feb. 12, 1755. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Zuriel, b. Jan. 6, 1758. | 6. Sarah; d. Jan. 1, 1774. |
| 2. James, b. Dec. 1, 1763. | 7. Silas, b. Aug. 25, 1774. |
| 3. Hannah, b. Mar. 10, 1766. | 8. Sarah, b. Feb. 4, 1780. |
| 4. Eunice, b. Nov. 12, 1768. | 9. Deborah, b. Aug. 22, 1782. |
| 5. J  sse, b. Feb. 15, 1771. | |

BALDWIN, ISAAC, m. Philena —. He died Jan. 4, 1799. Children :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Lewis, b. Nov. 17, 1780. | 3. Lyman, b. Aug. 1, 1786. |
| 2. Eliphalet, b. Jan. 3, 1785. | 4. Rachel; d. Aug. 27, 1790. |

BALDWIN, MR. JAMES, died Dec 27, 1760.

BALDWIN, SYLVANUS, m. Mary French, Apr. 18, 1734. Children :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Mary, b. Oct. 16, 1735. | 5. Hezekiah, b. Jan. 21, 1747; d. March 2, 1747. |
| 2. Dorcas, b. Aug. 18, 1738. | 6. Sarah, b. Feb. 1, 1748. |
| 3. Elisha, b. Mar. 1, 1741. | 7. Charles, b. Mar. 8, 1751. |
| 4. Sarah, b. Mar. 16, 1744; d. Jan. 23, 1746. | 8. Hezekiah, b. Aug. 24, 1756. |

BALDWIN, TIMOTHY, m. Sarah Beecher, Jan. 15, 1745. Children :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sarah, b. April 11, 1746. | 3. Anne, b. Feb. 24, 1757. |
| 2. Thaddeus, b. June 22, 1751. | |

BALDWIN, SARAH. Child:

1. Julia Ann, b. Sept. 3, 1802.

BARTHELME, CLAUDIUS, was born in France in 1737, and was the son of a merchant. In 1750 he engaged in the regiment of Royal Rolison and shortly after was sent to America with Montcalm. A copy of a letter is still in the possession of the family which was written by Claudius to his brother in France, which contains a detailed account of his voyage to Canada, and of the several battles in which he participated against the English, among which was the nine days' siege at Fort George and the massacre.

He came to Derby in the year 1760, and soon after m. Susanna, daughter of Samuel Plumb. He built a house on the opposite side of the street from the "Jewett house" at Up Town. After settling in Derby he engaged in trade with the West Indies, and was three times a large ship owner. He and his son Jerrod were sea captains, and, as a result of Bonaparte's celebrated "Milan Decree" in 1808, lost three merchantmen by confiscation by the French government. In his religious views he was a devout Roman Catholic and for several years was the only one in Derby. In politics he took an independent stand, and for several years his was the only vote cast against the Whigs of Derby. His wife, Susanna, died January 26, 1818. He died October 10, 1824, aged 87. Children :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Anne, b. Oct. 20, 1762; d. Oct. 5, 1776. | 6. Sarah, b. June 20, 1776. |
| 2. Mary, b. Oct. 25, 1766. | 7. Anne, b. Aug. 28, 1778. |
| 3. Jerrod, b. Jan. 8, 1769. | 8. Henrietta, b. Dec. 15, 1780; d. Dec. 31, 1799. |
| 4. Susanna, } twins, b. Oct. 26, 1773; d. same day. | 9. Claudius, b. Aug. 20, 1783. |
| 5. Joseph, } | |

3. JERROD, son of Claudius and Susanna (Plumb) Barthelme, m.

Aug. 17, 1793, Mary, dau. of Samuel and Mary (Perry) Wooster, who was born Dec. 10, 1771. She died Feb. 23, 1813

10. Annie, b. July 24, 1795; m. Benjamin Hodge of Derby, and had children.
11. Hannah, b. July 31, 1797; m. Abijah Hawkins.
12. Jerrod, b. Sept. 26, 1799; m. — Livingstone of N. Y.

13. Tabitha Eliza, b. Aug. 1, 1801; m. Mar. 15, 1820, Hon. Franklin P. Ambler of Trumbull, Conn., and d. Mar. 20, 1853, leaving sons Charles, George, Franklin P. and dau. Mary.
14. Mary Louisa; m. Solomon P. Edwards of Trumbull; had son George, who m. Anna Sisson of Derby.

BARTUS, JOHN, m. Mary —.

1. John, b. June 24, 1761.

2. Samuel, b. Oct. 19, 1763.

1. BASSETT, JOHN, of New Haven, in 1647, died Feb. 1653, leaving son Robert, and probably Samuel and other children

2. ROBERT, son of John Bassett of New Haven, born in England, was in New Haven in 1643, and was shoemaker and town drummer; removed to Stratford and had family of several children.

It was probably the wife of this Robert Bassett who was executed at Stratford in 1651 or soon after, as a witch, as is confirmed by the Colonial Records of New Haven, vol. II. 81. The records of Connecticut show under date of May, 1651, that "Governor Haynes, Mr. Cullick and Mr. Clarke were desired to go down to Stratford, to keep court upon the trial of Goody Bassett for her life." After Mrs. Bassett was executed the witch mania continued and eventuated in the execution, also, of Goodwife Knapp in 1654. Soon after this Goodwife Staples was reported to be a witch; upon which her husband prosecuted certain parties in court for defaming his wife. This turn of matters soon ended the complaints about witches. The pity is that Robert Bassett did not sue for slander the defamers of his wife, and the court for murdering her. It was after his wife's execution that this same Robert Bassett as a leader, with others, in 1653, made considerable stir in Stratford and Stamford against the government of the plantation which would not allow a man to vote unless he was a member of the church, and was tried for the offense at New Haven, but was excused upon some acknowledgments of error. This was the grandfather of Capt. Samuel Bassett of Derby, one of the most reliable and honorable men of which the old town can boast. Children:

3. Robert.

5. Sarah (error as to name); m. Henry Tiff, Nov. 8, 1673.

4. Sarah; m. Jacob Walker Dec. 10, 1670.

3. SERG. ROBERT, son of Robert Bassett, sen., m. Elizabeth ——— resided in Stratford, and died Aug. 5, 1720. He bought a part of the Hawley Purchase in Derby and gave it to his son Samuel. He had a brother or son Ephraim whose wife died Aug. 18, 1726. Children:

6. John, b. June 23, 1689.
7. Samuel, b. Nov. 28, 1692.
8. Jonadab, b. July 20, 1695.

9. Robert, b. July 11, 1699.
10. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 15, 1701.
11. Ebenezer, b. Jan. 31, 1707.

7. SAMUEL, son of Serg. Robert and Elizabeth Bassett, came to Derby a young man in 1716,—17. to occupy the farm given him by his father; deed dated May 22, 1716 "Know y^e that I, Robert Bassett of Stratford, county Fairfield, in consideration of the entire love and parental affection that I have to my loving and dutiful son Samuel

Bassett, have freely given . . . several parcels of land." One parcel was at the foot of Great Hill, still known as the Old Bassett place ; three or more pieces were on Great Hill. He married Mrs. Deborah Bennett " from near Newtown " January 1. 1719 ; was commissioned ensign in 1722, lieutenant in 1732, and captain in 1735. was justice of the peace many years, and held many and responsible offices, and was a man of large influence beyond the limits of, as well as in his own town. The date of his death could not be ascertained from his gravestone, although the stone is still standing and his name on it preserved very clearly, but the date is beneath the ground. Two of his sons died in the Revolutionary war.

12. Samuel, b. Nov. 29, 1719 ; m.

13. John, b. Feb. 15, 1721 ; m.

14. Joseph, b. Aug. 31, 1722 ; m.

15. Abraham, b. Feb. 27, 1725 ; m.

16. Deborah, b. March 22, 1726 ; m. John Tomlinson.

17. Elizabeth, b. March 15, 1728 ; m. Abraham Hawkins.

18 Ebenezer, b. June 19, 1731 ; m.

19. Amos, b. Jan. 7, 1734 ; m.

20. Mary, b. Nov. 21, 1736 ; m. Dr. Samuel Canfield.

21. Ephraim, b. Feb. 7, 1738 ; d. young.

22. Benjamin, b. ——— 1740 ; m.

12 SAMUEL, JR., son of Samuel and Deborah (Bennett) Bassett ; m. Sarah Botsford Oct. 26, 1748, and settled on Great Hill. Children :

23. David, b. Nov. 14, 1749.

24. John, b. Nov. 25, 1751.

25. Abraham, b. Mar. 21, 1753.

26. Hannah, b. June 30, 1756.

27. Eunice, b. Jan. 9, 1759.

28. Sarah, b. Feb. 14, 1761.

29. Molly Camp, b. July 28, 1764.

30. Isaac, b. Dec. 16, 1767.

13. JOHN, son of Capt. Samuel and Deborah (Bennett) Bassett ; m. Naomi Wooster, Dec. 15, 1746. Children :

31. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 3, 1750 ; d. probably.

32. Esther, b. June 17, 1753.

33. Hannah ; m. Ebenezer Plant, 1774.

34. Maria.

35. Abigail.

36. Ebenezer, b. Dec. 12, 1760.

37. Edward.

38. John.

39. Truman.

14. JOSEPH, son of Capt. Samuel and Deborah (Bennett) Bassett ; m. Sarah Hawkins Nov. 16, 1748. Children :

40. Joseph.

41. Samuel, b. June 25, 1751.

42. Taphene, b. Jan. 12, 1762.

42. Rhoda or Deborah, b. Feb. 12, 1764 ; m. Dan. Tomlinson.

44. Sarah, b. Feb. 12, 1769 ; m. Beers Tomlinson.

45. Anna, m. ——— Steele.

15. ABRAHAM, son of Capt. Samuel and Deborah (Bennett) Bassett ; m. Mary Miles ; settled in Bungay, near Oxford. Mary Bassett died Dec. 25, 1849, aged 90.¹ Children :

46. Abraham, d.

47. Samuel.

48. Abel.

49. Jared.

50. Marcus or Miles.

51. Glover.

52. Grace.

53. Lucinda.

54. Harvey.

55. Abijah.

18. EBENEZER, son of Capt. Samuel and Deborah (Bennett) Bassett, m. Rebecca Hinman of Woodbury, Feb. 10, 1756 ; resided on Great Hill. His wife's name is recorded once as Hannah. He died May 24, 1760. Children :

56. James, b. Sept. 16, 1757; m. ancestor of Royal M.
57. Josiah.
58. Warren.
59. William.

19. DEACON AMOS, son of Capt. Samuel and Deborah (Bennett) Bassett; m. Olive Glover of Newtown; was a deacon in Great Hill Congregational church. Children:

60. A dau.; d. an infant.
61. John Glover; d. aged 28, not m.
62. Amos, D. D.
63. Philo; d. not m. at the age of 76.

22. BENJAMIN, son of Capt. Samuel and Deborah (Bennett) Bassett; m. Mary Hinman of Southbury. Children:

64. Archibald, Rev.
65. Polly, b. 1774; m.
66. John, b. Sept. 22, 176—.
67. Betsey, b. 1779; m. Asa Barrett.
68. Benjamin, M. D., b. 1782.
69. Hannah, b. 1785.

23. DAVID, son of Samuel, Jr., and Sarah (Botsford) Bassett; m. "Mabe" Tomlinson, Oct. 2, 1773. Children:

70. John.
71. Asa.
72. David.
Two daughters.

30. ISAAC, son of Samuel, Jr., and Sarah (Botsford) Bassett; m. Betsey — who died Apr. 13, 1839. He died June 8, 1850. Children:

73. Samuel, b. Jan. 31, 1789.
74. Hepzibah, b. June 14, 1790; m. — Lake; d. Nov. 9, 1875.
75. Ira, b. Oct. 24, 1792; d. Feb., 1845.
76. Sally, b. Aug. 24, 1794; m. — Gillett; d. June 2, 1865.
77. Betsey, b. Aug. 4, 1796; d. Sept. 12, 1864.
78. Eunice, b. July 10, 1798; m. — Moulthrop; d. 1864.
79. Isaac, b. Dec. 7, 1800.
80. Amos, b. Mar. 1803.
81. Susan, b. Aug. 22, 1805.
82. Caroline, b. Feb. 11, 1808; m. — Wooster, and d. Sept. 30, 1851.
83. Amos G., b. May 25, 1811.

40. JOSEPH, JR., son of Joseph and Sarah (Hawkins) Bassett; m. Molly Hinman Mar. 18, 1779. Children:

84. Sheldon, b. Feb. 14, 1780.
85. Nancy, b. Mar. 22, 1782.
86. Laura, b. Mar. 13, 1784.

56. JAMES, son of Ebenezer Bassett; m. Betsey Canfield Mar. 28, 1780, and died aged 90 years. Children:

87. William, b. Jan. 18, 1781.
88. Eben.
89. James J.
90. Aurelia.
91. Josiah.

62. AMOS, D. D., son of Dea. Amos and Olive (Glover) Bassett; m. 1st Miss — of Colchester; 2d Sophia Bull of Farmington; 3d Eunice Pomeroy. Dr. Bassett died in 1828. (See Biog.) Children:

87. Daughter.
88. Martin Bull, b. May 11, 1802, in Hebron; m. Caroline Tomlinson; d. in Birmingham May 15, 1879, aged 77.
89. Eunice Pomeroy.

64. REV. ARCHIBALD, son of Benjamin and Mary (Hinman) Bassett; m. Keziah Curtiss of Torrington, Conn. Children:

90. Mary; m. Rev.—Clarke.
91. Emily; m. Rev.—Smith.
92. Elizabeth, not m.
- Benjamin J.
George W., Rev.

66. JOHN, son of Benjamin Bassett; m. Oct. 1809. Nancy A., dau. of Dr. Daniel Lee of Westerly, R. I., and died Aug. 16, 1858. Children:

93. Catharine E., m. Isaac Brush, 1834. 98. Charlotte L.; d. in 1849, aged 27.
 94. Daniel L.; d. 1819, aged 7. 99. Jane P.
 95. Hannah H.; m. J. M. Hayes. 100. Benjamin F., M. D.; d. 1875.
 96. Benjamin S.; d. 1819, aged 4. 101. Wm. Elliott, b. May 24, 1829.
 97. Elizabeth; d. in 1849, aged 29.

101. WM. ELLIOTT, Rev., son of Benjamin Bassett; m. Mary, dau. of Elizur Doud of Norfolk, Oct. 22, 1856. (See Biog.) Children:

102. John D.

103. Rebecca A.

68 BENJAMIN, JR., son of Benjamin Bassett; m. Sally Hanly, and died in 1858. Children:

104. Joseph.

105. Benjamin.

69. HANNAH, dau. of Benjamin Bassett; m. Salmon Read. Children:

106. Mary Hinman; d. in 1850.

108. Frederick; has a family.

107. Benjamin B.; d. in 1866, leaving a family.

BASSETT, THOMAS; m. Sarah Pierson Aug. 24, 1727. Children:

1. Eliphaz, b. Jan. 11, 1730.

2. Joel, b. Oct. 15, 1734.

BASSETT, EBENEZER; m. Sarah Tomlinson, Feb. 2, 1743.

BASSETT, SAMUEL; m. Mary, dau. of Jonathan Lyman of Oxford, in 1809.

87 WILLIAM, son of James and Betsey (Canfield) Bassett. Child:

107. Sheldon.

88. EBEN, son of James and Betsey (Canfield) Bassett. Children:

108. Jennett; d.

109. Laura.

89. JAMES J., son of James and Betsey (Canfield) Bassett; was tavern keeper at Derby Narrows 25 years. Children:

110. Charles H.

113. Amanda.

111. William L.

114. David.

112. James.

91. JOSIAH, son of James and Betsey (Canfield) Bassett; m. — Children:

115. Elliott.

117. Minerva.

116. Amanda.

107. SHELDON, son of Wm. Bassett; m. Harriet Hull, niece to Gen. Wm. Hull. He was merchant many years; town clerk; justice of the peace, and finally engaged in manufacturing; was a prominent and influential citizen. Children:

118. Helen; d.

121. Lavinna; d.

119. William.

122. Lucy; d.

120. Royal M.

123. Theodore S.

110. CHARLES H., son of James J. Bassett; m. C. Allen. Child:

124. Ella A.

111. WILLIAM L., son of James J. Bassett; m. Elizabeth Stewart. Children:

125. Elizabeth.

126. Augustus.

112. JAMES, son of James J. Bassett. Children:

127. Emily.

128. Charles.

114. DAVID, son of James J. Bassett ; m. — Jacobus. Child :

129. William.

120. ROYAL M, son of Sheldon and Harriet (Hull) Bassett ; m. Jennie Hubbell. Children :

130. Lulu ; d. Feb. 4, 1879.

132. Sheldon H.

131. Royal ; d.

123. THEODORE S., son of Sheldon and Harriet (Hull) Bassett ; m. Carrie Wells. Children :

133. Hermon.

134. Theodore.

BATES, BENJAMIN, m. Abigail Hine, Apr. 2, 1751. Children :

1. Elihu, b. May 2, 1752.

3. Bella, b. Oct. 10, 1757.

2. Sarah, b. Apr. 26, 1754.

BEACH—Genealogists have been somewhat divided and in doubt regarding the earliest families of this name. The probabilities seem to indicate that John, Benjamin and Richard, who all appear in Stratford, and Thomas of Milford were brothers. The latter had a home lot in Milford in 1648. He m. Sarah, dau. of Dea. Richard Platt of Milford, about 1653, and may have resided a short time in New Haven where the birth of his dau. Sarah was recorded, it being the first of the name recorded in that place. He died in 1662, and his widow m. Miles Murwin and died in 1670. Children :

1. Sarah, b. Mar. 1, 1654.

3. Mary, b. Dec. 27, 1657.

2. John, b. Oct. 19, 1655, at Milford ; settled in Wallingford, and the descendants of his son Samuel are said to have settled in Goshen.

4. Samuel, b. June 5, 1660.

5. Zopher, b. May 27, 1662.

4. SAMUEL, son of Thomas and Sarah Beach is said to have settled at New Haven, probably that part which became North Haven. All information of him given is that he had one son :

6. Thomas.

6. THOMAS, son of Samuel Beach, m. 1st. Sarah Sanford, Feb., 1703, by Mr. Street of Wallingford. She died and he m. widow Lydia Potter, July 31, 1736. Children :

7. Benjamin, b. Jan. 29, 1704.

11. Mary, b. June, 1716.

8. Ephraim, b. June, 1707, d. young.

12. Ephraim, b. May, 1719.

9. Sarah, b. Sept., 1708.

13. Thomas, b. July, 1721.

10. John, b. Dec., 1713.

14. Samuel, b. Aug., 1724.

7. BENJAMIN, son of Thomas Beach, m. Lydia Potter, dau. of his father's second wife, July 31, 1736, and resided in North Haven. The birth of four of his children and all of his father's are recorded in New Haven. Children :

15. Benjamin, b. Apr. 15, 1737.

20. Martha ; m. — Blakeslee.

16. Ephraim, b. Jan. 1, 1739, d. young.

21. Patience ; m. — Ford.

17. Lydia, b. Aug. 1, 1740.

22. Susan ; m. — Turner.

18. Nathaniel, twins, b. Feb. 14, 1742.

23. Chloe ; m. — Driggs.

19. Elias,

24. Mabel ; m. — Stacey.

15. REV. BENJAMIN, son of Benjamin Beach, Sr., m. Mercy Blatchley, who was born in Nov., 1737, and died in 1812, aged 75 years. He died at Cornwall, July 12, 1816, aged 79 years. (See Biog.) Children :

- 25. Job; d. young.
- 26. Giles, b. Jan. 13, 1765.
- 27. Benjamin; d. young.
- 28. Lydia; m. ——— Keeney.
- 29. Temperance.

- 30. Mercy; m. Levi Blakeslee.
- 31. David; lived and died in Oxford.
- 32. Titus, b. May 4, 1776.
- 33. Simeon, b. Sept. 6, 1780.
- 34. Joel; lived and died at North Haven.

26. GILES, son of Rev. Benjamin Beach, m. May 3, 1789, Mary, dau. of Jonathan Dayton, born Sept. 4, 1765. He resided in his father's home in North Haven. Children :

- 35. Beda, b. Apr. 1, 1790; m. Samuel Hemmingway of East Haven.
- 36. Ancy, b. Mar. 5, 1792; d. young.
- 37. Joseph Dayton, b. Jan. 8, 1794.
- 38. Ormelia, b. Oct. 6, 1795; d. same day.
- 39. Benjamin Hubbard, b. Sept. 24, 1796.
- 40. Giles, { twins, b. Feb. 11, 1799.
- 41. Jonathan, }
- 42. Mary, b. Jan. 1, 1800; d. Apr., 1809.
- 43. Abraham, b. Dec. 24, 1801.
- 44. Ancy, 2d, b. June 1, 1805; m. George A. Miner of Newtown.
- 45. Sharon Yale, b. May 21, 1809.

31. DAVID, son of Rev. Benjamin Beach, m. Mrs. Patty Davis of Oxford July 6, 1805; and lived and died in that town. Children :

- 46. Mary Angelina, b. Sept. 7, 1806.
- 47. Benjamin Bela Hubbard, b. July 28, 1808.

32. TITUS HALL, son of Rev. Benjamin Beach. bought land on Bladen's Brook and erected in 1799 the first fulling mill on it where Mr. Sharon Y. Beach's paper mill now is. He soon after removed to Pennsylvania, and afterwards to Clymer, N. Y., where he died Sept. 26, 1855, aged 79; and his widow d. Mar. 4, 1875, aged 89. He m. Ellen Haynor in July, 1803.

- 48. Titus H., b. July 31, 1804; m. and died; his widow lives in Danbury, Conn.
- 49. Benjamin H., b. May 19, 1806.
- 50. Nathan S., b. Feb. 4, 1809; m. Louisa J. C. Verbank; four children.
- 51. Sarah, b. Apr. 19, 1811; m. George Lathrop.
- 52. Eleanor, b. Mar. 4, 1814; m. John P. Verbank.
- 53. Caroline, b. Apr. 11, 1816; m. Nicholas P. Verbank.
- 54. James B., b. Apr. 22, 1819; m. Cordelia Cleaveland.
- 55. Reuben J., b. June 1, 1822; m. Patience Russell.
- 56. Arnold W., b. May 11, 1826; d. not m.
- 57. Mary, b. Apr. 29, 1829; m. David Lathrop.
- 58. Elias V., b. Jan. 17, 1832; m.

33. SIMEON, son of Rev. Benjamin Beach. m. Mary Benedict, Feb. 7, 1808. She was born Jan. 27, 1791. He died Jan. 26, 1849. Children :

- 59. Smith, b. Apr. 10, 1809.
- 60. Azariah, b. July 20, 1822; m. enlisted, and died Dec. 8, 1864, at Bryan Court House, Ga., in Sherman's army.
- 61. Sarah L., b. Jan. 8, 1832; m. Ammon Johnson, Sept. 8, 1853.

45. SHARON YALE, son of Giles and Mary (Dayton) Beach; m. 1st Adaline, dau. of Asa Sperry of Orange, Oct. 4, 1832. She was born Sept. 4, 1812, and died Feb. 18, 1871. He m. 2d Julia L. Hine of Orange, Apr. 21, 1872. Children :

- 62. George Wells.
- 63. Andrew Yale.
- 64. Sharon D.
- 65. Theodore B.
- 66. Emeline E.

49. BENJAMIN H., son of Titus H. Beach; m. Abigail Briggs. Children :

- 67. Jane Ann; m. D. E. Colwell.
- 68. George W.; m. Phebe E. Briggs.

59. SMITH, son of Simeon and Mary Benedict Beach; m. Lucia—, Nov. 1, 1832, who was born Sept. 19, 1813.

69. Lucy A., b. Sept. 10, 1837; m. Allen I. Blakeslee, June 23, 1867.

70. Henry O., b. Mar. 31, 1840; m. Eliza Tuttle, Nov. 28, 1861.

71. Sarah M., b. July 8, 1845; m. Martin Johnson, Feb. 4, 1866.

72. Daniel L., b. Aug. 21, 1848; m. Mary S. Pratt, Mar. 16, 1870.

73. Martha L., b. Mar. 24, 1852; m. Henry S. Judd, May 25, 1870, and d. Sept. 30, 1876.

62. GEORGE W., son of Sharon Y. and Adaline (Sperry) Beach; m. Sarah, dau. of Hiram Upson of Seymour; resides in Waterbury; is superintendent of the Naugatuck railroad. (See Biog. p. 326.) Children:

74. Henry Dayton.

75. Edward Anderson.

63. ANDREW Y., son of Sharon Y. and Adaline (Sperry) Beach; m. Mary, dau. of B. B. Woodford, Springfield, Mass. In 1851 Mr. Woodford was agent for the Naugatuck railroad at Derby, but afterwards removed to Springfield. Child:

76. Emeline E.

64. SHARON D., son of Sharon Y. and Adaline (Sperry) Beach; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Stephen R. Rider.

65. THEODORE B., son of Sharon Y. and Adaline (Sperry) Beach; m.

BEACH JOHN. received a grant of land in Derby, Jan. 29, 1679, and was among the early settlers on Sentinel Hill, where he received another grant the next year. He probably removed to Wallingford with Doct. John Hull.

BEACH, JESSE, m. in Derby, Sally Wheeler, July 30, 1792. Children:

1. Lucy Maria, b. Feb. 23, 1794.

2. Sally Keziah, b. Sept. 9, 1796.

BEACH, ABIGAIL, wife of Rev. John Beach of Newtown, d. Feb. 7, —, aged 75.

BEARD, MR. JAMES. m. Mrs. Ruth Holbrook, Oct. 31, 1754, who died —. He married 2d Mrs. Hobart of Guilford, Dec. 29, 1781.

1. Amelia, b. Mar. 21, 1756.

5. James, bapt. July 21, 1765.

2. Samuel, b. Oct., 1757; d. Jan. 7, 1758.

6. David, bapt. June 17, 1770.

3. Ruth, bapt. July 22, 1759.

7. Elizabeth, bapt. May 9, 1772.

4. Lucy, bapt. Oct. 24, 1762.

8. William, bapt. May 26, 1775.

BEARDSLEY, ELIHU, son of Elisha and Mabel (Hurd) Beardsley, m. Priscilla, dau. of Deodatus Silliman, Esq., who died Sept. 9, 1803, aged 25, leaving no children. He m. 2d Ruth Edwards, Sept. 1, 1805, the sister to his brother Elisha's wife. He died Feb. 29, 1844, and his widow survived him twenty years, dying Mar. 30, 1864. He was descended in regular line from William Beardsley, the first of the name at Stratford, thus: William, Joseph, Thomas, Israel, Elisha, Elihu. Children:

1. Priscilla.

5. Sylvia, m. Lucius B. Burroughs.

2. Eben Edwards, m. — Matthews.

6. Rufus, d. Sept. 20, 1863, leaving a widow.

3. Agur, m. Elizabeth Lewis.

4. Ambrose, m. Mary Bassett.

4. AMBROSE, M. D., son of Elihu and Priscilla (Silliman) Beardsley ; m. Mary, only dau. of Samuel Bassett. Apr. 30, 1837. Children :

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 7. Ambrose E., b. Dec. 17, 1839. | Mary E. Jewett, b. July 13, 1876; d. |
| 8. Mary E., b. July 15, 1849; m. T. B. Jewett, M. D., Nov. 10, 1873; d. Mar. 24, 1878, leaving children : | Apr. 11, 1879, and Ambrose B. Jewett. |

7. AMBROSE E., son of Ambrose and Mary (Bassett) Beardsley ; m. Fanny M. Riggs, July 3, 1871. Children :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Ruth E., b. Dec. 15, 1872. | 2. Fanny Jay, b. Oct. 16, 1875; d. May 7, 1880. |
|-------------------------------|---|

BEERS, JONATHAN, m. Dorcas Wiseburybrook, Apr. 26, 1768, in Derby.

BEEMAN, GEORGE, received a grant of land and was accepted an inhabitant of Derby in 1672 ; m. Mary — of Stratford. Aug., 1679. He was among the first settlers, and held some responsible offices. In the division of his estate in 1710, his widow and dau. Martha, and John and Mary Weed are mentioned. Children :

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Mary, b. [date gone] ; m. John Weed, Dec. 1702. | 3. [Out] b. Feb. 11, 1685. |
| 2. George, b. June 1, 1683; d. in 1692. | 4. Martha, b. July 16, 1695. |

BEEMAN, HALL, m. Hannah Davis, Nov. 11, 1679.

BENJAMIN, SAMUEL, son of widow Mary Benjamin, died Dec. 29, 1684.

BLACKLY, BENJAMIN of Norwalk, m. Mrs. Lydia Deplank, Sept. 15, 1757.

BLACKMAN, GERSHOM, son of Ann Chatfield, died Sept. 14, 1751.

BLAKE, JEREMIAH, m. Mary. Child :

1. David, b. Apr. 9, 1759.

BOTSFORD, SAMUEL, m. Hannah Smith, July 27, 1726, in Derby. He received from his father Samuel of Milford 80 acres of land in Camp's Mortgage Purchase. Henry Botsford, one of the first proprietors of Derby, was probably father to the first Samuel. Children :

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|--|---|
| 1. Nehemiah, b. Mar. 2, 1727; m. Mary; ch. Eunice b. Dec. 2, 1763. | 6. John, b. Apr. 23, 1734; m. Rachel Murray, Sept. 1, 1774. |
| 2. Sarah, b. July 7, 1728. | 7. Gamaliel, b. May 13, 1736. |
| 3. Mary, b. Jan. 10, 1729. | 8. Esther, b. Jan. 7, 1738. |
| 4. Hannah, b. Apr. 19, 1731. | 9. Eunice, b. Apr. 26, 1739. |
| 5. Samuel, b. Jan. 2, 1733. | 10. Ruth, b. May 16, 1742. |

5. SAMUEL, son of Samuel and Hannah (Smith) Botsford, m. Elizabeth. Children :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 10. Ezra, b. Oct. 20, 1762. | 12. Samuel, b. Oct. 30, 1768. |
| 11. Ruth, b. July 22, 1766. | |

1. BOTSFORD, SAMUEL and RUTH. Children :

2. Ebenezer, b. July 30, 1764.

1. BOWERS, REV JOHN, son of George Bowers of Scituate, Mass., in 1637. John was a school teacher in Plymouth and New Haven, and settled as the first minister in Derby. He m. Bridget dau. of Anthony Thompson of New Haven, and died June 14, 1687 (See Biog.).

His widow continued to reside in Derby, where she died May 19, 1720. Children :

2. Ruth, bapt. Dec. 20, 1657; m. John Frisbee of Branford.
3. Nathaniel.
4. Mary; m. in 1682 to Samuel Nichols.
5. Samuel, b. Nov. 5, 1665.
6. John, b. Dec. 3, 1667, at Guilford.
7. Ann; m. Francis French of Derby, Sept. 2, 1703.
8. James (mentioned by Mrs. Bridget Bowers, but may have been a grandson).

3. REV. NATHANIEL, son of Rev John and Bridget Bowers, was minister at Rye, N. Y., and to the first church in Greenwich in 1700; succeeded Mr. Wakeman at Newark, N. J. His heirs are last reported in East New Jersey. His wife's name was Barbara, who appears to have m. Samuel Moss of Derby, Dec. 3, 1713, and was living in 1727.

5. SAMUEL, son of Rev. John and Bridget Bowers, m. 1st Ruth, dau. of Edward Wooster of Derby; 2d Lydia, dau. of Francis French. He was constable some years, and was an active man in the enterprises of the town. Children :

9. Lydia, b. Aug. 1, 1692.
10. Rebecca, b. Mar. 9, 1694.
11. Jeremiah, b. Nov. 30, 1696.
12. Keziah, b. Mar. 2, 1699; m- Isaac Moss, and settled in Cheshire, Conn.
13. Miriam, b. Apr. 5, 1703.
14. Samuel, b. Dec. 22, [out].

6. JOHN, son of Rev. John Bowers, m. probably. He received a grant of land from the town in 1693; began to take an active part in the town business soon after; was surveyor in 1705, collector in 1706, deputy to the legislature in 1708, and died Dec. 23, 1708.

BOWERS, JOHN, but who is not known, received a deed of land Sept. 12, 1713, of Samuel Nichols and his wife Mary, who say "for the love we bear to our kinsman John Bowers." This was after the Rev. John and his son John were deceased, and this 3d John was now over 21 years of age.

BOWERS, JOHN, m. Sarah, dau. of Capt. John Riggs, Nov. 22, 1732. He died Jan. 26, 1738, and she m. the Rev. Daniel Humphreys, Apr. 18, 1739. Whose son this John Bowers was is not known. Children :

1. Nathaniel, d. May 6, 1738.
2. Sarah, b. Aug. 18, 1736; d. Dec. 3, 1738.

BOWERS, DEBORA, died Dec. 7, 1712.

BOWERS, NATHANIEL, died Dec. 14, 1712.

BOWERS, JOSIAH, died Dec. 14, 1712.

1. BRADLEY, WILLIAM, landed at Saybrook, Conn., in 1637; took the freeman's oath at New Haven in 1644; m. Alice, dau. of Roger Pritchard in 1645. Children :

2. Abraham, b. Oct. 24, 1650.
3. Mary, b. Apr. 30, 1653.
4. Benjamin, b. Apr. 8, 1657.
5. Esther, b. Sept. 9, 1659.
6. Nathaniel, b. Feb. 26, 1660.
7. Sarah, b. June 21, 1665.

2. DEA. ABRAHAM, son of William and Alice Bradley, m. Hannah, dau. of John Thompson, Dec. 25, 1673; lived in New Haven. Children :

8. John, b. Oct. 12, 1674.
9. Hannah, b. Nov. 8, 1682.
10. Lydia, b. Nov. 28, 1685.
11. Ebenezer, b. Nov. 9, 1689.
12. Abraham, b. Apr. 9, 1693.
13. Esther, b. Mar. 14, 1696.

8. JOHN, son of Dea. Abraham and Hannah Bradley, m. Sarah, dau. of Ebenezer Holt, Sept. 22, 1698. She died Mar. 29, 1743. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 14. Enos, b. Dec. 28, 1701. | 17. Jason, b. Aug. 10, 1708. |
| 15. John, b. Sept. 10, 1702. | 18. Jehiell, b. Sept. 19, 1710. |
| 16. Dorcas, b. Nov. 4, 1704. | 19. "Phinehas," b. Sept. 28, 1714. |

14. ENOS, son of John and Sarah Bradley, m. Ellen Skidmore, Dec. 2, 1721; lived in New Haven, Conn. Children :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 20. Sibyl, b. Nov. 8, 1722. | 24. Ellen, b. Nov. 4, 1731. |
| 21. Griffin, b. Nov. 9, 1724. | 25. Gamaliel, b. Feb. 19, 1734. |
| 22. Enos, b. Dec. 20, 1726. | 26. Oliver, b. Nov. 1, 1736. |
| 23. Ariel, b. Mar. 8, 1729. | |

22. ENOS, son of Enos and Ellen Bradley, came from Westville to Derby in 1748, and m. Hannah, dau. of Thomas Pierson of Huntington, Nov. 9, 1751; bought a house and lot of Ebenezer Durand on Town street, opposite Cyrus Chamberlin's present residence. Children :

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|--|--|
| 25. Sarah, b. July 27, 1752; m., 1st, Palatine Baird, had two sons; 2d she m. Levi Chatfield, May 27, 1781; lived and d. in New Milford. | 30. Elisha, b. Nov. 13, 1760; m. Ann Blackman; lived in South Britain; d. aged 72, leaving widow, two sons, one dau. |
| 26. Hannah, b. Jan. 14, 1754; not m.; d. aged 44. | 31. Eunice, b. Nov. 21, 1762; not m.; d. aged 22. |
| 27. Ruth, b. Oct. 3, 1755; m. Jonathan Jackson, had one son; d. aged 70, in Derby. | 32. Samuel, b. Jan. 23, 1765; m. Levina Lewis, had four sons and four daus.; d. aged 58, in Huntington. |
| 28. Anna, b. May 12, 1757; m. Abijah Penny, had one son, one dau.; d. aged 44; lived and d. in Huntington. | 33. Nathan, b. May 15, 1767; not m.; d. aged 44. |
| 29. Enos, b. Jan. 14, 1759; was killed when the British took New Haven in 1779. | 34. Abijah, b. Mar. 23, 1769; m. |
| | 35. David, b. Feb. 25, 1771; d. young. |

34. ABIJAH, son of Enos and Hannah (Pierson) Bradley, m. Polly, dau. of David Bassett, in 1802, and built the house Cyrus Chamberlin now resides in. Children :

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|--|--|
| 36. David, b. in 1803; m. | 40. Henry b. in 1810; lives in South Britain. |
| 37. Ira, b. in 1805; resides in South Britain. | 41. Charles, b. in 1812; lives in Seymour. |
| 38. Abijah, b. in 1806; lived and d. in New Haven. | 42. Maria, b. in 1814; m. in 1834, Dan. Fenn; d. in Milford. |
| 39. George, b. in 1808; d. in Milford. | 43. Edward, b. in 1817. |

36. DAVID, son of Abijah and Polly Bradley, m. Susan C. dau. of Elias Clark of Milford. Children :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 44. Frederick N., b. in 1835; m. Louisa, dau. of Henry H. Hooper of Ansonia. | 45. Sarah Fransania, b. in 1838; not m. |
|--|---|

43. EDWARD, son of Abijah and Polly Bradley, m. Grace, dau. of Anson Tucker, in 1838. Children :

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 46. Leonard B., b. in 1839; m. Alice, dau. of James Stone of Woodbridge, in 1862. | 47. Louisa, b. in 1841; not m. |
| | 48. Charles E., b. in 1856; not m. |

BRADY, ENOS, m. Hannah Pierson, Nov. 7, 1751. Children :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Sarah, b. July 27, 1752. | 2. Hannah, b. Jan. 14, 1754. |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|

BRINSMADE, JOHN, m. Abigail Wheeler, July 28, 1703. Child :

1. Lemuel, b. Jan. 15, 1704.

BRINSMADE, PAUL, was in Derby a short time, his land being near the present Ousatonic dam. Child :

1. Ann, b. Oct. 16, 1679.

BRISTOL, MOSES m. Rachel ——. Children :

1. Sarah, b. June 26, 1751.
2. Moses, b. Sept. 3, 1753.

BROWNE, JESSE J., carriage-maker, was born in Hempstead, N. H., in 1809 ; m Catharine, dau of Hon. Wm. Strong of Milford, in 1834. She was born in 1811. Children :

1. William Strong.
2. Mary Pond.

1. WILLIAM S, son of Jesse J. and Catharine (Strong) Browne, m. Abbie Gillette Chamberlin of Derby, formerly of New Haven, in 1862, and has been employed from 1854 to the present time in the Birmingham National Bank, formerly the Manufacturers' Bank, as teller and book-keeper. He has also been the organist in the First Congregational church, Derby, from 1856 to the present time. He has also been the superintendent of the Sunday-school of the same church a long series of years, in which position he is most heartily received and highly esteemed, and in all work the church would scarcely know how to move on without him.

2. MARY POND, dau. of Jesse J. and Catharine (Strong) Browne, m. in 1864, Benjamin F. Culver, son of Stephen H. Culver of Seymour. Her husband was a teacher in Derby for many years ; is at present secretary and assistant treasurer of the Derby Silver Company.

BRONSON, REV. DAVID, first pastor in Oxford Society ; m. Mrs. Anna Camp of New Milford, June 4, 1765. He died in 1806. Children :

1. David, b. Mar. 22, 1766 ; d. Nov. 29, 1776.
2. Samuel, b. Mar. 13, 1768.
3. Martha, b. April 4, 1770 ; d. Nov. 29, 1776.
4. Polly, b. Aug. 4, 1772 ; d. Nov. 27, 1776.
5. Billy Augustus, b. Sept. 25, 1776.
6. David, b. Mar. 23, 1779.

BUCKINGHAM, JARED, m. Eunice Brook, May 1, 1764. Children :

1. Eunice, b. Mar. 1, 1765.
2. Isaac, b. June 23, 1766.
3. Samuel, b. Nov. 25, 1768.

BUNNELL, BENJAMIN, SR., m Mehitable. Children :

1. Luke, d. Oct., 1756, at Canaan, in the king's service (the French war).
2. Charles, d. July 26, 1758, being killed by the enemy between Fort Edward and Lake George, in the 20th year of his age, in the king's service.

3. BENJAMIN, JR., son of Benjamin Bunnell, m. Ruth Smith, Oct. 10, 1752, and died in Waterbury, Nov. 5, 1770. Children :

1. Charles, b. Jan. 19, 1759.
2. Benjamin, b. July 19, 1763.
3. Reuben, b. Dec. 24, 1765.
4. Elizabeth, b. April 12, 1771.

BUNNELL, ISAAC, m Ann. Children :

1. Luke, b. Feb. 28, 1758 ; m. Betty Bates, Mar. 31, 1785.
2. Isaac, b. May 11, 1759.
3. William, b. Dec. 16, 1761.
4. Mehitable, b. Feb. 6, 1765.
5. Philemon, b. Sept. 27, 1767.

BURRITT, WILLIAM, m. Mary French, Apr. 22, 1762, who died Mar. 7, 1783. He m. 2d Sarah Baldwin, Apr. 24, 1784. Children :

1. Sarah, b. Jan. 3, 1763.
2. William, b. Oct. 24, 1764.
3. Patty, b. Apr. 15, 1766.
4. Lewis, b. Aug. 6, 1772.
5. Eunice, b. Mar. 13, 1773; d. Aug. 17, 1794.
6. Isaac, b. Dec. 15, 1775.
7. Abel, b. June 17, 1777.
8. Samuel, b. Apr. 8, 1780.
9. John, b. Sept. 18, 1782.
10. Mary, b. July 16, 1785.
11. Becca, b. June 9, 1789; d. Aug. 4, 1790.

BURRETT, LEWIS, died May 17, 1776, aged 30.

BURTON, JUDSON, SR., m. Eunice Lewis, Jan 9, 1722; lived in Stratford Children :

1. Susan, b. Feb. 11, 1723.
2. Ephraim, b. Nov. 1, 1727.
3. Judson, b. Sept. 14, 1730.

3. JUDSON, JR., son of Judson and Eunice (Lewis) Burton, m Comfort, dau. of Ebenezer Keeney, Nov 23, 1758, who died May 2, 1771. Children :

4. Nathaniel, b. May 15, 1760; d. June 27, 1764.
5. Lewis, b. Apr. 14, 1762.
6. Judson, b. Jan. 5, 1764; d. Apr. 12, 1765.
7. Nathaniel, b. Jan. 18, 1766.
8. Comfort, b. July 3, 1768.

BURWELL, STEPHEN, m "Sibbillah" (Sibyl) Tomlinson, Aug. 12, 1754. Children :

1. Sibbillah, b. Mar. 10, 1756.
2. Stephen, b. Dec. 31, 1760.
3. Lucy, b. Feb. 28, 1763.
4. Eunice, b. Jan. 28, 1765.
5. Samuel, b. Apr. 28, 1767.

CANDEE, NEHEMIAH, m. Content Woodruff, Dec. 6, 1780.

CANDEE, GIDEON, m. Amy Andrus, May 14, 1772. Children :

1. Sarah, b. Dec. 16, 1773.
2. Huldah, b. May 16, 1782.
3. Gideon, b. July 7, 1784.
4. Cyrene, b. Aug. 17, 1786.

CANDEE, SAMUEL, m. Mabel Bradley, Mar. 20, 1777. Children :

1. Amos, b. Oct. 18, 1777.
2. Benjamin, b. Feb. 19, 1779.

CANFIELD, THOMAS, SR., of Milford, was not one of the first settlers at Milford, Conn., but was probably there in 1647, from New Haven, where he received a home lot of three acres, and purchased other pieces of land. He also received four acres of the town for supporting a gate at Newfield. He was sergeant of the train band, and represented the town of Milford in the General Court in Oct, 1674, and in Oct. 1676. He was admitted into the church at Milford in 1657; was taxed in 1686 on £154. Inventory of his estate, dated Aug. 22, 1689, was £482 1s. 2d. He was the ancestor of the Milford, Derby, New Milford and Sharon families, and a part of those of the name in Newark, N. J. His wife's name was Phebe. Children :

1. Phebe.
2. Sarah; m. Josiah Platt, Dec. 2, 1669.
3. Abigail.
4. Jeremiah.
5. Thomas, b. Oct. 14, 1654, in Milford.
6. Mary, b. Jan. 1, 1656-7.
7. Hannah, b. Nov. 20, 1657.
8. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 14, 1659-60.
9. Elias, a dau. b. Dec. 16, 1667.
10. Mehitable, b. July 2, 1671.

5. THOMAS JR., son of Thomas Sr; m. had issue. He owned land in Derby, and removed to Durham before 1734 (deed). Children :

11. Rebecca, b. Jan. 28, 1682.
12. Israel, b. Mar. 24, 1684, settled in Newark, N. J.
13. Abiram.
14. Thomas.

13. ABIRAM, son of Thomas Canfield, Jr, came to Derby a young man and was admitted an inhabitant in 1711, and m. Ruth Washborn Sept. 12, 1717. His will was proved in New Haven, June, 1772. His widow Ruth died Sept 24, 1784, aged 88 years. Children :

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|---|--|
| 15. Joseph, b. Oct. 1, 1719. | 20. Josiah, b. Dec. 22, 1729; d. Jan. 1, 1737. |
| 16. John, b. Mar. 31, 1721. | |
| 17. Abiel, b. May 30, 1723; d. Mar. 13, 1741. | 21. David, b. Feb. 5, 1734; d. Nov. 23, 1741. |
| 18. William, Oct. 29, 1725. | 22. Josiah, Doct. b. Dec. 31, 1739. |
| 19. Samuel, Doct., b. Dec. 26, 1727. | |

15. DEA. JOSEPH, son of Abiram and Ruth (Washborn) Canfield ; m Sarah, dau. of Moses Stilson, Sept. 3, 1746, and resided on Great Hill, and died July 14, 1784, and his widow died Jan. 25, 1793, aged 67 years. Children :

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|--|--|
| 23. Ruth, b. Feb. 6, 1748; d. Oct. 31, 1749. | 28. Charity, b. Feb. 1, 1758; d. Feb. 2, 1758. |
| 24. Ruth, b. Feb. 20, 1750. | |
| 25. Anne, b. Oct. 17, 1751. | 29. Abraham, b. June 20, 1759. |
| 26. Abiel, b. Apr. 6, 1753. | 30. Daniel, b. May 1, 1761. |
| 27. Sarah, b. May 19, 1755. | |

16. JOHN, son of Abiram Canfield ; m. 1st, in Mar. 1751, Elizabeth Johnson, who died Sept. 8, 1751 ; 2d, Mrs. Martha Judd, Nov. 20, 1753 ; m. 3d, Sarah —. Children :

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|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 31. David, b. Nov. 6, 1754. | 33. Molly, b. June 1, 1758. |
| 32. Betty, b. Mar. 26, 1756. | 34. Eunice, b. Nov. 17, 1760. |

18. WILLIAM, son of Abiram and Ruth (Washborn) Canfield ; m. Hannah Lum, May 6, 1754. He died Sept. 30, 1761. Children :

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|------------------------------|-------------|
| 35. Abel, b. May 29, 1755. | 37. Levi. |
| 36. Hannah, b. May 30, 1756. | 38. Reuben. |

19. DOCT. SAMUEL, son of Abiram and Ruth (Washborn) Canfield ; m. Mary, dau. of Samuel Bassett, Esq, Apr. 3, 1754, and practiced medicine in Derby. He died in 1766. Children :

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|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 39. Samuel, b. July 13, 1756. | 43. Samuel, b. Apr. 7, 1764. |
| 40. Sabra, b. Feb. 15, 1758; d. | 44. Sally. |
| 41. Susy, b. Nov. 6, 1759. | 45. Silvia. |
| 42. Sabra, b. Jan. 2, 1762. | |

22. DOCT. JOSIAH, son of Abiram Canfield ; m. Anne Nichols, Jan. 1, 1767, who died, and he m. Mrs. Naomi Davis, Feb. 28, 1768. Child :

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|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 46. Abijah, b. Sept. 9, 1769. | 46½. Sheldon. |
|-------------------------------|---------------|

25. ABIEL, son of Joseph and Sarah Canfield ; m. Mary Barlow of Stratford, Dec. 23, 1779. (See Biog.) He died Dec. 6, 1812, aged 59 years². Children :

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| 47. Abiel ; m. Eunice, dau. of Capt. Bradford Steele, removed to Ohio. | 50. Lewis. |
| 48. Samuel, b. 1797. | 51. Betsey ; m. Lewis Broadwell ; d. in 1821. |
| 49. Clark. | 52. Lockwood, b. 1782; d. Feb. 18, 1803. |

29. ABRAHAM, son of Joseph and Sarah Canfield ; m. Mabel, dau. of Isaac Johnson, Oct. 6, 1784. He died Nov. 24, 1789. Children :

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|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 53. Ethelinda, b. Feb. 12, 1786. | 54. Urania, b. Mar. 6, 1788. |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|

30. DANIEL, son of Joseph and Sarah Canfield ; m. Anna, dau. of Zadock Hurd of Woodbury, Jan. 11, 1789. She was born Aug. 13,

²Hist. Seymour, 126.

1765, and died Jan. 21, 1827, aged 62. He lived at Bungay, in present town of Seymour and died Dec. 25, 1818. Children³:

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|--|--|
| 55. Esther, b. Mar. 5, 1790; m. Sheldon Keeney. | 60. Almira, b. Dec. 5, 1801; m. Charles Bradley. |
| 56. Charity, b. Oct. 24, 1792; d. Oct. 1, 1793. | 61. Sarah, b. Jan. 5, 1804; d. single Aug. 18, 1841. |
| 57. William, b. Sept. 18, 1794; d. single June 16, 1853. | 62. Caroline, b. Sept. 26, 1806; m. Treat Botsford. |
| 58. Joseph, b. Sept. 29, 1796; m. Frances Eason. | 63. Judson, b. April 8, 1808; m. Sarah Stiles. |
| 59. Julia Ann, b. Apr. 10, 1799; d. unm. Dec. 8, 1856. | |

31. DAVID, son of John and Martha Canfield; m. Patience Durand Children:

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|------------|---|
| 64. John. | 66. Anna; m. David Bradley; d. Jan. 5, 1867, aged 84. |
| 65. Susan. | |

46 ABIJAH, son of Doct. Josiah Canfield; m. Charity Smith, and died Aug. 14, 1830. Children:

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|---|--|
| 67. Grace; m. Clark Wooster. | 70. William; m. Minerva Nettleton; d. Feb. 27, 1845; ch: James, Leroy. |
| 68. Jennett; m. Clark Lum; d. Feb. 14, 1832, aged 26. | |
| 69. Josiah; d. suddenly, Jan. 11, 1834, aged 40. | |

46½ SHELTON, son of Doct. Josiah Canfield; m. Betsey Pease. Children:

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|--|---|
| 71. Augusta B.; m. Frederick Botsford. | 77. Elizabeth Ann; m. Sidney Downes. |
| 72. Naomi G. | 78. John J. |
| 73. William H. | 79. Sheldon; m. — Craig; 2d, Charlotte Lum. |
| 74. Josiah Benjamin; m. Jane Davis. | |
| 75. Lucy Maria; m. Charles Tomlinson; 2d, J. W. Flowers. | 80. Joseph P., b. 1801; m. Maria M. Burs, had Theodore Benj., Mary Frances, Joseph Edward, b. 1826. |
| 76. Charlotte; m. Peter C. Tomlinson. | |

48. SAMUEL, M. D., son of Abiel and Mary Canfield; m. Mary Allen, who died Oct. 5, 1841, aged 38 years. Children⁴:

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|---|---|
| 81. Ann, d. Jan. 16, 1858, aged 30 years. | 86. Hattie; m. Frank A. Cutter of Ansonia, Lottie E., and Mary. |
| 82. John M., d. Apr. 14, 1858, aged 29 years. | 87. Samuel H.; m. Harriet, dau. of Raymond French, Esq. |
| 83. Elsie, d. Sept. 10, 1848, aged 18 years. | 88. Edwin U. |
| 84. George, d. May 25, 1853, aged 18 years. | |
| 85. Harriet; m. Henry T. Booth and had Alida. | |

CHAMBERS, JEMIMA, died Dec. 24, 1751.

CHAPMAN, REV. BENJAMIN, m. Mrs. Abigail Riggs, Jan. 8, 1756, was pastor at Southington, Conn.

CHAPMAN, RACHEL, m. John Murray, Feb. 17, 1776.

CHAPMAN, MARTHA, m. Samuel French, Dec. 17, 1733. She died Oct. 29, 1780, aged 66.

CHARLES, WILLIAM, m. Margaret —. Children:

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|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mary, b. Feb. 17, 1766. | 2. Betty, b. Nov. 6, 1771. |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|

³Hist of Seymour 100.

⁴Ibid.

CHATFIELD, FRANCIS, one of the settlers in Guilford, in 1639, died about 1647, probably unmarried.

THOMAS of Guilford, a brother of Francis removed to East Hampton, Long Island, supposed to have had no children

GEORGE of Guilford, 1640, brother to Francis, m Sarah, dau. of John Bishop, who died without children Sept. 20, 1657, and he m. 2d Isabel, dau. of Samuel Nettleton, Mar. 29, 1659. He died in Killingworth, June 9, 1671, whither he had removed in 1663. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. John, b. Apr. 8, 1661. | 3. Mercy, b. Apr. 26, 1671. |
| 2. George, b. Aug. 18, 1668. | |

1. JOHN, son of George and Isabel Chatfield, came to Derby a single man; received his first grant of land, and engaged to occupy it, Oct. 10, 1684, and m. Anna, dau. of Jabez Harger, Feb. 5, 1684, when she lacked eighteen days of fourteen years of age. He was admitted an inhabitant in 1687. Children :

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|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 4. Sarah, b. Dec. 5, 1686. | 9. John, b. Feb. 21, 1697. |
| 5. Mary, b. Apr. 29, 1689. | 10. Samuel, b. Aug. 28, 1699. |
| 6. Abigail, b. Sept 16, 1693. | 11. Ebenezer, b. July 4, 1703. |
| 7. John, b. —; d. | 12. Solomon, b. Aug. 13, 1708. |
| 8. Hannah, b. —; m. John Coe. | |

9. LIEUT. JOHN, son of John and Anna Chatfield, m. Elizabeth Johnson, Dec. 12, 1721, who died June 8, 1751, and he m. 2d Obedience —. Children :

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|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 13. Sarah, b. Nov. 4, 1722. | 18. Esther, b. Aug. 21, 173—[out]. |
| 14. John, b. June 5, 1724. | 19. Zerviah, b. Oct. 2, 1737. |
| 15. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 9, 1728. | 20. Sibyl, b. May 31, 1742. |
| 16. Oliver, b. July 23, 1730. | 21. Obedience, b. Dec. 11, 1755. |
| 17. Anna, b. Apr. 10, 1732. | |

10. SAMUEL, son of John and Anna Chatfield, apparently did not marry until advanced in life, then m. 1st Ann —. He m. 2d Joannah. Children :

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|---|--------------------------------|
| 22. Mary, b. Jan. 18, 1750; d. Sept. 8, 1751. | 23. Abraham, b. Dec. 29, 1761. |
|---|--------------------------------|

11. EBENEZER, son of John and Anna Chatfield, m Abigail, dau. of John Prindle, Nov. 20, 1728. Children :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 24. Ebenezer, b. Sept. 8, 1729; m. Susannah Watrous, Mar. 23, 1768. | 27. Lemuel, b. —; d. Sept. 30, 1758, at the camp at Lake George. |
| 25. Abigail, b. Jan. [out]. | 28. Levi, b. Jan. 6, 1738; d. Oct. 15, 1758, at home in Derby, but was in the war with his brother. |
| 26. Mindwell, b. Sept. 9, 1735. | |

12. SOLOMON, son of John and Anna Chatfield, m. Hannah, dau. of Abraham Pierson, June 12, 1734. Children :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 29. Joseph, b. Apr. 4, 1735; m. Dinah Peet of Stratford, Feb. 23, 1757. | moral and religious philosopher, and as an author, and the father of Miss Louisa M. Alcott one of the most favorably known authoresses of America. ⁵ |
| 30. Mary, b. Oct. 11, 1736; m. Capt. John Alcox of Wolcott, Aug. 28, 1755; the grandmother of Mr. A. Bronson Alcott of Concord, Mass., extensively and favorably known as a | 31. Eunice, b. Feb. 6, 1743. |

14 JOHN, JR., son of Lieut John and Elizabeth Chatfield; m.

⁵History of Wolcott, Conn., 233, 238, 262, 427.

Elizabeth Johnson. Mar. 1751, who died June 8, 1751, and he m., 2d, Sarah Chatfield. Child :

32. Sarah, b. Oct. 2, 1757.

16. OLIVER, son of Lieut. John and Elizabeth Chatfield ; m. 1st, Abiah —. 2d. Zerviah. Children :

33. Patience, b. Mar. 2, 1765.

36. Joseph, b. June 29, 1772.

34. Abijah, b. Oct. 8, 1767.

37. Oliver, b. Oct. 16, 1758.

35. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 22, 1769.

38. Dan., b. Jan. 16, 1761.

CHATFIELD, LEVI, m. Sarah (Bradley) Beard, May 27, 1781 ; "had five children."

CHATFIELD. ELI, m. Lois Malory, Aug. 5, 1778. Children :

1. Mary, b. Dec. 1, 1778.

3. Lucinda, b. Oct. 10 [out].

2. Obedience, b. July 9, 1782.

CHATFIELD. LEVI, m. Abigail Harger, Jan. 30, 1755. Child :

1. Levi, b. Aug. 26, 1756.

CHATFIELD. JOEL, m. Ruth Stoddard of Woodbury, Nov. 13, 1785. Children :

1. Isaac, b. Jan. 15, 1787.

3. Almira, b. June 23, 1791.

2. Leman, b. Feb. 18, 1789.

CHEESEMAN, GEORGE W., son of George Weeks Cheeseman of New York, and grandson of Richard Cheeseman, was born in New York city, Jan. 7, 1823. The Cheeseman family came from the west part of England and settled first on Long Island. George W. Cheeseman, Sr. m. Mary Hegeman of a family of Dutch descent residing for many generations in New York city and on Long Island. George W. Cheeseman, Jr., came to Connecticut in 1832 ; lived in Stratford several years ; came to Birmingham in 1842 and m. Sarah, dau. of Samuel Durand in 1847. Children :

1. Mary Wetmore.

3. Charles Durand.

2. George Henry ; d. in 1876.

4. Willie Penfield ; d. in 1866.

CHURCHILL. JOHN, m. Rachel Davis, Nov. 30, 1769. Children :

1. William, b. Nov. 1, 1770.

2. Abel, b. Feb. 10, 1774.

1. CLARK, WILLIAM, with his wife Hannah came from Lyme, Conn., to Derby about 1735. In the town records he is called in 1742, "merchant," and in 1748, "shop keeper," his store being at the old village of Derby. Children :

2. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 24, 1732 ; m. Joseph Hull, May 3, 1750.

6. Sarah, b. Jan. 22, 1742.

3. Susannah, b. Aug. 18, 1734 ; m. Pritchard Watrous.

7. Sheldon, b. Feb. 10, 1744.

4. Lucy, b. Dec. 13, 1736 ; m. — Smith.

8. Eunice, b. Apr. 15, 1746 ; m. Henry Whitney.

5. Hannah, b. May 22, 1739 ; m. Oliver Curtiss.

9. William, b. Sept. 22, 1749 ; d. Sept. 17, 1751.

10. Charity, b. March 26, 1752.

7. SHELDON, son of William and Hannah Clark, m. Betty Keeney, Feb. 15, 1764 ; and was a merchant at Old Town until just before the Revolution, when he established his store at the Narrows, being an influential man in the town some years. Children :

11. William, b. Jan. 11, 1765.

14. Sheldon, b. May 17, 1772.

12. Lucy, b. Feb. 12, 1767.

15. Watrous, b. June 20, 1774.

13. Hannah, b. Mar. 5, 1769.

CLARK, ENS. THOMAS, m. Susanna —. He came from Milford.
Children :

1. Thomas, b. Feb. 22, 1764.
2. Hannah, b. Nov. 2, 1766.
3. Sheldon, donated land to Yale College. (See Hist. of Seymour).
4. Sherman.

CLARK, MOSES, m. Abigail Brewster Johnson, Jan. 6, 1774.

1. Levi, b. Dec. 17, 1774.
2. Abigail, b. Dec. 24, 1776.

CLARK, WILLIAM, m. Mary —.

1. Eunice, b. Sept. 13, 1774.
2. William, b. Aug. 30, 1777.
3. Sheldon, b. Apr. 18, 1780.
4. Joseph, b. May 12, 1782.
5. Chary, b. Sept. 25, 1784.
6. Richard, b. July 6, 1787.

COE, ROBERT, Hon., was born at Suffolkshire, England, in 1596. His wife, Anna, was born in 1591. He with his wife and three sons sailed from England April 10, 1634, in the ship Frances, John Cutting, master, and landed in Boston in June of the same year. He first settled in Watertown, Mass., where he remained two years, when he removed to Wethersfield, Conn., where he remained about four years. Robert Coe's name is among the original purchasers of Stamford. Here he remained until 1644, when with his family he removed to Hempstead, Long Island. At this time he was about 48 years of age. his son John, 18; Robert, 17, and Benjamin, 15. He died in 1659. Children :

1. John, b. about 1626, in England.
2. Robert, b. about 1627, in England.
3. Benjamin, b. about 1629, in England.

2. ROBERT, son of Robert and Anna (or Hannah) Coe, removed to Stratford in 1654, where he died in 1659, aged 32. He married Susanna —, and had three children :

4. John, b. May 10, 1658, at Stratford.
5. Susanna.
6. Sarah.

4. JOHN, only son of Robert, Jr., and Susanna Coe, m. Mary, dau. of Joseph Hawley of Stratford, Dec. 20, 1682. This was the Joseph Hawley who owned considerable land in Derby. John Coe's four eldest sons settled in Durham, where they had families. He died Apr. 19, 1741, aged 83. Children :

7. Robert, b. Sept. 21, 1684; the ancestor of the Coe families of Torrington and Winchester.
8. Joseph, b. Feb. 2, 1686.
9. Hannah, b. Apr. 14, 1689.
10. Mary, b. Aug. 11, 1691.
11. John, b. Dec. 5, 1693.
12. Sarah, b. Mar. 26, 1696.
13. Ephraim, b. Dec. 18, 1698.
14. Catharine, b. Sept. 23, 1700.
15. Abigail, b. Nov. 11, 1702.
16. Ebenezer, b. Aug. 18, 1704.

16. CAPT. EBENEZER, son of John and Mary Coe, m. Mary Blackman, June 1, 1727, and died at Stratford in 1766 aged 63 years. This Ebenezer Coe commanded a company in the Revolution; was wounded in the burning of Danbury, by which he was deprived of a part of his right ear and his right eye, but survived many years. Children :

17. John, b. Sept 18, 1729.
18. Zachariah, b. Sept. 29, 1732.
19. Ebenezer, b. July 24, 1735.
20. James, b. Feb. 3, 1741.

17. JOHN, son of Ebenezer and Mary Coe, came to Derby a young man, and m. Hannah, dau. of John Chatfield. Sept 8. 1755; and resided at the old village of Derby, where he died in 1783 and hence

the record made that he was one of the first Methodists in the town is erroneous, it being his son John. Children :

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 21. Mary, b. Oct. 20, 1756; m. Philo Hin- | 24. John, b. Mar. 27, 1764. |
| man. | 25. Hannah, b. Mar. 16, 1769. |
| 22. Denman, b. May 26, 1759. | 26. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 10, 1774. |
| 23. Sarah, b. Feb. 5, 1762. | |

22. DENMAN, son of John and Hannah Coe, m. Mary Northrop of Milford, Feb. 20, 1781.

24. JOHN, JR., son of John and Hannah Coe, m. Ruth, dau. of Isaac Johnson, Aug. 17, 1785. She was born Mar. 31, 1665. Children :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 27. Sally, b. Apr. 26, 1786, m. Miles War- | 30. Hannah, b. July 18, 1790; m. Davis |
| ren. | Smith. |
| 28. Polly, b. Mar. 28, 1787; d. Jan. 1, 1796. | 31. John Allen, b. Sept. 8, 1792. |
| 29. Truman, b. Dec. 9, 1788. | 32. Isaac, b. May 27, 1796. |

31. JOHN ALLEN, son of John and Ruth Coe, m. Grace dau. of Joseph and Esther Smith. May 10, 1812. He died Sept. 23, 1849, aged 57. His widow, Grace, died Jan. 21, 1869, aged 72. Children :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 33. John, b. Aug. 18, 1815. | 38. George Washington, b. Aug. 26, 1825. |
| 34. Ruth, b. Sept. 20, 1817; m. William | 39. Grace, b. June 17, 1834; m. Leviness |
| Leavenworth Durand. | Abbott, Nov. 28, 1852, and had Wil- |
| 35. Isaac, b. Mar. 28, 1819. | ber Coe, b. July 6, 1858; George |
| 36. Robert, b. Feb. 3, 1821. | Frederick, b. May 29, 1863. |
| 37. Wales, b. Oct. 28, 1823. | |

33. JOHN, son of John Allen and Grace Coe, m. Mary Hoadley of Naugatuck, Sept. 3, 1837. Children :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 40. Julius Curtiss, b. Aug. 6, 1838. | 43. Charles Hoadley, b. Nov. 19, 1849. |
| 41. Frances Augusta, b. July 28, 1840; | 44. George Albert, b. Aug. 5, 1854; d. Oct. |
| m. Rev. Bennett Tyler Abbott, Sept. | 13, 1855, aged 1 year and 2 months. |
| 26, 1860. | 45. Benjamin Lee, b. Jan. 27, 1860. |
| 42. John Allen, b. Nov. 18, 1844. | |

35. ISAAC, son of John Allen and Grace Coe, m. Augusta Hoadley of Naugatuck, Apr. 18, 1841, who died Jan. 23, 1870, aged 50; and he m. 2d Lucy Grant, Feb. 1, 1871. He died May 18, 1872. Children :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 46. Kate Grace, b. Nov. 6, 1842; m. Eu- | 49. Charles Walter, b. Jan. 18, 1849; d. |
| gene S. G. Wyman, June 15, 1864, | Sept. 14, 1849. |
| and had Mary Augusta, b. Sept. 3, | 50. Arthur William, b. Mar. 1, 1855; d. |
| 1865; Harry Coe, b. Oct. 19, 1866. | Aug. 23, 1855. |
| 47. Isaac Harvey, } b. May { m. Georgie | |
| | Rogers. |
| 48. Irving Hiel, } 12, 1847. } | |

36. ROBERT, son of John Allen and Grace Coe, m. Emily J. Horton of Straitsville, May 18, 1842. Children :

- | |
|---|
| 51. Andrew Leet, } b. July 25, { drowned in the Naugatuck July 6, 1858. |
| 52. Frank Lee, } 1847. } |

37. WALES, son of John Allen and Grace Coe, m. Julia Elizabeth Beach of Milford, Sept. 17, 1845. He left Derby with his family in 1854, and settled in Davenport, Iowa, and after three years removed to Crawfordsville in the same state, where he now resides. Children :

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 53. Sterling Dennison, b. Mar. 31, 1847. | 1870, and had Harold Irving, b. Sept. |
| 54. Nellie Julia, b. Mar. 9, 1852; m. | 9, 1873; Nellie Grace, b. Aug. 31, |
| James Braden Crawford, Apr. 28, | 1875. |

38. George Washington, son of John Allen and Grace Coe, m. Sarah Brooks, Dec. 24, 1846. He died Feb. 27, 1854, aged 28 years. Children :

55. Henry Brooks, b. Jan. 6, 1848.
56. Frank William, b. Mar. 20, 1850.

57. George Frederick, b. June 12, 1853.

40. JULIUS CURTISS, son of John and Mary Coe, m. Elizabeth Dougal Wakelee, Oct. 8, 1860. Children :

58. Albert Chandler, b. June 21, 1864. 59. Rollin Wakelee, b. Jan. 19, 1867.

42. JOHN ALLEN, son of John and Mary Coe, m. Cornelia A. Wakelee, Oct. 9, 1866. Children :

60. John Allen, b. Aug. 23, 1868. 62. Edna Louise, b. Aug. 11, 1873.
61. Herbert Wakelee, b. Oct. 29, 1870. 63. Carlton Blakeman, b. Sept. 7, 1875.

43. CHARLES HOADLEY, son of John and Mary Coe, m. Ida Mary Fields, Jan. 15, 1875. Child :

64. Ida Jennett, b. Dec. 16, 1875.

48. IRVING HIEL, son of Isaac and Augusta Coe, m. Addie M. Cate, May 6, 1868. Children :

65. Theodore Irving, b. Aug. 19, 1872. 67. Eugene Wyman, b. Nov. 9, 1878.

66. Imogene Augusta Cate, b. Dec. 2, 1875.

52. FRANK LEE, son of Robert and Emily J. Coe, m. E. Justine Carrington of Bethany, Jan. 23, 1873.

53. STERLING DENNISON, son of Wales and Julia E. Coe, m. Mary Malinda Crawford of Crawfordsville, Iowa, Oct. 28, 1869. Child :

68. Lewie Beach, b. Aug. 4, 1870.

55. HENRY BROOKS, son of George W. and Sarah Coe, m. Elizabeth Wilson Mar. 28, 1868, who died Nov. 21, 1870. Child :

69. Charles Waterbury, b. Feb. 4, 1869;
d. in 1871.

COLLINS, DANIEL,

1. Daniel, b. Feb. 8, 1678.

2. Patience, b. Feb. 9, 1679.

1. CRAFTS, LIEUT. GRIFFIN, born about 1598, came with his wife, Alice, from near London, Eng., to America. with Gov. Winthrop. They sailed in company with seven vessels in April, 1630, and he settled at Roxbury, Mass., where he was selectman and a member of the General Court. He died about 1690, as his will dated May 18, 1689, was presented for probate Nov. 9, 1690. His first wife was born in 1600; died Mar. 20, 1673. He m. twice afterwards. Children :

2. Hannah, b. in Eng. about 1628; m. 5. Abigail, b. Mar. 28, 1634; m.
Nathaniel Wilson. 6. Samuel, b. Dec. 12, 1637; m.

3. John, b. July 10, 1630, in Roxbury. 7. Moses, b. April 28, 1641; m.

4. Mary, b. Oct. 10, 1632; m.

6. SAMUEL, son of Lieut. Griffin and Alice Crafts, m. Elizabeth Seaver, Oct. 16, 1661; resided with his father; occupied public positions in the town. In 1683 the General Court granted him with twelve others the township of Woodstock, Conn., and in 1687 the Connecticut Assembly granted him and thirteen others the township of Pomfret, they buying the Indian title. This was known as the "Misham-

⁶Taken in part from the family manuscript.

ouquet Purchase." He died about 1690, soon after the death of his father, leaving a good estate. Children :

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 8. Hannah, b. Dec. 14, 1662; m. | 13. Mary, b. Oct. 15, 1671; m. |
| 9. Samuel, b. May 24, 1664; d. June 5, 1664. | 14. Abigail, b. Dec. 1, 1673; m. |
| 10. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 2, 1665; m. | 15. Nathaniel, b. Jan. 11, 1676; m. |
| 11. Samuel, b. June 16, 1667; m. | 16. Ebenezer, b. Nov. 8, 1679; m. |
| 12. Joseph, b. July 13, 1669. | 17. Alice, b. Dec. 19, 1681; m. |
| | 18. Benjamin, b. Oct. 23, 1683. |

11. SAMUEL, son of Samuel, Sr. and Elizabeth (Seaver) Crafts; m. Elizabeth Sharpe, and died Dec. 9, 1709, aged 42. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 19. Joseph, b. October 1, 1694; m. | 23. Mary, b. April 1, 1706; m. |
| 20. Hannah, b. Mar. 15, 1697; m. | 24. Aaron, b. Dec. 9, 1708; d. Dec. 30, 1711. |
| 21. Samuel, b. June 4, 1701; m. | |
| 22. Moses, b. Sept. 9, 1703; m. | |

19. CAPT. JOSEPH, son of Samuel 2d and Elizabeth (Sharpe) Crafts, m. Susannah Warren, and removed to Pomfret, Conn., about 1721; received a lieutenant's commission, 1736, and a captain's in 1741. He died Jan. 23, 1754. Children :

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 25. Susannah, b. Sept. 23, 1720; m. | 32. Joseph, b. Mar. 8, 1732; m. |
| 26. Samuel, b. July 15, 1722; m. | 33. Benjamin, b. Feb. 10, 1734; m. |
| 27. Joseph, b. July 24, 1724; d. Jan. 17, 1725. | 34. Griffin, b. Feb. 21, 1736; d. |
| 28. Mary, b. Nov. 27, 1725; m. | 35. Griffin, July 9, 1738; d. |
| 29. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 12, 1727; m. | 36. Ebenezer, b. Sept. 22, 1740; m. |
| 30. Mehitabel, b. Mar. 27, 1729; m. | 37. Frances, b. Jan. 27, 1742; m. |
| 31. Hannah, b. Mar. 8, 1730; d. | 38. Moses, b. April 15, 1744; not m. |
| | 39. Sarah, b. Jan. 25, 1746; d. |

26. DEA. SAMUEL, son of Capt. Joseph Crafts, m. Feb. 19, 1746, Judith Payson of Pomfret, who was born Nov. 22, 1720, and died Feb. 13, 1813, aged 93. He died Nov. 20, 1791, aged 69. Besides being deacon of the church he was prominent in places of trust in the town. Children :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 40. Griffin, b. July 18, 1748; m. | 43. Samuel, b. May 19, 1754; d. June 23, 1755. |
| 41. Sarah, b. April 30, 1750; d. Sept. 8, 1754. | 44. Sarah, b. April 29, 1756; m. |
| 42. Edward, b. April 19, 1752. | |

42. EDWARD, M. D., son of Dea. Samuel and Judith (Payson) Crafts, came to Derby a little before 1780, and m. 1st Abigail Clark of Southington, Conn., Nov. 23, 1780, who died Oct. 23, 1796, being the mother of all his children. He m. 2d Ann, widow of Edward Clark and dau. of Doct. Silas Baldwin, who died June 8, 1813, aged 56, and he m. 3d Melissa Holbrook Osborn, dau. of Daniel Holbrook, who died Jan. 19, 1841. He died Mar. 17, 1821, aged 68 years. Children :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 45. Julia, b. 1781; d. Sept. 16, 1801. | 49. Laura, b. 1789; d. June 5, 1805. |
| 46. Samuel, b. 1783; d. June 5, 1810. | 50. Edward, b. 1790; d. Feb. 20, 1792. |
| 47. Pearl, b. 1785; d. Dec. 29, 1821, aged 36 years. | 51. Edward, b. 1794; d. Nov. 1826. |
| 48. Chauncey, b. June 1, 1787; d. Oct. 12, 1828. | 52. Abba, b. 1796; d. Aug. 24, 1811. |

47. PEARL, M. D., son of Doct. Edward Crafts; m. Dec. 24, 1812, Sarah Mansfield, dau. of Rev. Edward and Sarah M. Blakeslee, and grand dau. of Dr. Mansfield. Children :

53. Edward Blakeslee, b. Jan. 13, 1814.
 54. Elizabeth Mansfield, b. May 30, 1816;
 m. Edward S. Clark of Waterbury.
 55. Julia Maria, b. Jan. 1817; d. Oct. 14,
 1818.

48. CHAUNCEY, son of Doct. Edward Crafts; m. Maria, dau. of Daniel Bacon of Woodbury, Conn., Sept. 11, 1811. Children:

57. Julia Maria, b. Aug. 20, 1814; m.
 Rev. B. Y. Messenger, Feb. 7, 1838;
 d. Aug. 25, 1839.
 58. Charles Bacon, b. July 18, 1817; m.
 Cornelia A. Trowbridge, Sept. 11,
 1868; d. Apr. 24, 1876.
 59. Chauncey, b. Mar. 20, 1820; d. June
 18, 1841.
 60. Rebecca Bacon, b. May 7, 1822; m.
 Wm. B. Hotchkiss, June 6, 1843;
 had Lydia Thompson, Wm. Josiah,
 Chauncey Crafts, James Judson,
 Helen Maria, Bessie Brothwell.
 61. Samuel Pearl b. Mar. 30, 1824; m.
 Sarah A. Thompson, July 13, 1859;
 had Nellie.
 62. Fanny Augusta, b. June 4, 1826; m.
 Samuel W. Andrew, Jan. 4, 1848;
 had Samuel W. By 2d, husband,
 Wm. S. Charnley, had Fanny Adele,
 Edith, George Bethune, Lydia
 Thompson, an adopted dau.

53. EDWARD B., son of Doct. Pearl Crafts; m. Sarah A., dau. of James Thompson, Oct. 9, 1846. Children:

63. Elizabeth M., b. July 25, 1848.
 64. Edward T., M. D., b. Dec. 29, 1850.
 65. John Young, b. June 8, 1852; d. Sept.
 25, 1852.

CRAWFORD, SARAH.

1. Sarah, b. Jan. 20, 1763.

CRAWFORD, BENJAMIN, m. Olive Carpenter, Mar. 14, 1775.

CRAWFORD, JOHN, m. Sarah Adele, Dec. 13, 1795. Child:

1. John, b. Sept. 26, 1796.

1. CURTISS, OLIVER, came to Derby and m. Hannah, dau. of William Clark, Apr. 2, 1754. He died Jan. 13, 1794. His widow Hannah died Oct. 3, 1803, aged 64. Children:

2. Sheldon.
 3. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 28, 1756.
 4. Sarah, b. Aug. 26, 1757.
 5. Sarah, b. May 12, 1765.

2. SHELDON, son of Oliver and Hannah (Clark) Curtiss, m. Lois Nichols, Nov. 11, 1781. She was born May 28, 1760. Children:

6. Sally, b. May 28, 1783.
 7. Sheldon, b. Aug. 31, 1788.
 8. Henry, }
 9. Harriet, } b. Jan. 4, 1796.

CURTISS, KNEELAND, a prominent sea captain, was born in Stratford; was in the war of 1812; m. Anna A. Fields, came to Derby in 1832, and engaged in the West India trade. Children:

1. Edward F., b. in 1820.
 2. Reuben; d. young.
 3. Elizabeth.
 4. Martha.
 5. Mary.
 6. Kneeland; m.; was killed on the
 railroad at New Haven in 1880, hav-
 been a conductor on the road many
 years.
 7. Robert.
 8. Henry.

1. CAPT. EDWARD F., son of Capt. Kneeland, m. Lucy Moshier, and is a sea captain. Children:

9. Fanny.
 10. Edward H.
 11. Kate Estelle.
 12. Kneeland; d. young.

1. DAVIS. JOHN, m. Abigail; m. 2d Mrs. Mary Gunn, May 12, 1691. Children:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2. John, b. | 5. Elizabeth, b. July 21, 1707. |
| 3. Nathaniel, b. Feb. 26, 1698. | 6. Abigail, b. Apr. 28, 1709. |
| 4. Jabez, b. July 24, 1703. | |

2. JOHN, JR., son of John and Abigail Davis, m. Sarah Chatfield, July 15, 1706. who died Jan. 20, 1721. Children:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 7. Joseph, b. June 30, 1708. | 10. Abigail, b. Nov. 20, 1713. |
| 8. Dan., b. Jan. 10, 1710. | 11. Rachel, b. July 5, 1716. |
| 9. Mindwell, b. Feb. 4, 1712; d. Jan. 5, 1713. | 12. Betty, b. Oct. 11, 1719; m. Ebenezer Keeney. |

7. CAPT. JOSEPH, son of John, Jr., and Sarah (Chatfield) Davis, m. Mary Wheeler, Apr. 25, 1734, who died Jan. 18, 1764, aged 49 and he m. 2d Mrs. Mary Foot of Newtown, Jan. 30, 1765. They settled in Oxford. Children:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 13. Sarah, b. Nov. 26, 1735. | 16. Joseph, b. July 10, 1743. |
| 14. Abigail, b. Apr. 12, 1738. | 17. John, b. Feb. 2, 1749. |
| 15. Mary, b. Oct. 15, 1740. | 18. Rachel, b. July 4, 1752. |

8. DAN., son of John, Jr., and Sarah (Chatfield), m. Ruth ——. Children:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 19. Naomi, b. Jan. 1, 1743. | 22. Sarah, b. Nov. 1, 1747. |
| 20. Dan., } b. Sept. 17, 1743, | 23. Eliza, b. Feb. 20, 1753. |
| 21. Reuben, } | 24. Ithiel, b. Feb. 15, 1756. |

17. COL. JOHN, son of Joseph and Mary (Wheeler) Davis, m. Mehitable, dau. of Reuben Thomas of New Haven, Apr. 10, 1782, who died Dec. 27, 1852, aged 88 years. He is said to have died Nov. 27, 1848, aged 93 years. Children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 25. Sarah, b. Mar. 31, 1783; d. Dec. 6, 1808. | 32. Nabby, } b. Dec. 21, 1795; m. Harvey Osborn of Oxford. |
| 26. Anson, b. Sept. 5, 1785. | 33. Nancy, } m. Cyrus Humphrey of Oxford, d. Aug. 25, 1828. Ch'n: Barnard, Nancy. |
| 27. Truman, b. Mar. 13, 1787. | |
| 28. John, b. Sept. 8, 1788. | 34. Joseph Wheeler, b. Aug. 13, 1798. |
| 29. Lucretia, b. Sept. 22, 1790. | 35. Sheldon, b. Sept. 3, 1800; d. May 30, 1813. |
| 30. Mary, b. May 28, 1792. | 36. Lewis, b. Jan. 26, 1803. |
| 31. Chary, b. Feb. 8, 1794. | 37. Burritt, b. July 12, 1806. |
| | 38. Julia Maria, b. July 4, 1810; m. Ebenezer Riggs of Oxford. |

26. ANSON, son of Col. John and Mehitable Davis, m. Sally Pruden of Milford. Children:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 39. Sheldon, b. Jan. 1, 1813; m. Marietta Church. | 44. Harpin, b. Feb. 24, 1825; m. Mary Chatfield. |
| 40. Sarah Ann, b. Mar. 10, 1815; m. Luman Chapman. | 45. Homer, b. Oct. 15, 1827; is living in Nevada. |
| 41. Anson Riley, b. Mar. 30, 1818; m. Mary N. Alling. | 46. Samuel Pruden, b. Sept. 1, 1831. |
| 42. Marcus, b. Oct. 9, 1820; m. Sarah M. Green. | 47. Martha Ellen, b. July 11, 1834; principal of St. Catharine's Hall, Augusta, Me. |
| 43. Delia Maria, b. Oct. 25, 1822; m. John F. Coxhead. | 48. Victoria Sophia, b. Sept. 21, 1837; m. John F. Coxhead. |

27. CAPT. TRUMAN, son of Col. John and Mehitable Davis, m. 1st Mary Allen of Woodbridge, Dec. 6, 1808, who died Feb. 13, 1832; m. 2d Statia Ball of Bethany, who died Apr. 24, 1854; m. 3d Sophia

Mallory of Milford, Oct 24, 1854 He died May 19, 1868, aged 81 years. Children :

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|--|--|
| 49. Emily, b. Aug. 19, 1810; m. C. Lockwood Adams. | 54. Emerette, b. Jan. 24, 1821; m. Harrison Tomlinson. |
| 50. David Allen, b. July 29, 1812; d. Mar. 20, 1847. | 55. John, b. Oct 7, 1823; m. Jennette G. Allen. |
| 51. Clark, b. Mar. 31, 1815; m. Mary A. Toffey. | 56. Lydia Perkins, b. Feb. 15, 1826; m. John R. Tomlinson. |
| 52. Marietta, b. Aug. 22, 1817; m. Nathan W. Morgan. | 57. Burr, b. Jan. 7, 1828; m. Mary J. Mallett. |
| 53. An infant, b. Sept. 25, 1819; d. Dec. 20, 1819. | 58. Lucy, b. Feb. 19, 1830; m. Hart C. Hubbell. |

28 JOHN, JR., son of Col John and Mehitable Davis, m. Laura, dau of John Riggs, and died Aug 8, 1844. His widow, Laura, died Feb 20, 1855. Children :

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|---|---------------------------------------|
| 59. John; m. Jennette Wheeler; lived in Oxford. | 61. Otis; d. in 1842. |
| 60. Isaac B.; m. Ann Tucker; lives in Hartford. | 62. William Hart; m. Francis Mallett. |

34. JOSEPH W., son of Col John and Mehitable Davis, m. Henrietta Newton of Woodbridge Children:

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|---|---|
| 63. Jonah N.; m. — Bassett; removed West. | 64. DeWitt; a lawyer of Milwaukee, Wis. |
| | 65. Joseph Burritt; d. Nov. 4, 1854. |

36. LEWIS, son of Col. John and Mehitable Davis, m. Lucinda Perkins of Oxford. Children :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 66. Doct. Henry, of Wallingford; m. — Beecher of Bethlehem. | 67. Mary; m. Charles M. Storrs of Seymour. |
| | 68. Frank; m. — Lane of Oxford. |

37. BURRITT, son of Col. John and Mehitable Davis, m. Sarah Electa, dau. of Hiram Osborn of Oxford. Children all living in Owego, N. Y :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 69. Jay; m. Anna Fairchild. | 71. Bernard. |
| 70. Sarah; m. Frederic Cable. | |

DAVIS, NATHAN, and Eunice had children :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Rachel, b. Apr. 1738. | 4. Daniel, } b. Mar. 20, 1746. |
| 2. Eunice, b. June 20, 1740. | 5. Joseph, } m. Obedience Sperry of New Haven. Had Sarah, b. Aug. 31, 1771. |
| 3. Benjamin, b. Mar. 1, 1743. | 6. Sarah, b. Oct. 6, 1756. |

DAVIS, ELIAS, and Abigail, had child :

1. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 12, 1749.

ISAAC, son of Nathan and Martha Davis, died Oct. 1, 1781, aged four years.

DENMAN, PHILIP, of Derby, had wife Hasadink. He died Aug. 20, 1698. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Mary, b. 1678. | 4. Micah, b. 1684. |
| 2. Elizabeth, b. 1680. | 5. Son, b. Feb. 11, 1685. |
| 3. Sarah, b. 1682. | 6. Hannah, b. 1693. |

DEREMORE, JOSEPH, m. Sarah—. Child :

1. Eunice, b. Oct. 9, 1763.

DE LAMARQUESIE, BERNARD, ensign major in the Continental

service, and m. Mary Anne De Lamarquesie. Child :

1. Lewis, b. Mar. 10, 1779.

DEPLANK, NICHOLAS. Child :

1. Dorcas, b. Feb. 9, 1753.

DORMAN, JAMES m. Anna Harger, June 9, 1779. Children :

1. Lucina, b. Aug. 29, 1780. 3. Joel, b. Aug. 3, 1784.
2. "Mamere," b. Sept. 2, 1782. 4. Alanson, b. Jan. 9, 1787.

DOWNS, ABRAHAM m. Elizabeth —. Child :

1. Biah, b. Nov. 22, 1761.

DUDLEY, JOSIAH, m. Sabra Dudley, Jan. 20, 1798 ; came from Fairfield county, about 1800, to Derby. Children :

1. Henry, b. Apr. 13, 1799. 3. Sophia, b. Mar. 27, 1804.
2. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 4, 1801.

1. DURAND, DOCT. JOHN, m. in Stratford Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Bryan, and grand dau. of Alexander Bryan, and came to Derby about 1685, his residence being near Edward Wooster's at Derby village. He possessed considerable property, and his wife inherited quite an estate from her father and grandfather. Children :

2. John, b. Nov. 19, 1700 ; m. 7. Abigail, b. June 2, 1716 ; m. Abner
3. Elizabeth, b. July 19, [out] ; d. young. Johnson.
4. Noah, b. Aug. 27, 1707 ; m. 8. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 6, 1719 ; m. Joseph
5. Joseph, b. Dec. 20, 1709 ; m. Johnson, Jr.
6. Samuel, b. July 7, 1713 ; m. 9. Ebenezer, b. Dec. 7, 1724.

2. JOHN, son of Doct. John and Elizabeth (Bryan) Durand, m. Sarah Lum, Nov. 5, 1730, who died, and he m. 2d Sarah Chatfield, June 2, 1747, and died Mar. 8, 1773. Children :

10. Elijah, b. Mar. 17, 1731. 12. Hannah, b. Jan. 8, 1737.
11. Sarah, b. June 3, 1733.

By second wife.

13. Jeremiah, b. Aug. 8, 1749 ; m. Hannah 16. Zerviah, b. Nov. 5, 1756.
Trowbridge, Nov. 21, 1772. 17. John, b. Feb. 2, 1758.
14. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 17, 1751. 18. Susanna, b. Nov. 13, 1760.
15. Nehemiah, b. Dec. 7, 1753. 19. Joseph, b. May 21, 1764

4. NOAH, son of Doct. John and Elizabeth (Bryan) Durand, m. Abigail Riggs, Nov. 9, 1732, who died, and he m. 2d Damaris —. Children :

20. Mercy, b. Dec. 21, 173-[out] ; d. 21. Mercy, b. May 8, 1748.

5. JOSEPH, son of Doct. John and Elizabeth (Bryan) Durand, m. Ann Tomlinson, Apr. 25, 1734. She died Feb. 14, 1778, aged 64. He died Aug. 6, 1792, aged 81. Children :

22. Samuel, b. Feb. 28, 1735. 25. Ann, b. Dec. 3, 1742.
23. Joseph, b. Mar. 28, 1737. 26. Isaac, b. Aug. 14, 1745.
24. Noah, b. May 12, 1740. 27. Eleazer, b. Oct. 5, 1754.

6. SAMUEL, son of Doct. John and Elizabeth (Bryan) Durand, m. Mary —. Children :

27. Elizabeth, b. July 29, 1743. 29. Ezra, b. Feb. 11, 1748.
28. John, b. — 16, 1745.

9. EBENEZER, son of Doct. John and Elizabeth (Bryan) Durand, m. Hannah White, Dec. 17, 1754. Child :

30. Ebenezer, b. Feb. 24, 1755.

24. NOAH, son of Joseph and Ann (Tomlinson) Durand, m. Abigail, dau. of Caleb Tomlinson; lived on Great Neck and died Apr. 12, 1818. Abigail, his widow, died Nov. 2, 1831. Children:

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|--|---|
| 31. Anna, b. Jan. 4, 1772; m. Lewis Hawkins, and d. Nov. 18, 1840. | 33. Joseph, b. July 17, 1778; m. William, b. May 29, 1780; m. |
| 32. Polly, b. July 11, 1775; m. Samuel Yale, merchant of Sugar st., son of Rev. Mr. Yale. She d. Jan. 6, 1841. | 35. Samuel, b. July 13, 1783; m. David, b. May 1, 1790; m. |

33. JOSEPH, son of Noah and Ann (Tomlinson) Durand, m. Margaret Chamberlain of New York city; was a tailor and worked at his trade some years, when he returned to his father's home and died, Oct. 12, 1821.

34. WILLIAM, son of Noah and Ann (Tomlinson) Durand, m. Sarah Ambler of Bethlehem, Conn., a tailor in that town where they lived, and he died Feb., 1813.

35. SAMUEL, son of Noah and Ann (Tomlinson) Durand, m. 1st Susan Hawkins; 2d Sally Hawkins, sister of the first wife; 3d Nancy Beers of Trumbull; 4th Nancy Bourn of New Bedford. He was a farmer at Bare Plains. He died Feb. 18, 1852. Children:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 37. Charles. | Two others, whose names are mislaid. |
| 38. Sarah; m. George W. Cheeseman. | |

DAVID, son of Noah and Ann (Tomlinson) Durand, m. Maria, dau. of Edmund Leavenworth of Huntington. He lived on his father's homestead on Derby Neck, and died Apr. 30, 1868. Children:

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|--|---|
| 39. William Leavenworth, b. Sept. 2, 1814. | 42. Frederic, b. Dec. 19, 1824. |
| 40. Mary E., b. Mar. 19, 1816. | 43. Martha A., b. July 23, 1827. |
| 41. Laura Ann, b. July 24, 1820; d. Sept. 2, 1827. | 44. Albert, b. Aug. 29, 1834; d. June 19, 1836. |

39. WILLIAM L., son of David and Maria (Leavenworth) Durand, m. Ruth Coe, Oct. 7, 1838. Children:

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|---|--|
| 45. Mary, b. Jan. 19, 1840; d. Feb. 27, 1856, aged 16. | 47. Cynthia Jane, b. Apr. 22, 1846; d. Feb. 25, 1856, aged 9 years. |
| 46. David Leavenworth, b. Oct. 18, 1841; m. Caroline S. Bishop of Waterbury, Feb. 16, 1869. | 48. William Frederick, b. Mar. 5, 1859; is in the U. S. Naval Academy, class 1880. |

DURAND, NOAH 3d, m. Ruth Foot, Aug. 12, 1772. Child:

1. Nabby, b. May 5, 1773.

DURAND, JOHN, Jr., m. Desire Andrews, Oct. 3, 1769. Child:

1. Bryan, b. Apr. 26, 1770.

ENGLISH, CLEMENT, m. Ruth Wisebury, Oct. 26, 1752. Children:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Naomi, b. June 28, 1753. | 5. Benjamin, b. Sept. 24, 1760; d. Dec. 20, 1760. |
| 2. Ruth, b. Oct. 22, 1754. | 6. Benjamin, b. Oct. 28, 1761. |
| 3. Clement, b. June 25, 1756. | 7. David, b. June 25, 1765. |
| 4. Henry, b. Dec. 7, 1757. | |

FAIRCHILD, ABIEL and wife Lois, and probably some family came to Derby before 1750. It was probably he who m. Mrs. Mary Peck, May 10, 1757. Several of their children were probably born before the family came to Derby. Children:

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|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Ebenezer, b. Mar. 10, 1747; d. Sept. 8, 1751. | 3. Lois; d. Dec. 9, 1755. |
| 2. David, b. July 14, 1750. | 4. Agur; d. Nov. 26, 1755. |
| | 5. Nehemiah; d. Sept. 8, 1751. |

FAIRCHILD, NATHAN, may have been a son of Abiel. He m. 1st Ruth, dau. of Capt. James Wheeler. July 23, 1761, who died Sept. 22, 1764, aged 21; m. 2d Lois Bowers, Apr. 28, 1765.

1. Ruth, b. Aug. 24, 1764; d. Jan. 2, 1765. 3. Ruth, b. Feb. 6, 1768

2. Nathan, b. July 5, 1766.

FAIRCHILD, ABIEL, perhaps son of Abiel and Lois Fairchild, m. Zerviah, dau. of Bennajah Johnson. Sept. 3, 1761, who died May 29, 1816, aged 77.

1. Hannah, b. Mar. 21, 1763.

3. Sarah, b. May 10, 1775.

2. Molly, b. Nov. 9, 1770.

4. John, b. Apr. 11, 1777.

FAIRCHILD, ABIEL, m. Hannah Chatfield, Feb. 23, 1757, who died Apr. 5, 1760.

FAIRCHILD, JOSEPH, m. Hannah Wheeler, Nov. 9, 1780.

1. Billy, {
2. Chloe, { b. Aug. 13, 1781.

1. FRENCH, WILLIAM, came in the Defence, from London, in 1635, with his wife Elizabeth, his eldest child Francis, aged ten years, and three other children, down to the baby, four months old, all from Essex, England, as shown by the record in the Custom-House William French was one of the original settlers of the beautiful town of Bilmerica, eighteen miles north of Boston, where he died aged 78, having had ten children born in America. He was the author of the famous tract entitled "Strength out of Weakness," published in London and re printed by the Boston Historical Society. He held many offices of trust, showing that much confidence was placed in him when to hold office was to bear great responsibility.

2. FRANCIS, son of William French, came to Milford, probably in 1650, with Edward Wooster, who may have been his brother-in-law, and settled in Derby with Wooster in 1654, being then twenty-nine years of age. Here he continued, working to establish his home in the wilderness, until 1661, when, on April 10th, he married Lydia Bunnell, of Milford, and brought her to his home; which constituted the *third* or *fourth* family in the plantation. It is uncertain whether Thomas Langdon was at Paugasuck at that time; the two who were there being Edward Wooster and Edward Riggs. His house was located on the hill east of the old Jonathan Jackson farm, near Merritt Clark's, who now owns most of the old farm, which remained in the family until some time in the present century. Here on the hill he toiled to clear the forests to make the beautiful fields as they now appear on that western slope. His almost solitary axe sounded over the spreading valley to the opposite hills, several years when scarcely another sound of the kind could be heard across the whole amphitheatre, which is now become a marvelous wonder of life and business. How lonely then, yet how grand the mighty forests stood, covering all those beautiful hills; but how magic-like the change to the present animated theatre of gayety, refinement, riches and enjoyment, as well as marvelous skill of toil and industry. No prophetic poet could have pictured to Francis French and his bride, in his new home, a hundredth part of the royalty of useful learning, art and skilled science that should, within two hundred years, sit in the valley at their feet and touch with the thrill of business life the utmost ends of the earth.

The gold of India, China, Japan and the islands of the sea springs into life at the skilled movement of the ready hands of the people of this beautiful valley.

Francis French did his work faithfully and manfully, without show or public notoriety, and left the stage of action Feb. 14, 1691, aged 66 years. His widow Lydia continued some years the care of those committed to her love, and departed this life April 1, 1708. Children :

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|--|---|
| 3. Lydia, b. Aug. 21, 1662; d. young. | 8. Samuel, b. Jan. 6, 1672; d. Oct. 26, 1677. |
| 4. Elizabeth, b. June 20, 1664. | 9. Susan, b. June 6, 1675. |
| 5. Anna, b. Aug. 10, 1666. | 10. Francis, b. Feb. 11, 1677. |
| 6. Mary, b. Sept. 7, 1668; d. Jan. 1, 1688. | 11. Hannah, b. Nov. 18, 1679. |
| 7. Lydia, b. Sept. 28, 1670; m. Samuel Bowers. | |

10. FRANCIS, JR., son of Francis French, m. Anna Bowers Sept. 2, 1703, who d. Jan. 11, 1744, and he d. April 11, 1751, aged 74 years. He lived on his father's homestead; was high sheriff of the town; was a man of positive character, and stood high as a Royal Arch Mason. Children :

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|--|---|
| 12. Samuel, b. July 23, 1704. | 16. Mary, b. Feb. 6, 1712. |
| 13. Charles, b. Feb. 14, 1707; d. Nov. 9, 1783, aged 76. | 17. Hannah, b. 1716; m. Abel Gunn 3d for 2d wife. |
| 14. Israel, b. Oct. 8, 1709. | 18. Nathaniel, b. Oct. 28, 1717; d. Nov. 13, 1780 or '81. |
| 15. Francis, b. | |

12. SAMUEL, son of Francis French, Jr., m. Martha Chapman, Dec. 17, 1733, who d. Oct. 29, 1789, aged 66. He d. Feb. 2, 1783, aged 78. Children :

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|---|---|
| 19. Noah, b. Jan. 15, 1734. | 22. John, b. April 15, 1741; d. Oct. 17, 1761, at Crown Point, a soldier in the French war. |
| 20. Mary, b. Oct. 31, 1736; d. July 25, 1743. | 23. Mary, b. July 26, 1743. |
| 21. Sarah, b. July 16, 1738. | 24. Martha, b. Oct. 18, 1747. |

14. ISRAEL, son of Francis French, Jr., m. Sarah Loveland, Sept. 11, 1739, and was among the early settlers in Seymour. Children :

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|--|--|
| 25. Lois, b. June 11, 1740. | 29. Sarah, b. Jan. 25, 1748; d. May 6, 1751. |
| 26. David, b. Jan. 30, 1742. | 30. Anna, b. June 21, 1752. |
| 27. Israel, b. | 31. Bowers, born July 5, 1757. |
| 28. Dorcas, b. Oct. 2, 1746; d. May 8, 1751. | 32. Enoch, b. May 19, 1760. |
| | 33. Charles, b. Dec. 19, 1765. |

19. NOAH, son of Samuel and Martha (Chapman) French, m. Hannah Riggs, June 12, 1755. He d. Jan. 7, 1781. Children :

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|--|--------------------------------|
| 34. Francis, b. May 21, 1757. | 39. Noah, b. Jan. 14, 1767. |
| 35. Betty, b. Feb. 14, 1759; d. May 5, 1765. | 40. Lucy, b. July 4, 1769. |
| 36. Samuel, b. Oct. 26, 1760. | 41. Sarah, b. Oct. 24, 1771. |
| 37. John, b. Sept. 17, 1762. | 42. Joseph, b. Sept. 21, 1774. |
| 38. Hannah, b. Jan. 18, 1765. | 43. Lewis, b. Feb. 12, 1777. |
| | 44. Betty, b. Feb. 19, 1778. |

26. DAVID, son of Israel and Sarah (Loveland) French, m. Lois Lines, of Bethany; resided on Nyumph's Hill, but removed into the north part of Woodbridge. Children :

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|------------------------------|---------------|
| 45. David. | 51. Hannah. |
| 46. Adonijah. | 52. Dorcas. |
| 47. Luther (of Beacon Hill). | 53. Hepzibah. |
| 48. Asaph. | 54. Lydia. |
| 49. Harry. | 55. Lois. |
| 50. Sarah. | |

32. ENOCH, son of Israel and Sarah (Loveland) French, m. Comfort — and d. Sept. 27, 1852. Children :

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|---|---|
| 51. William, b. Sept. 29, 1783; d. Oct. 16, 1823. | 54. Pamela, b. Sept. 16, 1799; m. Isaac Bassett, Sept. 8, 1822. |
| 52. Nancy, b. Dec. 22, 1785; m. William Bassett, Jan. 29, 1811. | 55. Enoch, born Jan. 8, 1803; d. May 12, 1824. |
| 53. Bird, b. Oct. 1797, of Salisbury. | 56. Israel, b. Jan. 29, 1805; m. Caroline Tolls, Feb. 8, 1829. |

33. CHARLES, son of Israel and Sarah (Loveland) French, m. Anna Woodcock, of Milford, Feb. 25, 1784, who d. Dec. 24, 1859. He d. April 14, 1814. Children :

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|---|---|
| 57. Sally, b. Nov. 14, 1784; m. Erastus Sperry. | 62. Alfred, b. Aug. 22, 1794; m. Lydia Hotchkiss. |
| 58. Polly, b. Oct. 26, 1786; d. Nov. 11, 1794. | 63. Grant, b. July 28, 1796. |
| 59. Wales, b. Oct. 12, 1788; m. Betsey Hitchcock. | 64. Polly, b. Aug. 28, 1798; m. Joseph Russell. |
| 60. Grant, b. Oct. 13, 1790; d. Sept. 29, 1794. | 65. Susan, b. July 28, 1800. |
| 61. Raymond, born July 29, 1792; d. Sept. 27, 1794. | 66. Harriet, b. Mar. 20, 1803; d. May 5, 1804. |
| | 67. Raymond, b. Jan. 7, 1805. |
| | 68. Charles, b. Oct. 1, 1807; m. Julia Sperry. |

45. DAVID, JR., son of David and Lois (Lines) French, m. —. Children :

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| 69. Stiles (of New Haven). | 73. Eliza; m. John Sanford. |
| 70. Charles. | 74. Hannah; m. — Doolittle, in Hamden. |
| 71. Hannah; m. Sheldon Clark. | |
| 72. Emma; m. Joel White, of Oxford. | |

46. ADONIJAH, son of David and Lois (Lines) French. Was a justice of the peace and representative of Woodbridge. Children :

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|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 75. Adonijah, b. | 77. Lois. |
| 76. Miles. | 78. Harriet; m. Jared R. Ford. |

67. Raymond, son of Charles and Anna (Woodcock) French; m. Olive Curtiss, Dec. 11, 1733. Children :

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|---|--|
| 79. Carlos; m. Julia H. Thompson, of New Milford. | 81. Sarah; m. W. B. Stoddard (Judge) of New Haven. |
| 80. Ann; m. Cornelius W. James, of Seymour. | 82. Harriet; m. Samuel H. Canfield, of Seymour. |

FRENCH, NATHAN; m. Lucy Johnson, Sept. 2, 1773. Children :

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|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Eunice, b. May 8, 1775. | 2. Asa, b. Mar. 26, 1777. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|

FRENCH, FRANCIS; m. Olive Camp, Dec. 19, 1779. Child :

1. Susannah, b. Oct. 3, 1780.

FOX, BENJAMIN; m. Esther Chatfield Apr. 9, 1754. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Huldah, b. July 14, 1756. | 2. Amos, b. Nov. 30, 1758. |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|

GILLET, EPHRAIM, son of Eliphalet of Milford, came to Derby and m. Persis, dau. of David Wooster, Apr. 2, 1724. In Feb. 1728, his father Eliphalet and mother Mary deeded to him several pieces of land in Derby as a gift. Children :

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Ephraim, b. Jan. 8, 1725. | 4. Mary, b. Mar. 11, 1732. |
| 2. David Wooster, b. Mar. 21, 1727. | 5. Joseph, { b. Aug. 7, 1744. |
| 3. Freelove, b. Aug. 10, 1729. | 6. Benjamin, } |

GRACY, CAPT. EBENEZER; m. Betty —. He bought June 23,

1767, a piece of land of Henry Whitney (£120) "containing thirty-six rods, with a dwelling house thereon." Hence he was among the first settlers at Derby Narrows. He was a sea captain.

GRIFFIN, CHARLES; m. Catharine Wisebury, Dec. 4, 1751. Child:

1. Catharine, b. Dec. 30, 1753.

1. GUNN, JASPER of Roxbury, Mass; came in the Defence in 1635, aged 29; was a freeman in 1636; a physician in Hartford some time, and after 1657 removed to Milford, Conn. He died in 1670. Children:

2. Mehitable; m. Fenn —,

5. Daniel.

3. Jobamah.

6. Samuel.

4. Abel.

4. ABEL, son of Jasper Gunn; m. Mary, daughter of John Smith of Milford, Oct. 29, 1667. She was the third bride that settled in Derby. Her father, one of the ten original purchasers of Derby land, gave her and her husband his right in Derby lands in 1668. He was the first town clerk, beginning his record in 1665-6, and continuing it until near 1690. He had no children and gave all his property and lands in Derby to his nephew Abel Gunn, son of Jobamah, which will the town confirmed by vote in 1709.

7. SERG. ABEL GUNN, called Jr., the heir to his uncle's property, came to Derby and m. Agnes, youngest dau. of Joseph Hawkins, May 24, 1704. He died Feb. 26, 1721. Children:

8. Abel, b. May 7 [out].

11. Sarah, b. Apr. 3, 1713; m. John Washbon.

9. Abigail, b. Sept. 16, 1707; m. John Holbrook.

12. Enos, b. Aug. 8, 1715.

10. Nathaniel, b. Sept. 1, 1709; m.

8. CAPT. ABEL, son of Serg. Abel and Agnes (Hawkins) Gunn; m. 1st Hannah Harger, Aug. 2, 1727, who died Mar. 13, 1758. and he m. 2d Hannah French, who died Jan. 24, 1781, aged 65. He died Sept. 15, 1769. Children:

13. Abel, b. July 29, 1735; d. Mar. 14, 1738.

17. Hannah, b. Oct. 8, 1744.

14. Hannah, b. Jan. 28, 1737; d. Mar. 2, 1738.

18. Abel, b. Jan. 15, 1747.

15. Enos, } b. Apr. 20, 1738; d. Sept. 16, 1767, aged 29.

16. Agnes, } m. Josiah Nettleton.

10. NATHANIEL, son of Serg. Abel and Agnes (Hawkins) Gunn; m. Sarah Wheeler, Dec. 10, 1728.

19. Mary, b. Jan. 12, 1730.

20. Sarah, b. Feb. 15, 17—[out].

GUNN, ABEL, of Waterbury; m. Abigail Davis, Dec. 2, 1756. Child:

1. Sarah, b. Sept. 5, 1757.

HALE, ABRAHAM; m. Martha Smith, Mar. 3, 1756. Children:

1. Beman, b. Oct. 1, 1757.

2. Hannah, b. July 28, 1759.

HALE, SAMUEL; m. Anne Pierce, Nov. 23, 1757. Child:

1. Elisha, b. Oct. 15, 1757.

HALLOCK, PETER, the ancestor of those of that name in this country, was one of thirteen pilgrim fathers, including the Rev. John

Youngs, who came from England in 1640, and landed at New Haven. There on the 21st of October, 1640, the Rev. Mr Youngs "gathered his church anew" under the auspices of the Rev John Davenport, minister, and Theophilus Eaton, governor of New Haven, and in the same autumn Mr. Youngs and his church, consisting of 12 or 13 families took up their abode in Southold, then comprising the whole northeastern part of Long Island, landing at the harbor of what is now Southold village, on the Peconic bay, where as a church and town they retained their connection with the New Haven Colony until 1662, and with Connecticut until 1674.

Peter Hallock, was the first of the thirteen who stepped on shore at Southold, that part of the village being still called "Hallock's Neck" and the beach extending from it "Hallock's Beach." The tract of land called Oyster Ponds, now called Orient, was purchased from the Indians by him. He then returned to England for his wife who when he married her was a widow with one son by a former husband, a Mr Howell, whom he promised if she accompanied him, her son should share in his property. When he returned he found the Indians had resold Orient, and he then purchased, about ten miles west of Southold village, a farm extending from Long Island Sound on the north to Peconic Bay on the south, and extending west into Aquabogue, about ten miles west of Mattatuck village.

His original homestead and that of his wife's son Howell were on adjacent lots and are still (or were in 1863) occupied by their descendants, B L. Hallock and S. Howell.

Peter Hallock had one son William who died in 1684, leaving four sons: Thomas, Peter, William H. and John. Of these John had four sons, one of whom, William, died at Brookhaven (Stony Brook near Setawket) in 1765. His son William, born in 1722, lived many years in Stony Brook, was in Greenwich during most of the Revolutionary war, in which he suffered much, in command of picket boats on the Sound. His daughter Anne (Mrs Lodowick Hackstaff) died in 1806, aged 83, and one of his three sons, William, Jr, was five years a volunteer in the Revolutionary army, and one year a prisoner in the old Sugar House, New York. His third son was the late Zephaniah Hallock, ship builder in Derby.

HARD, SAMUEL, m. Elizabeth. Child:

1. James, b. Jan. 1, 1695.

HARD, JAMES, on Dec. 15, 1707, petitioned the town for ten acres of land above Eight-Mile brook.

1. HARGER, JABEZ, was at Stratford and m. Margaret, dau. of Henry Tomlinson in 1662, and settled in Derby in 1669, on Sentinel Hill east of Edward Riggs's residence. He died in 1678. His widow Margaret died Mar. 17, 1698. Children:

2. Samuel, b. Sept. 29, 1663.
3. Sarah, b. Feb. 5, 1666.
4. Anna, b. Feb. 23, 1668; m. John Chatfield.
5. Mary, b. Feb. 17, 1670.
6. Abigail, b. Mar. 2, 1671.
7. Mary b. Mar., 1673.
8. Ebenezer, b. Dec. 25, 1674.
9. Abraham, b. Apr. 1, 1677.
10. Jabez (posthumous).

2. SAMUEL, son of Jabez and Margaret Harger m. Hannah Stiles of Stratford. May 9, 1693, and died about 1699; and his widow m. John Tibbals. Mar. 28, 1700. Children:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 11. Joseph, b. Apr. 20, 1694; d. young. | 12. Margaret, b. Dec. 6, 1695; m. Joseph Johnson. |
| 13. Samuel, b. Sept. 27, 1698; d. young. | |

8. EBENEZER, son of Jabez and Margaret (Tomlinson) Harger, m. Abigail, dau. of John Tibbals, Sept. 15, 1698. Children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 14. Joseph, b. Oct. 13, 1704; d. Dec. 27, 1705. | 16. John, b. Sept. 22, 1711; m. |
| 15. Ebenezer, b. Feb. 11, 1707. | 17. Joseph, b. Nov. 3, 1712; d. Aug. 6, 1714. |

9. ABRAHAM, son of Jabez and Margaret (Tomlinson) Harger, m. Hannah, dau. of Serg. Samuel Riggs, May 1, 1703. The births of several of his children were recorded in Stratford. Children:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 18. Abigail, b. July 2, 1706. | 20. Jabez, b. May 18, 1711. |
| 19. Hannah, b. May 11, 1709; m. Capt. Abel Gunn. | 21. Edward, b. Sept. 14, 1714. |
| | 22. Sarah, b. Aug. 4, 1716. |

10. JABEZ, son of Jabez and Margaret (Tomlinson) Harger, m. 1st Ann Gilbert of Stratford, Jan. 24, 1705; and 2d Anna, dau. of John Tibbals. Children:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 23. Ann, b. Sept. 25, 1708. | 27. Samuel, b. Mar. 11, 1723; m. |
| 24. Benjamin, b. Apr. 24, 1715. | 28. Margaret, b. Apr. 23, 1725. |
| 25. Jehoadan, b. Mar. 11, 1718; m. Benjamin Tomlinson. | 29. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 30, 1729. |
| 26. Comfort, b. Sept. 10, 1720; m. Eliph-
alet Hotchkiss. | 30. Jabez, b. Feb. 24, 1731. |

16. JOHN, son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Tibbals) Harger, m. Rachel Stevens, Dec. 14, 1734. Children:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 31. Abigail, b. Sept. 13, 1735; d. young. | 33. Abigail, b. May 11, 1739. |
| 32. John, b. June 6, 1737. | |

27. SAMUEL, son of Jabez and Anna (Tibbals) Harger, m. 1st Phebe Wooster, Dec. 9, 1747; m. 2d Rebecca —. Children:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 34. Ebenezer, b. Mar. 2, 1748. | 37. Anna, b. May 30, 1760. |
| 35. Edward, b. Feb. 15, 1750. | 38. Naomi, b. June 13, 1767. |
| 36. Patience, b. May 20, 1754. | 39. Philo, b. Sept. 16, 1769. |

30. JABEZ, son of Jabez and Anna (Tibbals) Harger, m. Sarah Durand, Jan. 24, 1758. Children:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 40. Sarah, b. Aug. 5, 1760. | 42. Jabez, b. Nov. 22, 1766. |
| 41. Elizabeth, b. July 14, 1764. | |

35. EDWARD, son of Samuel Harger, m. Susannah Dickinson of Stratford, Aug. 16, 1780. Child:

43. Eber b. Aug. 31, 1781.

HARGER, EPHRAIM, perhaps son of Abraham (No. 9); m. Mary Humphrey, June 5, 1735. She may have been the dau. of Capt. James Humphrey of Milford and of Derby. Children:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Abraham, b. Sept. 14, 1735. | 5. Abraham, b. Oct. 26, 1745; m. Mary
Clinton of New Haven, Sept. 25,
1766. |
| 2. Sarah, b. Dec. 24, 1739. | |
| 3. Margaret, b. Nov. 26, 1741. | |
| 4. Benjamin, b. Dec. 22, 1743. | |

4. BENJAMIN, son of Ephraim and Mary Harger, m. Amy Tuttle, July 4, 1768, and died Mar. 15, 1779. Children :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 6. Benjamin, b. Jan. 12, 1769. | 9. Lucina, b. Sept. 17, 1776; d. July 4, 1778. |
| 7. Sarah, b. Jan. 23, 1771. | |
| 8. Ephraim, b. May 23, 1774. | 10. Joseph, b. Apr. 19, 1779. |

HARGER, JONAS, m. Elizabeth —. Child :

1. Ruth, b. Feb. 10, 1704.

HARGER, JOSIAH, m. Sarah —. Child :

1. David, b. Apr. 9, 1767.

HARRIS, JOHN, m. Rachel Moss, Feb. 5, 1740.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Timothy, b. Oct. 6, 1742. | 2. John, b. Mar. 5, 1745. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|

1. HAWKINS, ROBERT, came from England in the "Elizabeth and Ann" in 1635

2. JOSEPH, his son, said to have been born at Milford in 1642, was probably the Joseph who m. Apr. 8, 1668 and settled at that time on Birmingham Point. He with John Brown bought the Point, about 40 acres, of Alexander Bryan, June 5, 1665, but Brown soon after removed to Newark, N. J. About the time of his marriage Mr. Hawkins received a grant of land from the town, lying north of and adjoining to this purchase; the northern boundary of which crossed the Neck from about where the Ousatic dam now is eastward, a little north of what is now known as the old Hawkins house, and down that little brook to the Naugatuck river. Mr. Hawkins probably resided at first in a house on the Point, built by Thomas Wheeler of Stratford, and afterwards built a house where now the old Hawkins house stands, on Hawkins street, where he died in 1682. When Mr. Hawkins made the purchase on the Point, he is said to be "of Stratford." Who his wife was is not known. Ebenezer Johnson (the first), in a deed, calls Joseph Hawkins his brother, and the supposition is that he was brother-in-law by marriage, but how is not certain. Children :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3. Joseph, b. Feb. 14, 1669. | 7. Mary, b. June 10, 1677. |
| 4. Eleazer, b. Dec. 12, 1670. | 8. John, b. Sept. 28, 1679; d. Dec. 9, 1691. |
| 5. Abigail, b. Feb. 2, 1672. | 9. Lois, } b. Nov. 6, 16[81]. |
| 6. Robert, b. July 4, 1675; d. July, 1675. | 10. Agnes, } m. Abel Gunn 2d. |

3. JOSEPH, JR., son of Joseph Hawkins, Jr., m. Elizabeth Gunn of Millord, Aug. 9, 1693, and resided on his father's homestead. His will was dated Apr. 21, 1732, in which he mentions his warehouse, giving it to his grandson Joseph, son of Joseph. Children :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 11. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 11, 1694; m. — Monson. | 17. Moses, b. Aug. 2, 1703. |
| 12. Sarah, b. May 23, 1695; m. — Wooster. | 18. Daniel, b. Mar. 9, 17—[out]. |
| 13. Joseph, b. Jan. 1, 1697. | 19. Eleazer, b. Nov. 27, 1706. |
| 14. Abigail, b. July 31, 1698; m. — Smith. | 20. John, b. July 5, 1710. |
| 15. Mary, b. Apr. 1, 1700. | 21. Miriam, b. Dec. 5, 1712. |
| 16. Eleazer, b. May 30, 1701; d. June 7, 1702. | 22. Zechariah, b. Feb. 8, 1717. |
| | 23. Hannah; mentioned in her father's will. |

13 JOSEPH, 3D, son of Joseph 2d and Elizabeth Gunn) Hawkins, m. Sarah Brewster, Nov. 17, 1720. He died and his widow m. Benaiah Johnson. Children :

23. Mary, b. Sept. 5, 1721; m. Ebenezer Judd of Waterbury, Nov. 17, 1742, and had eight sons.
24. Joseph, b. Apr. 30, 1724.

17 CAPT. MOSES, son of Joseph 2d and Elizabeth (Gunn) Hawkins, m. Ann —, who died a widow May 9, 1782, aged 77. He died Sept. 10, 1760 (the day his grandson Isaac was born), aged 57. Children :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 25. Abraham. | 31. Anna, b. Feb. 4, 1738. |
| 26. Sarah, b. Feb. 11, 1727. | 32. Moses, b. Dec. 19, 1739; d. Dec. 29, 1739. |
| 27. Eli, b. Apr. 21, 1729. | 33. Moses, b. Feb. 14, 1741; d. Jan. 6, 1742. |
| 28. Ann, b. Aug. 1, 1731. | 34. Decline, b. Feb. 26, 1743. |
| 29. Eliezer, b. Oct. 5, 1733. | 35. Eunice, b. June 14, 1750. |
| 30. Birtha, b. Dec. 20, 1735; d. Sept. 30, 1751. | |

18. DANIEL, son of Joseph 2d and Elizabeth (Gunn) Hawkins, m. Anne, dau. of Timothy Wooster, Jan. 6, 1726, and died before 1732. Child :

36. Daniel, b. Apr. 3, 1727.

19. ELEAZER, son of Joseph 2d and Elizabeth (Gunn) Hawkins, m. Damaris, dau. of Timothy Wooster, Dec. 13, 1727. Children :

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 37. Lois, b. July 5, 1728. | 38. Robert, b. Oct. 15, 1729. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|

20. JOHN, son of Joseph 2d and Elizabeth (Gunn) Hawkins, m. Hannah Davis, Nov. 29, 1733. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 39. Elijah, b. Nov. 8, 1734. | 40. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 14, 1736. |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|

22. ZECHARIAH, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Gunn) Hawkins. m. 1st Sarah Davis. July 6, 1737, who died, and he m. 2d Sarah Tomlinson June 31, 1743, who died, and he m. 3d Mary —, who died Aug. 18, 1773, and he m. 4th Mrs. Rachel Perry, Feb. 16, 1774, who died July 26, 1786. He died in 1807, aged 90; lived in Quaker's Farm. Children :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 41. Sarah, b. Aug. 12, 1739. | 48. Gaylord, b. Apr. 2, 1752. |
| 42. Mercy, b. June 26, 1740. | 49. Ruth, b. June 22, 1754. |
| 43. Mary, b. May 7, 1744. | 50. Silas, b. Sept. 22, 1756. |
| 44. John, b. Jan. 10, 1746. | 51. Joseph, b. July 26, 1759. |
| 45. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 2, 1748. | 52. Moses, b. Aug. 12, 1761. |
| 46. Elijah, b. Feb. 2, 1748. | 53. Isaac, b. June 26, 1764. |
| 47. Army, b. Apr. 4, 1752. | 54. Zechariah, b. Apr. 14, 1777. |

24 JOSEPH, son of Joseph and Sarah (Brewster) Hawkins, m. Mercy Riggs, Jan. 3, 1750. Children :

55. Mercy, b. Aug. 21, 1750; d. Sept. 19, 1750.

25. ABRAHAM, son of Capt. Moses and Ann Hawkins, m. Elizabeth Bassett, Apr. 20, 1748, who died Aug 9, 1789, aged 61. He died Apr. 10, 1760. Children :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 56. Moses, b. May 1, 1749; d. young. | 60. Abraham, b. — 1, 1758; m. |
| 57. Betty, b. Feb. 3, 1751; m. — Marks, and removed to St. Stephens, where she was in 1792. | 61. Isaac, b. Apr. 10, 1760; m. |
| 58. Ann, b. Mar. 23, 1753; d. Mar. 16, 1766. | 62. David, b. Feb. 11, 1763. |
| 59. Bethia, b. Aug. 25, 1755; m. Philo Johnson. | 63. Naomi, b. Apr. 26, 1765; m. Levi Smith; removed to New Milford. |
| | 64. Ann, b. Sept. 6, 1768; m. Emmons Scranton; d. June 23, 1843. |

61. ISAAC, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Bassett) Hawkins, m. 1st Sarah Morse, who died, and he m 2d Anne Leavenworth, Apr. 23, 1783. Children :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 65. Nancy, b. Jan. 26, 1784; d. Aug. 29, 1854. | 69. Sophia, b. Apr. 10, 1791; d. Dec. 2, 1871. |
| 66. Nabby, b. Oct. 24, 1786; d. July 2, 1787. | 70. Maria, b. Nov. 25, 1794; d. Aug. 30, 1859. |
| 67. Isaac, b. Aug. 24, 1787; d. Jan. 2, 1846. | 71. Abijah, b. Sept. 14, 1799; still living. |
| 68. Betsey, b. June 17, 1789; d. Nov. 1, 1876. | |

62. DAVID, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Bassett) Hawkins, m Hannah Durand, b. July 12, 1791. He died July 11, 1814, aged 52. Children :

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 72. Truman. | 74. Abram. |
| 73. Hannah. | 75. David. |

74. ABRAM, son of David and Hannah Durand Hawkins, m. Chloe Tuttle Children :

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 76. Abram, b. Nov. 16, 1810. | 79. William, b. July 6, 1816. |
| 77. Susan, b. Sept. 24, 1812; m. James Weeks. | 80. Moses, b. Dec. 3, 1818. |
| 78. David, b. July 4, 1814. | 81. Thomas W, b. Dec. 26, 1820. |

HAWKINS, ZADOC, m. 1st Lydia Wilmot, Aug. 4, 1754; 2d Elizabeth — Child :

1. Thomas, b. Oct. 11, 1771.

HAWKINS, LIEUT. SAMUEL m. Sarah Smith, Mar. 16, 1758. Children :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Claranah, b. Oct. 19, 1759. | 2. Edward, b. Aug. 6, 1760. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|

HAWKINS, ELEAZER, m. Ruth Botsford, Jan. 7, 1762. Child :

1. Samuel, b. June 4, 1762.

HAWKINS, MR. JOSEPH, died May 31, 1767.

HAZELTON, SAMUEL, m. Abigail Chatfield, Sept. 16, 1755.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Lydia, b. Mar. 22, 1756. | 2. David, b. May 17, 1757. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|

HEWISON, SAMUEL, m Hannah — and died Feb. 18, 1698. Child :

1. Joseph, d. July 30, 1698.

HILL, JONATHAN, m. Hannah Twitchell, Sept. 19, 1717. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Huldah, b. Apr. 28, 1718. | 2. Enoch, b. Oct. 13, 1719. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

HINMAN, PHILO, m. Mary, dau. of John Coe, July 20, 1774. Children :

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. John, b. Sept. 16, 1775; m. Abigail Pool, June 2, 1796. | 3. Mary, b. Aug. 26, 1779. |
| 2. Hannah, b. Sept. 13, 1777. | 4. Charity, b. Oct. 30, 1783. |

HITCHCOCK, SAMUEL, m. Ann Johnson, Jan. 20, 1747-8, who died Apr. 14, 1760. Children :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Samuel, b. June 8, 1750. | 3. Mary, b. Mar. 12, 1760. |
| 2. Elizabeth, b. July 11, 1752. | |

HITCHCOCK, DAVID, m. Anne Chatfield, May 4, 1774.

HITCHCOCK, JONATHAN, m. Abigail Beecher, Jan. 21, 1747. Children :

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. David, b. Oct. 1, 1753. | 3. Jonathan, b. Jan. 4, 1761. |
| 2. Mellicent, b. 1760; d. Apr. 28, 1766. | |

1. **HOLBROOK, JOHN**, emigrated from Derby, England, and settled at Oyster Bay, Long Island.

2. **DEA. ABEL**, son of John Holbrook, was the first male child born at Oyster Bay, L. I. (in 1653, and came to Milford, Conn., where he married Anne Meriam (?). Her name on the Derby records is written Hannah. He settled on the farm now known as the "Swift farm" about 1676, having received a grant of land a little before that date. He kept an ordinary (tavern) several years, and was a prominent citizen in the town. His wife Hannah died Oct. 20, 1740, aged 72, and he died May 30, 1747, in his 94th year. Children :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 3. Abel. | 6. Israel, d. Mar. 11, 1693. |
| 4. Daniel. | 7. Abigail, b. Nov. 25, 1694, d. May 5, 1709. |
| 5. Richard, b. Dec. 24, 1684; m. Esther Nichols, June 9, 1708. | 8. John, b. Oct. 19, 1699. |

3. **ABEL, JR.**, son of Dea. Abel and Hannah Holbrook ; m. Tabitha Wooster, Jan. 29, 1723. Children :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 9. Abel, b. July 28, 1723. | 11. Nathaniel, b. Aug. 15, 1729. |
| 10. Richard, b. Feb. 16, 1726. | 12. Daniel b. Apr. 8, 1733. |

4. **DANIEL**, son of Dea. Abel and Hannah Holbrook ; m. Elizabeth Riggs, Jan. 22, 1729, and resided on his father's homestead. Children :

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 13. Samuel, b. Feb. 6, 1733; d. Dec. 29, 1752. | 15. Ruth, b. Oct. 19, 1737. |
| 14. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 3, 1735. | 16. Ann, b. Feb. 16, 1739. |
| | 17. Daniel, b. Sept. 21, 1747. |

5. **RICHARD**, son of Dea. Abel and Hannah Holbrook ; m. Esther Nichols June 9, 1708. He died May 3, 1709, aged 25. She died Nov. 23, 1712.

8. **JOHN**, son of Dea. Abel and Hannah Holbrook ; m. Abigail, dau. of Serg. Abel Gunn of Derby Aug. 27, 1723. His residence was adjoining the old Episcopal grave-yard. He and his wife Abigail gave the ground for this grave-yard and the site for the first Episcopal church. He was one of the reliable, successful men of his day and died June 5, 1752, aged 52 years. Hence there is an error on page 195 of this book, in which it is stated that he withdrew from the Episcopal church at the beginning of the Revolution. It must have been his son, who was the Capt. John complained of by Dr. Mansfield, as given in Dr. E. E. Beardsley's History of the Episcopal Church in Conn. Children :

- | |
|--|
| 18. John, b. Aug 12, 1726. |
| 19. Abigail, b. July 27, 1729; d. June 29, 1738. |

17. **DEA. DANIEL**, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Riggs ; m. Anne Hitchcock, Oct. 8, 1766. He was colonel of the militia, and was very active during the Revolution in support of the war. Children :

20. Melissa, b. June 28, 1767; m.; had no family.
 21. Daniel, b. Apr. 30, 1769.
 22. Samuel, bapt. Mar. 24, 1771.
 23. Betty, bapt. Dec. 6, 1772.
 24. Nabby, bapt. May 4, 1777.

25. Ruth, bapt. Mar., 1779.
 26. David, bapt. Mar. 18, 1781.
 27. Mabel, bapt. Apr. 20, 1783.
 28. Josiah b. in 1788.
 Six others.

18. CAPT JOHN, JR., son of John and Abigail Holbrook; m. Esther Nichols of Newtown, Nov. 4, 1750, and resided on his father's homestead adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground until his death Jan. 28, 1801, aged 74. His wife died Feb. 5, 1795, aged 63. Children:

29. John, b. Oct. 2, 1751; d. Aug. 7, 1752.
 30. John, b. Mar. 13, 1753.
 31. Abigail, b. Dec. 19, 1754; d. Sept. 13, 1757.
 32. Philo, b. Nov. 23, 1756.
 33. Abigail, b. Sept. 13, 1757.
 34. Nathaniel, b. Oct. 1, 1758.
 35. Esther, b. Sept. 18, 1760; m. Zalmon Curtiss of Newtown.
 36. Abel, b. Dec. 4, 1762.
 37. Abigail, b. Dec. 9, 1764; m. Wilson Hurd.

38. Austin, b. Nov. 17, 1766; sea capt; went South, m., had family.
 39. Ann, b. Jan. 22, 1769; m. Rev. James Noyes of Wallingford.
 40. Richard, b. Oct. 29, 1771; d. Oct. 30, 1771.
 41. Sarah, b. Mar. 30, 1773; d. Mar. 21, 1786.
 42. Richard, b. Aug. 1, 1775.

28. JOSIAH, son of Dea. Daniel, Jr., and Anne Holbrook; m. Lucy, dau. of Rev. Z. Swift in 1815. Children:

43. Alfred, b. Feb. 17, 1816.
 44. Dwight, b. Apr. 10, 1817.

30. CAPT. JOHN, (3d) son of Captain John, Jr., and Esther Holbrook, m. Huldah Fox of Quaker's Farm; lived on Great Hill; was a deacon of the Congregational church; was a soldier in the Revolution. Children:

45. John.
 46. Benjamin, a sea captain.
 47. David, a seaman.

48. Hannah.
 49. Abigail.

32. PHILO, son of Capt. John, Jr., and Esther Holbrook, m. Anna Wooster, June 3, 1779; resided at Seymour. Children:

50. Sarah, b. Aug. 11, 1780; m. Eben Riggs.
 51. Eunice, b. Jan. 15, 1782.
 52. Sabra, b. May 2, 1784; m. Titus Beach.

53. Abijah, b. May 2, 1786; m. Sarah Webster; had Thomas, Sarah.

34. NATHANIEL, son of Capt. John, Jr., and Esther Holbrook, m. Allis Davis, Dec. 20, 1778; was in the Revolution; lived and died at Wesquantuck. Children:

54. Dan, b. Mar. 28, 1780.
 55. Cyrus, b. Jan. 1, 1782.

56. Esther, b. Sept. 7, 1783.
 57. Ruth, b. Jan. 29, 1786.

36. CAPT ABEL, son of Capt. John, Jr., and Esther Holbrook; was in the Revolution. Children:

58. Thomas Clark.
 59. Abel L.
 60. William; d. young.

61. Patty; m. Joseph Platt.
 62. Hannah.
 63. Esther A.

42. RICHARD, son of Capt. John, Jr., and Esther Holbrook, m. 1st Sarah Lum, Sept. 13, 1797, who died Nov. 21, 1798; he m. 2d Grace Hawkins, Oct. 6, 1799; lived on Great Hill; 3d Rebecca Stoddard. Children:

64. Sarah, b. July 30, 1800.
 65. Philo, b. Mar. 12, 1802.
 66. Austin, b. Jan. 21, 1804.
 67. Richard, b. Nov. 19, 1805; d. Dec.
 15, 1806.
 68. Grace.

69. Esther.
 70. Howard.
 71. Herbert.
 72. Harriet.
 73. Carrie.

43. ALFRED, son of Josiah and Lucy Holbrook, m. Melissa, dau. of Abiel Pierson of Derby, Mar. 24, 1843. Children :

74. Josiah.
 75. Reginald Heber.
 76. John B.

77. Agnes Irene.
 78. Anne Lucy.
 79. Alfred H.

44. DWIGHT, son of Josiah and Lucy Holbrook ; m. Children :

80. Helen.
 81. Charles W.
 82. Zephaniah.
 83. Lucy.

84. Frederick.
 85. Lilly.
 86. Dwight.
 88. Goodwin.

45. JOHN, son of Capt. John 3d ; m. Betsey Lum. Children :

89. Grace ; m. I. Chatfield.
 90. Benjamin ; m. — Harger.

91. Betsey ; m. — Northrop.

58. THOMAS CLARK, son of Capt Abel Holbrook, enlisted in the war of 1812, under Capt Wm. Humphreys ; m. Maria Benham ; is living, being over 60 years of age. Children :

92. William Elliott ; educated in Yale.
 93. Charles F.

94. Noyes B.

65. CAPT. PHILO, son of Richard and Sarah (Lum) Holbrook, m. Children :

95. Andrew.
 96. Philo, }
 Daughter. }
 97. Royal.

98. Daniel
 99. Nehemiah.
 100. George.

97. WILLIAM E., son of Thomas C. Holbrook, m. Esther A. Bennett. Children :

101. Maria Delphine.

102. Mary M. J.

HORSEY, THOMAS, CAPT ; m. Eunice Hawkins, Feb. 12, 1771. "Capt. Thomas Horsey d. June 19, 1789, aged about 46. He was the son of Thomas and Margery Horsey, born at Comb St. Nicholas, in Somersetshire, old England. The father of said Thomas Horsey was the son of Ralph Horsey, of Dungat, in said county ; his mother, Margery, was daughter to Mr. Richard Walter, of Wadford, near said Comb St. Nicholas. The said Comb St. Nicholas is near Chard " Children :

1. Ralph, b. Nov. 27, 1771.
 2. Eunice, b. June 19, 1773.
 3. Samuel William, b. July 8, 1778.

4. Sarah, b. Oct. 31, 1780.
 5. Nancy, b. Sept. 26, 1782.
 6. Thomas Walter, b. Mar. 10, 1784.

1. HOTCHKISS, ELIJAH, came to Derby about the time Eliphalet Hotchkiss did. Whose sons they were has not been ascertained. Elijah may have been m. when he came. He m. Mehitable Hotchkiss, of New Haven, Nov. 11, 1761, and d. Sept. 2, 1806. She d. Mar. 18, 1804, aged 61. Children :

1. Leverett, b. Oct. 6, 1762; m. Sarah Burritt, Aug. 14, 1785; had "Wyllys," b. April 25, 1788.
2. Phebe, b. April 2, 1764.
3. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 16, 1766; d.
4. Elizabeth, b. June 17, 1769; d. Aug. 29, 1794, aged 25.
5. Mehitable, b. July 28, 1772; d. Nov. 4, 1833, aged 61.
6. Cyrus, b. Aug. 30, 1777.

HOTCHKISS, DEA. ELIPHALET, came to Derby and m. Comfort, dau. of Jabez Harger, Jr., Dec 26, 1751. Settled at North End. He was a carpenter and builder, justice of the peace, deacon of the "First Church of Christ," and a prominent man in the business of the town. He was b. in 1727; d. July 5, 1803; said to have been aged 76. His wife Comfort d. Mar. 11, 1802, aged 82. Children:

1. Susannah, b. Jan. 6, 1753; m. Daniel Tomlinson.
2. Levi, b. May 2, 1754.
3. Eliphalet, b. April 1, 1756; d. Feb. 25, 1795.
4. Moses, b. Dec. 28, 1757; d. May 9, 1799.
5. David, b. Dec. 30, 1759; d. Aug. 30, 1776.
6. Philo, b. Nov. 26, 1761; d. June 22, 1787, at sea.

2. **LEVI**, son of Eliphalet and Comfort Hotchkiss, m. 1st Phebe, who d. April 3, 1789; 2d Betsey, who d. April 8, 1791; 3d Sarah, who d. Dec. 1, 1801; 4th Susannah. Children:

7. Elipha.
8. Lucy; d. Aug. 19, 1819, aged 37.
9. Betsey.
10. Phebe; d. Aug. 19, 1873, aged 89.
11. David.
12. Levi.
13. Abbe.

7. **ELIPHA**, son of Levi and Phebe Hotchkiss, m. Nancy —; d. Sept. 21, 1858, aged 81. His wife Nancy d. Nov. 15, 1865, aged 86. Children:

14. William.
15. Albert.
16. Mary Ann.
17. Burr.
18. Harriet.
19. Eli.
20. John.
21. Phebe.
22. Jane.
23. Hannah.
24. Amelia.
25. Harvey.

HOTCHKISS, JOHN, m. Betsey Riggs, Oct. 16, 1796.

HOTCHKISS, DANIEL, m. Sarah —; had Eliphalet, b. Nov. 1, 1727.

HOWD, JOHN, had children:

1. John, m. Hannah Smith, Mar. 1, 1764.
2. Betty, b. Sept. 6, 1743.

Howd, JOHN, and wife had child Hester, b. Mar. 5, 1746; and John Howd (probably the same) and wife Nabbe had child Sarah, b. June 4, 1752. There are several considerations which indicate that this was an Indian family, the associate with Chuse.

HULL, RICHARD, came from Derbyshire, Eng., and was made free-man at Dorchester, Mass., in April, 1634, and removed to New Haven, Conn., in 1639. His son John was baptized in 1640. This John the Derby family claim to be their ancestor. Judge Savage thinks John, the son of Andrew, was the settler in Derby. Richard and Andrew were brothers, so said, and each of them had a son John, apparently, one of these settled in Stratford and Derby, the other settled in Killingworth, and was the surgeon in King Philip's war, instead of John of Derby.

JOHN, son of Richard Hull, was accepted as a planter at Stratford in 1661, and received grants of lands in 1667; and was accepted as an inhabitant at Derby in 1668, receiving a grant of land, but does not appear to have removed his family thither until 1675. He became a prominent man at once in the transactions of the town; was employed by the town to build the first parsonage house, and also the first corn and flour mill in the town; built two if not three dwelling houses for himself and his sons; was on the building committee of the first meeting-house, and probably was the chief director of the work. He acquired considerable landed property with the mill, in the town, all of which, apparently, he gave to his sons John and Joseph in 1696. He removed to Wallingford in 1687, where he received a tract of about seven hundred acres of land from that town, where he is called Doctor, and where he died Dec. 6, 1711. He m. 1st probably at Stratford, but who is not known. He m. 2d Mary Jones, Oct. 19, 1672. She died, and he m. 3d Rebecca Turner, Sept. 20, 1699⁷. Children:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. John, b. Mar. 14, 1662. | 6. Richard, b. Oct. 16, 1674; removed to Wallingford. |
| 2. Samuel, b. Feb. 4, 1664. | 7. Ebenezer, b. Mar. 6, 1678; removed to Wallingford. |
| 3. Mary, b. Oct. 31, 1666; m. John Prindle. | 8. Jeremiah, M. D., b. Sept. 28, 1679; removed to Wallingford. |
| 4. Joseph, b. 1668. | 9. Andrew, b. July 15, 1685; removed to Wallingford. |
| 5. Benjamin, M. D., b. Apr. 10, 1672, at Stratford; m. Elizabeth Andrews of Wallingford; was a noted man. | |

1. JOHN, JR., son of Doct. John Hull⁸, m. Hannah Prindle, probably, and lived a time on the hill near the Riggs farm, but afterwards settled near his mill, back of Ansonia, the place still being known by his name. He was a man of solid worth; representative, selectman, farmer and miller. He died May 25, 1753, aged 91. Children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 10. Deborah, b. Dec. 29, 1691; d. Feb. 17, 1772; not m. | 15. Mary. |
| 11. John, b. Jan. 9, 1694. | 16. Elijah, b. Mar. 25, 1707; d. July 23, 1709. |
| 12. Daniel, b. Mar. 16, 1700. | 17. Ebenezer, b. July 8, 1709; d. Jan. 19, 1723, being drowned in the Naugatuck |
| 13. Priscilla, b. June 3, 1702. | |
| 14. Miles, b. July 6, 1704. | |

4. CAPT. JOSEPH, son of Doct. John Hull, m. Jan. 20, 1691, Mary, dau. of Isaac Nichols of Fairfield. She died Apr. 5, 1733, and he m. 2d Hannah (Botsford), widow of John Prindle, Nov. 14, 1735. He lived on the hill a time, near the Riggs farm; then removed to Up Town; was representative, captain, selectman (appointed 1716), and had a large part in the business and responsibilities of the town. He died Oct. 5, 1744, aged 75. Children:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 18. Samuel, b. Nov. 15, 1692. | 23. Mary, b. Sept. 13, 1699; m. Timothy Russell. |
| 19. Mary, b. Aug. 2, 1693. | 24. Sarah, b. Aug. 13, 1701; m. — Beach of Stratford. |
| 20. Joseph, b. May 28, 1694. | 25. Abijah, b. Dec., 1703. |
| 21. Caleb, b. Feb. 7, 1696; settled in Cheshire. | 26. Nathan, b. Nov. 26, 1709. |
| 22. Andrew, b. Jan. 13, 1698. | |

⁷Wallingford History.

⁸The name was written with the s. Hulls, 100 years ago.

11. JOHN, 3D, son of John Hull, m. Child :
27. John, b Oct.

12. DANIEL, son of John Hull, Jr., m. Elizabeth Lum, Mar. 2, 1732.
Children :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 28. Daniel, b. Dec. 29, 1734; d. Feb. 8, 1738. | 32. Ebenezer, b. Dec. 22, 1741; d. Jan 18, 1764. |
| 29. Lemuel, b. Nov. 7, 1735; d. Feb. 15, 1738. | 33. John, b. June 7, 1744. |
| 30. Elijah, b. Nov. 7, 1738. | 34. Jeremiah, b. Oct. 22, 1752. |
| 31. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 7, 1738. | |

18. SAMUEL, son of Capt. Joseph Hull, m. Anna Riggs, Jan. 15, 1724, who died Mar. 22, 1731, aged 26. He resided at Old Town, and was partner in the old Hull's mills. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 35. [out], b. Jan. 25, 1725. | 37. Eunice, b. Nov. 19, 1727; m. John Wooster. |
| 36. Hannah, b. May 11, 1726. | 38. Ann, d. |

20. JOSEPH, 2D, son of Capt. Joseph and Mary (Nichols) Hull, m. Sarah, dau. of Dea. Daniel Bennett, who resided across the Ousaticonic opposite Derby Narrows. This Dea. Bennett was the man who gave a breakfast to Gen. Lafayette and his officers, on Sunday morning, while the latter was marching his army from Rhode Island to join Washington's army at the Highlands. Children :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 39. Sarah, b. Sept. 7, 1726. | 42. Anna, b. June 9, 1736; m. Rev. Dr. Mansfield. |
| 40. Joseph, b. Feb. 18, 1728. | |
| 41. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 18, 1731; d. Apr. 16, 1738. | |

40. CAPT. JOSEPH, 3D, son of Joseph and Sarah (Bennett) Hull, m. Elizabeth, dau. of William Clark, merchant, of Derby, May 3, 1750, who died Jan. 1826, aged 95 years. She was m. three times after the death of Capt. Hull. He died in 1775. His children are thus recorded on the town books. Children :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 43. Joseph, b. Oct. 27, 1750, at ½ an hour after three of the clock in the morning. | 46. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 20, 1759, at 3 of the clock in the morning; m. — Smith of Derby. |
| 44. William, b. June 24, 1753, at ½ an hour past five o'clock in the morning. | 47. Isaac, b. Dec. 28, 1760, at 6 of the clock in the morning. |
| 45. Samuel, b. Aug. 5, 1755, at 7 o'clock in the afternoon. | 48. David, b. Mar. 27, 1765. |
| | 49. Sarah, b. Jan. 6, 1769; m. — Gillett. |
| | 50. Levi, b. Apr. 29, 1771; d. young. |

43. LIEUT. JOSEPH, son of Joseph 3d and Elizabeth (Clark) Hull, entered the army in 1776 as a lieutenant of artillery and was taken prisoner at the capture of Fort Washington; was exchanged in 1778, after great suffering. He died in Jan 1825. His 2d wife was the widow of Silas Nichols, and mother of Rev. Charles Nichols. (See Biog.) Children :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 51. Joseph, b. in 1771. | 55. Daniel, b. 1784; d. in Miss., 1817. |
| 52. Levi, b. in 1773. | 56. Henry, b. 1788; d. in Huntington, 1833. |
| 53. Isaac, b. Mar. 9, 1775. | 57. Charles, b. 1792; d. in New York. |
| 54. William, b. 1781; d. in New York, 1812. | |

44. WILLIAM, son of Joseph 3d and Elizabeth Hull, m. Sarah, only dau. of Hon. Abraham Fuller of Newtown, who died Aug. 21, 1826, aged 67. He died Nov 25, 1825, aged 72. (See Biog.) Children :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 58. Sarah, b. Jan. 29, 1783; m. John McKesson of New York. | 62. Rebecca Parker, b. Feb. 7, 1790; m. Samuel Clarke of Newton, Mass.; had six children, one of them the well known Rev. James Freeman Clarke of Boston, author of a number of books; another son, Samuel C. Clarke, compiled the Hull Genealogy. |
| 59. Eliza, b. Jan. 22, 1784; m. Isaac McLellan of Portland; had Abraham Fuller, b. Mar. 8, 1786; grad. Harvard College, 1805; studied law; appointed Capt. in 9th Inf. U. S. A., and was killed at the battle of Lundv's Lane, July 25, 1814. | 63. Caroline, b. Apr. 30, 1793; m. Rufus K. Page, merchant of Hallowell, Me. |
| 60. Ann Binney, b. June 19, 1787; m. in Detroit, Capt. H. H. Hickman. | 64. Julia Knox, b. 1795; m. Joseph Wheeler of Augusta, Ga., merchant. |
| 61. Maria, b. June 7, 1788; m. Edward F. Campbell of Augusta, Ga. She wrote an account of her father's service in the Revolution. | |

45. LIEUT. SAMUEL, son of Joseph 3d and Elizabeth (Clarke) Hull, served as lieutenant in the Revolution. Children :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 65. Emily; m. — Bassett. | 68. William. |
| 66. Harriet; | 69. Sophia; m. — Moulton. |
| 67. Eliza; m. — Waller of Ga. | |

47. ISAAC, son of Joseph 3d and Elizabeth (Clark) Hull. m. Martha Clark; removed to Canada about 1804. and afterwards removed to Ohio, where he died in 1829, aged 77, and his wife died in 1817, aged 64. Children :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 70. David, b. 1771; a captain. | 75. Ann Eliza. |
| 71. Isaac, b. 1773. | 76. Levi; aid to Gen. Harrison. |
| 72. William. | 77. Isaac, b. 1801. |
| 73. Sally. | 78. Almira, b. 1803. |
| 74. Lucy. | 79. Joseph, b. 1807. |

49. DAVID, son of Joseph 3d and Elizabeth (Clarke) Hull, studied medicine with Doct. Wm Eustis of Boston; m. the dau. of Andrew Elliot, D. D., of Boston, Nov. 10, 1789; settled as a physician in Fairfield, Conn., where he died in 1834, aged 70. Children :

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 80. Eliza, | 81. Susan; m. John C. Sanford, merchant of New York city. |
|------------|---|

51. JOSEPH, son of Joseph Hull 4th, studied medicine with his uncle David in Fairfield; m. Susan Barton in 1800; settled in New York state and died in 1810. Children :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 82. Joseph B., b. — 1801; Capt. U. S. Navy. | 83. Eliza; d. in 1859, unm. |
| | 84. Sarah Ann; m. Ira Ufford of Derby. |

52. LEVI, son of Joseph Hull 4th, m. Mary Wheeler in 1811; died Jan. 23, 1848. Children :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 85. Mary Augusta; m. F. A. Platt, 1851. | 87. William Frederick; d. Aug. 1, 1833. |
| 86. Sarah Lucy W.; m. P. S. Galpin, 1851. | |

53. ISAAC, son of Joseph Hull 4th, m. in 1813, Anna Hart of Saybrook, Conn., and died in Feb., 1843, without children. His widow Anna died in Nov 1874, aged 84 years. (See Biog. of Com Isaac).

I. HUMPHREYS, REV. DANIEL, is said to have descended from Simsbury, Conn., but it has been impossible to obtain the precise con-

nection. He married the widow of John Bowers, and dau. of Capt. John Riggs, April 18, 1739. (See Biog. of him and his wife.) This family spelled the name with the s, especially did General David. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 2. Daniel, b. May 18, 1740. | 5. Sarah, b. July 29, 1748; m. Rev. S. Mills. (See Biog.). |
| 3. John, b. Jan. 3, 1744. | |
| 4. Elijah, b. Apr. 27, 1746. | 6. David, b. July 10, 1752. |

2. DANIEL, son of Rev Daniel and Sarah Humphreys, was graduated at Yale College in 1757, when he was 17 years of age; became a lawyer and settled in Portsmouth, N. H., where he was state attorney until his age disqualified him for the office. He was a distinguished scholar and wrote a grammar in verse. He acquired the Italian language after having reached the age of 70 years. He died Sept. 30, 1827, aged 87 years.

3. JOHN, son of Rev. Daniel and Sarah Humphreys, m. Rachel Durand, Feb. 11, 1773, and resided on his father's homestead for a time, after which his home was the house north of, and adjoining the old Episcopal cemetery. He was a farmer with a large family; many hired men; and his wife was celebrated for efficiency, and success as a housekeeper. A four pail iron kettle filled with corned beef, pork, potatoes and turnips, was boiled every day for forty years, Sundays excepted. His children's names are given as written on the town records. Children :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 7. John, b. Feb. 11, 1774; d. in 1826; a lawyer. | 11. Anne, b. Dec. 9, 1781; d. in 1875, at Erie, Penn. |
| 8. Sally, b. Apr. 19, 1775; d. in 1812. | 12. Susy, b. Dec. 24, 1783; d. in 1810. |
| 9. Polly, b. Feb. 1, 1777; d. in 1848, at Erie, Penn. | 13. David, b. Jan. 28, 1786; d. in 1814. |
| 10. Daniel, b. May 4, 1779; d. in 1807. | 14. Billy, b. May 16, 1788; d. in 1877, at Ashtabula, Ohio. |

4. ELIJAH, son of Rev Daniel and Sarah Humphreys, m. Anna, dau. of Rev. Dr. Mansfield, Oct. 22, 1774. He died July 2, 1785. (See Biog.) Children :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 15. Anna, b. Sept. 14, 1775; d. in 1850, in Illinois. | 18. Betsey, b. Oct. 10, 1781; d. in 1864. |
| 16. Sally, b. Dec. 22, 1777; d. in 1865. | 19. David, b. Feb. 26, 1784; d. in 1809, at New Orleans. |
| 17. Elijah, b. Oct. 12, 1779; d. in 1834 in New York city. | |

1. HUMPHREY, JAMES, was in Derby as early as 1710, and was "felt maker," or hatter at the "north end" or on Beaver Brook, back of Ansonia. He came, probably, from Milford. What relative he was to Rev. Daniel Humphreys is not known. Children :

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 2. Samuel, b. Dec. 24, 1711; m. Susannah Thomas of Woodbury, Aug. 18, 1735. | 4. Mary, b. Dec. 10, 1716. |
| 3. James, b. Nov. 10, 1715. | 5. Sarah, b. Aug. 1, 1719. |

3. JAMES, son of James Humphreys, Sr., m. Submit Stevens, Mar. 15, 1750. Children :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 6. Mary, b. Dec. 23, 1750. | 8. Samuel, b. May 8, 1755. |
| 7. James, b. Dec. 10, 1752. | 9. John, b. Mar. 25, 1761. |

HUMPHREYVILLE, ELIPHALET, m. Martha —. Children :

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Sarah, b. Oct. 1, 1764. | 2. "Nabbe," b. Aug. 4, 1766. |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|

HURD, WILSON, was born in Monroe, Fairfield county, Conn, Feb. 8, 1763; was a soldier in the Revolution, and after the war came to Derby, where he married, Oct. 25, 1789, Abigail, dau. of Capt. John Holbrook. He was a mason by trade; represented the town in the Legislature and held other offices. He died Mar. 2, 1853, aged 91. Children:

1. Austin, b. Apr. 17, 1792.
2. Daughter; m. Dr. Clark Nettleton; lives in Wisconsin.

1. **AUSTIN**, son of Wilson and Abigail Holbrook Hurd. Children:

3. Jabez.
4. Esther Young

INGRAHAM, BENJAMIN, m. Hannah ——. Children:

1. Samuel, b. —; d. Sept. 14, 1751.
3. Abijah, b. May 12, 1755; d. Sept. 20, 1761.
2. Hannah, b. Mar. 12, 1753; d. Sept. 20, 1751.
4. Benjamin, b. April 9, 1747.

JAMES, Rev. **JOHN**; m. Mary ——. Was pastor of the First Church, in Derby, 12 or 13 years. Children:

1. Mary, b. May 12, 1698.
2. Mabel, b. Nov. 13, 1700.

"Fila ut supra was born P. M. hora ciciter 3d ut 4o."

JACKSON, JOHN, d. Oct. 8, 1683, aged about 60 years

1. **JEWETT, Rev. STEPHEN**, the youngest son of Stephen and Sarah (Hatch) Jewett, was b. Aug. 18, 1783. He was a descendant in a direct line from Maximilian Jewett, who was one of the early settlers of Rowley, Mass. Rev. Stephen Jewett m. Sept. 5, 1813, Elizabeth Backus, who was b. Sept. 7, 1789, at Norwich, Conn. Her mother, Mary Fitch, was the daughter of Col. Ebenezer Fitch, of New Haven, Conn. (See Biog.) Children:

2. Thomas Backus, b. July 19, 1814; m. Phebe M. Wallace, June 22, 1836, and died —.
3. Pliny Adams, b. June 20, 1816.
4. Henry Hatch, b. Aug. 30, 1821.

3. **PLINY A, M.D.**, son of Rev. Stephen and Elizabeth (Backus) Jewett, m. Juliet M. Carrington, Nov. 10, 1847. (See Biog.) Children:

5. Thomas Backus, b. Jan. 9, 1850.
7. William Henry, b. Mar. 18, 1861.
6. Mary Elizabeth, b. Aug. 30, 1857.

4. **HENRY H.**, son of Rev. Stephen and Elizabeth (Backus) Jewett, m. Aug. 17, 1842, Elizabeth Shaw, dau. of Rear Admiral F. H. Gregory. He d. Feb. 15, 1849; his wife, Elizabeth S., d. May 11, 1850. Children:

8. Stephen, b. May 25, 1843; living Fairbault, Minnesota.
10. Pliny A.; was killed in action at Harper's Farm, Va., April 3, 1865; Quartermaster Sergeant 2d Conn. Cavalry.
9. Elizabeth Shaw; d. Feb., 1872.

5. **THOMAS B, M.D.**, son of Pliny A. and Juliet M. (Carrington) Jewett; m. Mary E., dau. of Dr. A. Beardsley, Nov. 10, 1873, who d. Mar. 24, 1878. He is a physician in Birmingham, Conn. Children:

11. Mary Elizabeth, b. July 13, 1876; d. April 11, 1879.
12. Ambrose Beardsley, b. Mar. 1, 1878.

1. **JOHNSON, EBENEZER**, said to be son of Peter of Fairfield, born about 1649. Settled at Derby about 1668, and m. Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Wooster in 1671. He called Joseph Hawkins his brother (probably brother-in-law). Children:

2. Elizabeth, b. in 1672.
3. Eunice, b. Aug. 22, 1678.
4. Hannah, b. Dec. 6, 1680.
5. Peter, b. Oct. 9, 1684.

6. Ebenezer, b. Feb. 22, 1687.
7. Timothy, b. Dec. 23, 1693.
8. Charles, b. Dec. 29, 1696.

5. **PETER**, son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Tomlinson) Johnson ; m. 1st Martha — ; 2d Mary — His father gave him 150 acres of land in the southern part of Quaker's Farm purchase, where he lived and died. Children :

9. Johannah, b. May 17, 1710.
10. Israel, b. Jan. 12, 1714.
11. Martha, b. May 6, 1717.
12. Peter, b. Oct. 13, 1721.

13. Mary, b. Dec. 3, 1724.
14. Eunice, b. June 29, 1727.
15. Abigail, b. Dec. 21, 1732.

6. **LIEUT. EBENEZER**, son of Col Ebenezer and Hannah Johnson ; m. Elizabeth Hine, Feb. 19, 1719. He died Sept 10, 1751, aged 60. He was made lieutenant in 1722. He lived and died on his father's homestead. Children :

16. Hannah, b. Nov. 17, 1719.
17. Sarah, b. July 14, 1721 ; m. Capt. James Wheeler.
18. Ebenezer, b. July 7, 1723.
19. David, b. Jan. 7, 1725.

20. Ann, b. June 26, 1727 ; m. Samuel Hitchcock.
21. Alexander, b. Sept., 1729 ; d. same day.

7. **TIMOTHY**, son of Col Ebenezer and Hannah Johnson ; m. Abigail Brewster, Feb. 21, 1725, who died Dec 15, 1773. His father divided his farm at Rimmon between this Timothy and his brother Charles. Their house was a little way below Pines Bridge. Children :

22. Nathaniel, b. Mar. 6, 1726.
23. Timothy, b. [out] ; d. Apr. 2, 1733.
24. Hannah, b. Dec. 4, 1727.
25. Alexander, b. June 20, 1730.

26. Timothy, b. Jan. 8, 173—[out] ; d.
27. Ruth, b. Apr. 28, —[out].
28. Charles, b. Apr. 19, 1739.
29. Timothy, b. Dec. 5, 1741.

8. **CHARLES**, son of Col. Ebenezer and Hannah Johnson ; m. Sarah Wooster, Aug. 16, 1726. His farm was near his brother Timothy's at Pines Bridge.

10. **ISRAEL**, son of Peter Johnson ; m. Elizabeth Wakelee, May 28, 1740. Children :

30. Charles, b. June 27, 1741 ; d. Oct. 28, 1763.
31. Elijah, b. Mar. 5, 1745 ; d. Nov. 11, 1763.

32. Daniel, b. Apr. 13, 1747.
33. Hannah, b. Oct. 26, 1750.
34. Elizabeth, b. in 1761 ; d. Nov. 15, 1763.

12. **PETER**, son of Peter Johnson ; m. Abigail Johnson, Nov. 9, 1749. Children :

35. Mary, b. Dec. 23, 1757.
36. Comfort, b. Jan. 8, 1761.
37. Benoni, b. May 2, 1763 ; d. May 13, 1763.

38. Eunice, b. July 2, 1767.

18. **EBENEZER**, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Hine) Johnson ; m. 1st Mrs. Lucy Barnes of Waterbury, Mar. 19, 1754 ; m. 2d Thankful —. Child :

39. Bella, b. Feb. 5, 1768.

19. **DAVID**, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Johnson ; m. Esther Riggs, May 6, 1755, who died May 22, 1766, aged 29 ; m. 2d Sarah Thompson Mar. 18, 1778. Child :

40. David ; m. Elizabeth Hotchkiss, June 23, 1776.

25. ALEXANDER, son of Timothy and Abigail (Brewster) Johnson, m. Hannah ——. Children :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 41. Timothy, b. Jan. 21, 1766; d. | 44. Abigail Brewster; m. Moses Clark. |
| 42. Ruth, b. Nov. 21, 1766. | 45. Ruth, b. 1693; m. Thomas Leavenworth. |
| 43. Hannah, b. Jan. 26, 1772. | |
| The Seymour history adds David, Elijah, Nathaniel, Charles. | |

JOHNSON, JEREMIAH, came from New Haven and was accepted as an inhabitant of Paugassett, and a grant of land made him on Sentinel Hill, joining Samuel Riggs, Mar. 2, 1672. The births of five of his children are recorded in New Haven. His wife's name was Sarah. He was not living in 1713. He was chosen constable in 1683, and was an influential man in the town. "Jeremiah Johnson hath a bay sorrel horse; a stone horse to his brother Joshua Hogkis, ten years old Mar. 4. 1680." (Town Rec.) Children :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Jeremiah, b. Apr. 25, 1664. | 5. Samuel, b. Mar. 25, 1671. |
| 2. William, b. Sept. 15, 1665. | 6. Moses |
| 3. Child, b. 1666. | 7. Ebenezer |
| 4. John, b. July 20, 1667. | 8. Elizabeth, b. May 2, 1684. |

1. JEREMIAH, Jr., son of Jeremiah and Sarah Johnson, m. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Col. Ebenezer Johnson. He was granted a home lot of "four acres of land in Scraping Hole Plain on this side (south) of Bladen's Brook, Dec. 30, 1684." Children :

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 9. Gideon. | 11. Benajah, b. July 24, 1704. |
| 10. Joseph. | 12. Abner, b. Apr. 10, 1709. |

4 JOHN, son of Jeremiah, Sr., and Sarah Johnson, m. Mary Washburn, Dec. 24. 1694 He settled on the Quaker's Farm Children :

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 13. Abram, b. Dec. 6, 1694; d. Jan. 18, 1712. | 14. Mary, b. Nov. 1, 1696. |
| | 15. Silas, b. July 18, 1713. |

6 MOSES, son of Jeremiah, Sr., and Sarah Johnson, m. Sarah Adams, Apr. 15, 1703. He resided in Derby some years and then removed to Newtown. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 16. Hannah, b. Mar. 1, 1704. | 18. Jeremiah, b. Sept. 20, 1711. |
| 17. Mabel, b. Oct. 18, 1707. | 19. Rachel, b. Mar. 13, 1712. |

7. EBENEZER, son of Jeremiah, Sr., and Sarah Johnson, m. Hannah ———, and signed a deed with his brother Moses for his father's homestead and several pieces of land, to Samuel Gunn of Milford in 1713.

9. DEA GIDEON, son of Jeremiah, Sr., and Sarah Johnson, m. Abigail Chatfield, Nov. 6, 1718 Children :

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 20. Mabel, b. Aug. 24, 1719; m. Joseph Riggs. | 22. Gideon, b. Jan. 3, 1725. |
| 21. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 25, 1722; m. Daniel Tucker. | 23. Ichabod, b. Mar. 3, 1737. |
| | 24. Peter, } named in deed. |
| | 25. Abigail, } m. Thaddeus Baldwin. |

10 SERG. JOSEPH, son of Jeremiah, Sr., and Sarah Johnson, m. 1st Margaret Harger, Jan. 24, 1717; m. 2d Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Hull, Oct. 14, 1776. Children :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 26. Joseph, b. Nov. 9, 1717. | 29. Eliphalet, b. Apr., 1725. |
| 27. Samuel, b. Dec. 23, 1719. | 30. Hannah, b. Feb. 16, 1730. |
| 28. Jeremiah, b. Apr. 1, 1722. | 31. Nathaniel, b. Feb. 11, 1732. |

11 BENAHAH, son of Jeremiah, Jr., and Elizabeth Johnson, m. widow

Sarah (Brewster) Hawkins, Oct. 10, 1728. He died Apr. 13, 1763, aged 59. His widow Sarah died May 7, 1773, aged 72. Children :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 32. Sarah, b. Aug. 16, 1729. | 35. Zerviah, b. 1739; m. Abiel Fairchild |
| 33. Benajah, b. Aug. 20, 1732. | 36. Amos, b. Aug. 13, 1743. |
| 34. Isaac, b. Oct. 6, 1735. | |

12. ABNER, son of Jeremiah, Jr., and Sarah Johnson, m. 1st Patience Tomlinson, Dec. 12, 1737; m. 2d Abigail ——. Children :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 37. Mabel, b. May 13, 1739. | 40. Abner, b. Feb. 22, 1752. |
| 38. Timothy, b. June 11, 1741. | 41. Abigail, b. Apr. 13, 1757. |
| 39. Jeremiah, b. Mar. 21, 1745. | |

20 JOSEPH, son of Joseph and Margaret (Harger) Johnson, m. Elizabeth Durand, Aug. 9, 1738. Children :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 42. Asahel, b. Aug. 15, 1739 | 47. Margaret, b. Dec. 7, 1750; d. Feb. 20, 1751. |
| 43. Elisha, b. Apr. 10, 1741. | 48. Joseph, b. Sept. 6, 1751. |
| 44. Eliphalet, b. Aug. 22, 1743. | 49. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 14, 1753. |
| 45. Jeremiah, b. Dec. 29, 1745. | 50. Margaret, b. June 16, 1756. |
| 46. Hezekiah, b. Oct. 25, 1748. | |

21. SAMUEL, son of Joseph and Margaret (Harger) Johnson, m. Mary ——. Children :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 51. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 25, 1742. | 55. Sarah, b. Aug. 22, 1752. |
| 52. Laurana, b. Dec. 10, 1744. | 56. Eliphalet, b. Feb. 2, 1763. |
| 53. Mercy, b. June 21, 1747. | 57. Margaret, b. Apr. 21, 1765. |
| 54. Hannah, b. Feb. 12, 1750. | |

25. NATHANIEL, son of Joseph and Margaret (Harger) Johnson, m. Susannah Smith, Jan. 30, 1753. Children :

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 58. Philo, b. May 3, 1754. | 62. Andrew, b. Apr. 3, 1765. |
| 59. Sabra, b. June 12, 1756; d. Oct. 8, 1763. | 63. Sabra, b. July 8, 1767. |
| 60. Amos, b. Jan. 17, 1759. | 64. Nathaniel, b. July 21, 1769. |
| 61. Susy, b. July 15, 1762. | 65. David, b. June 21, 1771. |
| | 66. Lucy, b. Sept. 9, 1774. |

28. GIDEON, son of Gideon and Abigail Chatfield, m. Lydia Beecher, Mar. 24, 1749. Children :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 67. Anna, b. Jan. 28, 1749. | 70. Lydia, b. May 3, 1754. |
| 68. Gideon, b. Feb. 4, 1750. | 71. Mabel, b. Sept. 22, 1756. |
| 69. Hannah, b. Sept. 3, 1752. | 72. Ebenezer Beecher, b. Nov. 24, 1763. |

34. ISAAC, son of Benajah and Sarah Johnson, m. Lois Hopkins of Waterbury, Jan. 24, 1758. who died Oct. 16, 1814, aged 76. He died Apr. 10, 1813, aged 78. Children :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 73. Molly, b. Apr. 4, 1759. | 79. Amos Hopkins, b. Mar. 26, 1771; d. Sept. 26, 1772. |
| 74. Susannah, b. Sept. 3, 1760; d. | 80. Isaac, b. July 3, 1777; d. July 3, 1777. |
| 75. Susannah, b. Nov. 24, 1763. | 81. Jesse, b. July 28, 1773. |
| 76. Ruth, b. Mar. 31, 1765; m. John Coe, Jr. | 82. Chauncey, b. Apr. 19, 1778. |
| 77. Mabel, b. Mar. 31, 1766. | 83. Stiles, b. Dec. 4, 1781. |
| 78. Isaac, b. June 2, 1769; d. Dec. 4, 1774. | |

42. ASAHIEL, son of Joseph, Jr., and Elizabeth (Durand) Johnson, m. Lois Williams of Fairfield, May 9, 1756. who died Jan. 28, 1783; m. 2d Miriam Fowler of Middletown, Apr. 6, 1783. Children :

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 84. Esther, b. May 3, 1757. | 87. Lucy, b. Aug. 25, 1763. |
| 85. Joel, b. May 1, 1759; d. Aug. 23, 1777, at King's Bridge, N. Y., a soldier. | 88. Lois, b. Mar. 11, 1766. |
| | 89. Elisha, b. Oct., 1767. |
| 86. Philene, b. Oct. 5, 1761. | 90. Milly, b. Oct. 5, 1769. |
| | 91. Briant, b. Sept. 5, 1772. |

46. HEZEKIAH, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Durand) Johnson, m. Rebecca Johnson, Dec. 12, 1784. Children:

92. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 26, 1786. 93. Newell, b. May 22, 1789; d. June 11, 1879, in Westville.

72. EBENEZER BEECHER,⁹ son of Gideon and Lydia (Beecher) Johnson, m. Hannah P. Clark, May 25, 1785. He died Sept. 17, 1846. His widow Hannah d. July 24, 1847. Children:

94. Garry, b. Nov. 5, 1792. 96. Hannah Betsey, b. Mar. 23, 1802; m. David Beach; had Hannah B.
95. Chary, b. Jan. 27, 1795; m. James Downs of Monroe, Oct. 14, 1815; had Clarke B., Chary Ann, James B.

81. REV. JESSE,¹⁰ son of Isaac and Lois Johnson, m. Hepzibah —, who died Apr. 13, 1824. He died Oct. 21, 1829. Children:

97. Sally B., b. Sept. 6, 1797; m. Jared Bassett. 101. Harry, b. Mar. 30, 1805.
98. Isaac, b. Apr. 2, 1799. 102. Gothy, b. July 12, 1807.
99. Jesse b. Mar. 28, 1801. 103. Lois Emily, b. Feb. 24, 1810.
100. Hepzibah, b. Jan. 28, 1803. 104. Stiles, b. May 14, 1813.

1. JOHNSON, EBENEZER, b. in 1761; d. Sept. 25, 1792

2. GIDEON, son of Ebenezer Johnson, m. Sarah, dau. of Dr. Crittenden of New Haven. Children:

3. Sheldon Crittenden. 4. Hopie; m. Henry L. Noble; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1869.

3. SHELTON C, son of Gideon and Sarah Johnson, m. May 19, 1828, Susan H., dau. of Abiram and Eunice Stoddard. Residence, Seymour, Conn. Children:

5. Charles Napoleon; a lawyer in New Haven; d. Nov. 12, 1867. 9. Oscar Eugene; removed to San Francisco.
6. Henry; m. Oct. 10, 1853, Ellen E. Botsford; a merchant in New Haven. 10. Josephine W.; m. Gustavus R. Elliott, a lawyer in New Haven.
7. Oscar, b. Jan. 10, 1833; d. Oct. 17, 1833. 11. Harold St. Clair.
8. Oscar F., b. Mar. 13, 1834; d. Nov. 29, 1836. 12. Louis Le Grand.
13. Susan Stoddard Clark.
14. Sarah Crittenden; m. John T. Forsey.

JOHNSON, STEPHEN, m. Mehitabel Canfield. Oct. 12, 1697.

JOHNSON, MR. JOSEPH, died June 25, 1818.

JUDD, EBENEZER, m. Mary —. Child:

1. Ebenezer, b. May 28, 1747.

JUDSON, DONALD, was born in Huntington, Conn., Mar. 25, 1798; being the son of David Gressel Judson. His earliest ancestor in this country was William Judson, who came from England in 1634, with his three sons: 2, Joseph; 3, Jeremiah; and 4, Joshua. He settled first at Concord, Mass., where he remained four years, then removed to Stratford, Conn., and resided on the south east corner of "Meeting-House Hill."

2. JOSEPH, son of Donald Judson, was fifteen years of age when he arrived in this country; came to Stratford with his father, and in Oct,

⁹History of Seymour.

¹⁰Ibid.

1644, m. Sarah, dau. of John Porter, of Windsor. He d. Oct. 8, 1696.
Children :

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 5. Sarah. | 11. Esther. |
| 6. John. | 12. Joshua. |
| 7. James. | 13. Ruth. |
| 8. Grace. | 14. Phebe. |
| 9. Joseph. | 15. Abigail. |
| 10. Hannah. | |

7. JAMES, son of Joseph and Sarah Judson, m. Rebecca, dau. of Thomas Wells, of Hartford, Aug. 18, 1680. He d. Feb. 25, 1721.
Children :

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 16. Hannah. | 20. James. |
| 17. Sarah. | 21. Phebe. |
| 18. Rebecca. | 22. David. |
| 19. Joseph. | |

22. DAVID, son of James and Rebecca Judson, m. Phebe, dau. of Ephraim Stiles, of Stratford, Oct. 29, 1713. Children :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 23. David. | 28. Ruth. |
| 24. Phebe. | 29. Daniel. |
| 25. Abel; d. in infancy. | 30. Sarah. |
| 26. Abel. | 31. Abner. |
| 27. Agur, b. Mar. 23, 1724. | 32. Betty. |

27. AGUR, son of David and Phebe Judson, m. 2d wife Mehitabel, dau. of Thomas Toucey, of Newtown, May, 1750. He purchased the well-known property on White Hills, in Huntington, where he resided, and his descendants for a long time. Children :

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 33. Agur. | 35. David, b. April 15, 1754. |
| 34. Hannah. | |

35. DAVID, son of Agur and Rachel Judson, m. Grissel, dau. of Noahdiah Warner, of Southbury, Feb. 3, 1796.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 36. Jennet, b. Nov. 21, 1796. | 37. Donald, b. Mar. 25, 1798. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|

37. DONALD, son of David and Grissel Judson, m. Polly Maria, dau. of Lewis and Charity Shelton, of Huntington, Feb. 10, 1829. He d. Sept. 2, 1847. (See Biog.) Children :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 38. David Lewis, b. Dec. 6, 1830; prepared at Cheshire Academy and at New Haven, and entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1851; traveled extensively in Europe; | returned only to linger with a fatal disease, and departed this life Mar. 8, 1858. |
| | 39. Jennet, b. Nov. 10, 1833. |
| | 40. Mary, b. Sept. 27, 1837. |

KENT, ELISHA, m. Abigail Moss, April 3, 1732. Child :

1. Moss, b. Jan. 14, 1733.

KEENEY, EBENEZER, born in 1718, came to Derby a young man, m. Betty, dau. of John Davis, Jr., Dec. 7, 1738, and settled first on the hill, on Milford road, about three fourths of a mile from Academy Hill; about 1754 he built the first house so far as known at Derby Narrows, where he resided until his decease. He was a man of large influence in the town and possessed great business energy and ability, as indicated by his being elected tax-collector much of the time during the Revolutionary war. He died Jan. 10, 1795, aged 77. She died Nov., 1784, aged 65. Children :

1. Lucy, b. Dec. 3, 1739; d. young.
2. Comfort, b. Oct. 11, 1741; d. May 2, 1771.
3. Eunice, b. Aug. 31, 1743.
4. Betty, b. Sept. 20, 1745; m. Sheldon Clark.
5. Sarah, b. Oct. 3, 1748.
6. Ebenezer, b. Oct. 27, 1750; d. May 1777.
7. Abigail, b. Feb. 11, 1753; d. Oct. 4, 1838.
8. Ithiel, b. Mar. 17, 1755; m. —; d. Oct. 1838. He was the first white child born at Derby Landing.
9. William, b. July 16, 1757.
10. Medad, b. May 31, 1759; d. May, 1794.
11. Lucy, b. Sept. 20, 1761.

9. WILLIAM, son of Ebenezer and Betty Keeney, m. Mille Steele, who was born Dec 15, 1760. He died Jan. 7, 1845, aged 87. Children :

12. Ebenezer, b. Nov. 28, 1779.
13. Sheldon, b. Oct. 12, 1781; m. Esther, dau. of Daniel Canfield, and d. June 13, 1873. She was b. Mar. 6, 1790; d. May 30, 1852.
14. William, b. Aug. 20, 1783.
15. Betsey, b. Sept. 10, 1785; m. Anson Canfield, and d. June 28, 1863, leaving Divine, Marietta, Susan.
16. Sally, b. Nov. 10, 1787; m. Sheldon Nichols, and d. Oct. 25, 1863, leaving Sheldon, William, Lucena.
17. Isaac, b. Feb. 13, 1790.
18. Lucinda, b. Oct. 2, 1792; m. Capt. William Lum, and d. Aug. 9, 1825.
19. Medad, b. Dec. 18, 1794.

12. EBENEZER, son of William and Mille Keeney, m Betsey Buckingham, who was born Apr. 19, 1783, and died Dec. 29, 1846. He died Apr. 2, 1851. Children :

20. Betsey M., b. Jan. 9, 1804; m. Jeremiah Durand.
21. William, b. Sept. 27, 1806; d. Jan. 1, 1847.
22. George, b. Nov. 2, 1816; d. Oct. 16, 1847.
23. Leicester B., b. Feb. 4, 1819.

14. WILLIAM, son of William and Mille Keeney, m. Anna Smith, resided in Seymour village, and died June 25, 1856. She died Sept. 28, 1867, aged 76. Children :

24. Mary Jane; m. James Johnson of Bridgeport.
25. Sarah Grace; m. Isaac White, lived in Derby.
26. Miranda; m. Clark Lum of New Haven.
27. Esther Ann; m. Medad K. Tucker.

17. DEA. ISAAC, son of William and Mille Keeney, m. 1st Polly Durand, who was born July 3, 1796, and died Sept. 23, 1827; 2d Ann Church, Dec. 16, 1828, who was born Sept. 20, 1803, and died Jan. 24, 1868. Children :

28. Isaac Heber, b. Mar. 7, 1830; d. Feb. 13, 1851.
29. Charles D., b. Mar. 27, 1832; living in New Haven.
30. Frederick C., b. Nov. 28, 1836; d. July 30, 1854.

19. MEDAD, son of William and Mille Keeney, m. Rebecca White, and died Feb. 6, 1830. She died May 2, 1826, aged 32. Children :

31. Roswell.
32. Mary.
33. Polly.
34. Ann.
35. John.

29. CHARLES D., son of Dea. Isaac and Anna, m 1st Martha J. Wilder, who was born Dec. 3, 1835, and died Oct. 23, 1871; 2d Ella A. Burwell, July 16, 1874. Children :

36. Frederick N., b. Feb. 2, 1860.
37. Charles H., b. Feb. 17, 1866.

LEWIS, ELEAZER, m. Ann Lum, Feb. 16, 1757. Child :

1. Philo, b. Aug. 13, 1758.

LOBDELL, DARIUS, m. Mary —. Child :

1. Eunice, b. Dec. 20, 1754.

LOVELAND, JOSEPH, m. Hannah —; lived in Stratford. Child :

1. Joseph, b. Feb. 8, 1739.

1. JOSEPH, son of Joseph Loveland, Sr., came to Derby and m. Lois Chatfield, Aug. 18, 1762. Children :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2. Lois, b. July 17, 1763. | 4. Treat, b. Sept. 6, 1767. |
| 3. Clark, b. Aug. 11, 1765. | 5. Sarah, b. Dec. 2, 1770. |

1. LUM, JONATHAN, came to Derby and m. Sarah, dau. of Ens. Samuel Riggs, Oct. 10, 1700, and was a man of considerable influence and responsibility in town matters. Children :

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 2. Sarah, b. Nov. 24, 1701; m. John Durand. | 4. Jonathan. |
| | 5. Samuel. |
| 3. John, b. July 17, 1703; m. Sarah Washburn, Apr. 29, 1741. | 6. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 15, 1713. |
| | 7. Joseph, b. Jan 14, 1715. |

4. JONATHAN, JR., son of Jonathan and Sarah Lum, m. Elizabeth Tomlinson, Mar. 13, 1734. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 8. Anne, b. Mar. 7, 1735. | 12. Sarah, b. Nov. 21, 1745. |
| 9. Ann, b. Mar. 22, 1737. | 13. Henry, b. June 1, 1748. |
| 10. Lemuel, b. Mar. 2, 1742. | 14. Adam, b. Nov. 11, 1753. |
| 11. John, b. Sept. 5, 1743. | 15. Olive, b. Dec. 9, 1758. |

7. JOSEPH, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Riggs) Lum, m. Sarah —. Children :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 16. Daniel, b. Apr. 6, 1742. | 19. Joseph, b. Mar. 17, 1750. |
| 17. Hannah, b. May 2, 1744. | 20. Reuben, b. Mar. 22, 1754. |
| 18. Eunice, b. Sept. 6, 1746. | |

11. JOHN, son of Jonathan, Jr., and Elizabeth Lum, m. Truelove Lines of Litchfield, Oct 18, 1769, and died Aug. 18, 1771. Child :

21. John, b. Mar. 29, 1770.

1. LUM, SAMUEL, m. Hannah "Tid," Dec. 7, 1730. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 2. Samuel, b. Feb. 19, 1733. | 3. Hannah. |
|------------------------------|------------|

LYMAN, REV. JONATHAN, was bapt. in Durham, Conn., Apr. 21, 1717, and was the son of Noah, the son of Thomas, the son of Richard, the son of Richard, the first of the name in this country. He was graduated at Yale College in 1742, and settled in Oxford in 1745, and died in 1763. He m. Abigail —. Children, sixth generation :

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. Noah Russell. | 3. David. |
| 2. Jonathan. | 4. Mary. |

1. NOAH RUSSELL, son of Rev. Jonathan Lyman, m. Comfort Fox. Feb. 13, 1771. Child recorded on Derby records :

5. Nabby, b. Nov. 25, 1772.

2. JONATHAN, son of Rev. Jonathan Lyman, m. Sarah Davis of Derby, in 1781, who died June 19, 1847, at Schodack Landing, Rensselaer county, N. Y., at the age of 90. He served some time in the Revolution as captain of a company, and died about 1790 in Derby. Children :

6. Russell, b. Dec. 7, 1784; d. Aug. 11, 1802. had children: Charles Russell, John, James, John, Davis, Sarah.
 7. Jonathan, b. June 7, 1786; d. Dec. 5, 1856, at Schodack Landing, N. Y.; 8. Mary, b. Dec. 17, 1788; m. Samuel Bassett of Derby, Apr., 1809.

MANSFIELD, REV. RICHARD, D. D., son of Jonathan Mansfield (who was born in New Haven in 1686) was born in New Haven, 1724; was graduated at Yale college in 1741; ordained deacon and priest by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Eng., Aug. 7, 1748; officiated at Derby, West Haven, Waterbury, and Northfield, from 1748 to 1755, and was pastor of St. James's church at Derby from 1755 to his decease, Apr. 12, 1820; his ministerial service covering a period of seventy-two years. (See Biog.) "Rev. Richard Mansfield was m. to Mrs. Anna Hull, in Christ church in Derby, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson, missionary of Stratford, on the 10th day of Oct., A. D., 1751."¹¹ She was fifteen years and four months old at her marriage. Children:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Richard, b. — | 5. Stephen; not m. |
| 2. Ann; m. Elijah Humphreys. | 6. Lucretia. |
| 3. Sarah; m. — Blakeslee. | 7. Betsey; not m. |
| 4. William; m. Eunice Hull. | 8. Mary Louise. |

1. RICHARD, JR., son of Rev. Dr. Mansfield, m. Abia Shelton. Children:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 9. Grace; m. 1st — Lintol, by whom she had William, Frances, Catharine. | 2d Mr. Nichols and had Philip. |
|---|--------------------------------|

MANSFIELD, NATHAN, probably from New Haven, m. Anna Tomlinson, Mar. 5, 1775. In the account of the Revolution this Nathan was supposed to be the son of Rev. Dr. Mansfield, which was an error. Children:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Jared, b. July 11, 1775. | 2. Betsey, b. Dec. 1, 1777. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|

MARKS, MORDECAI, m. Elizabeth Hawkins, dau. of first Joseph. Children:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Mary, b. Sept. 5, 1732. | 4. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 3, 1742. |
| 2. Zephania, b. June 28, 1734. | 5. Nehemiah, b. Oct. 9, 1746. |
| 3. Mordecai, b. May 30, 1739. | 6. Abraham, b. Oct. 19, 1748. |

"MASSY, JOHN, a trantient person, m. Mary Curtiss, April 14, 1707, by the Worshipful Mayor, Ebenezer Johnson, Justice."

McKEE, WILLIAM, m. Anne Durand, May, 1769, who. d. Mar. 1, 1773. Children:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. William, b. 1770. | 2. Samuel, b. July 31, 1772. |
|----------------------|------------------------------|

1. McMAHON, THOMAS, born in Galway, Ireland; came to this country in 1846; settled in Orange, Conn., May 10, 1846; lived there over a year; came thence to Derby, where he now resides. His children are:

2. JOHN T., born in Orange, Aug. 15, 1847; educated at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., and at Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., where he was ordained May 29, 1874; was stationed as curate at St. John's, New Haven; St. Augustine's, Bridgeport; St. Peter's, Danbury; pastor of St. John's, New Haven, and St. Mary's, East Hartford, where he still continues.

¹¹ Town Records.

3. DANIEL E., born at Derby Narrows Dec. 16, 1852 ; educated at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. ; studied law at Yale and Albany Law Schools, graduating at the latter, Class '77 ; admitted to practice in New York, May 17, 1877 ; came to Connecticut June 13, 1877 ; began practice at Ansonia, where he continues ; he was elected justice of the peace Oct., 1877, for the term 1878 to 1881, and town clerk for 1879.

MILES, STEPHEN, had children :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Mary, b. Aug. 24, 1697. | 4. Eunice, b. April 11, 1707. |
| 2. Josiah, b. Jan. 24, 1703. | 5. Stephen, b. Jan. 20, 1708. |
| 3. Patience, b. Sept. 20, 1704. | 6. Justice, b. July 27, 1711. |

MILES, JONATHAN, m. Zerviah Wooster, April 4, 1723. Children :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Berthier, b. Feb. 1, 1724. | 2. Theophilus, b. Feb. 12, 1730. |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|

MILES, JONATHAN, m. Lucy Smith, of Glastenbury, Feb. 17, 1768. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Manoah, b. Mar. 22, 1769. | 3. Betsey, b. Feb. 17, 1774. |
| 2. Sarah, b. Nov. 6, 1771. | |

MILLS, PHILO, m. Elizabeth Riggs, Mar. 19, 1755. He d. Mar. 8, 1765. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Samuel Riggs, b. Dec. 11, 1758. | 2. Betty, b. Mar. 6, 1760. |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|

MILLS, JEDEDIAH, of Derby, m. Mrs. Hannah Hawley, of Stratford, Feb. 24, 1756. Children :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Samuel Frederick, b. April 24, 1757. | 2. Samuel Frederick, b. Dec. 30, 1759. |
|---|--|

MISSET, STEPHEN, d. Mar. 27, 1713.

MOSS, JOHN, came from London, England, with the first colonists to New Haven ; signed the compact Feb. 18, 1639 ; was a prominent man in the Colony and settled in Wallingford. Children :

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Joseph. | 3. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 3, 1652. |
| 2. John, b. Oct. 12, 1650 ; removed to Jamaica, L. I. | 4. Hester, b. Jan. 2, 1654. |
| | 5. Isaac, b. Nov. 21, 1655 ; d. 1659. |

1. JOSEPH, son of John Moss ; m. Mary, dau. of Roger Alling, Apr. 11, 1667 ; she d. Mar. 18, 1716, and he m. 2d Mrs. Sarah Gilbert July 11, 1717 ; m. 3d Mary Baker who died in Derby Feb. 28, 1734. Four children are recorded in New Haven, but there were, probably, others. The four surviving children settled in Derby. He died in 1727. Children :

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|---|-------------------------------|
| 6. Samuel, b. Jan. 27, 1675 ; d. Apr. 26, 1676. | 8. Samuel, b. Mar. 18, 1680. |
| 7. Joseph, b. Apr. 7, 1679. | 9. William, b. June 28, 1682. |
| | 10. Israel. |

7. REV. JOSEPH, JR., son of Joseph Moss. was graduated at Harvard College in 1699, and received the degree of A. M., at Yale College in 1702 ; was admitted an inhabitant of Derby, Dec. 23, 1706 ; ordained at Derby in the spring of 1707, where he died Jan. 23, 1731, aged 52 years. He m. 1st Dorcas Roswell, Feb. 10, 1715, who died Sept. 2, 1715 ; m. 2d Abigail Russell, Oct. 3, 1716. He died Jan. 23, 1731. (See Biog.) Children :

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| 11. Abigail, b. Sept. 23, 1717 ; m. Elisha Kent of Newtown. | 12. Mary, b. Aug. 28, 1721 ; m. Ebenezer White of Danbury. |
|---|--|

8 SAMUEL, son of Joseph and Mary (Alling) Moss ; came to Derby and m. Barbara, widow of Nathaniel Bowers, Dec. 3, 1713, where he died Dec. 28, 1721. "by a gun shot in the hand of Samuel Perry. who said he was shooting at a mark." (Town record.) She died Sept. 8, 1745. Children :

13. Mary, b. Dec. 20, 1715.

14. Jonathan, b. May 10, 1718.

9 SERG. WILLIAM, son of Joseph and Mary (Alling) Moss ; came to Derby and m. Abigail Riggs, Mar. 18, 1714. He was admitted an inhabitant of Derby Apr. 17, 1714, and died Aug. 26, 1749, aged 68. Children :

15. Deborah, b. Feb. 10, 1715.

18. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 30, 1721.

16. Nicholas, b. Apr. 28, 1716.

19. William, b. Mar. 14, 1727.

17. Elizabeth, b. June 23, 1718.

10 ISRAEL, son of Joseph and Mary (Alling) Moss, came to Derby and m. Lydia Bowers, Dec. 31, 1717. Children :

20. Rachel, b. Jan. 24, 1719.

22. Nathaniel, b. Dec. 14, 1722.

21. John, b. May 10, 1721.

16. NICHOLAS, son of William and Abigail (Riggs) Moss ; m. Hannah Leavenworth, Mar. 25, 1740. He died in a fit Nov. 24, 1759. His widow m. Jonathan Dickerman of Mt. Carmel, Conn., where she died Oct. 15, 1780. Children :

23. Nehemiah, b. Aug. 18, 1741 ; was taken sick near Osweek, returned home where he died Jan. 3, 1762.

25. Joseph, b. Apr. 22, 1758 ; a farmer and died at Volney, Oswego county, N. Y., Sept., 1827.

24. Nicholas ; was master of a vessel and was lost at sea.

19 WILLIAM, son of William and Abigail (Riggs) Moss : m. 1st Prudence Hard of Newtown, May 30, 1751, who died Apr. 6, 1754 ; m. 2d Rachel Beardsley of Stratford. Apr. 30, 1759. Children :

26. Sarah, b. May 2, 1752.

29. Edward, b. Apr. 26, 1765.

27. Prudence, b. Mar. 27, 1754.

30. William, b. July 31, 1766.

28. Isaac, b. June 30, 1761.

MUNSON, JOHN, son of John and Hannah Munson of Brookhaven, L. I., was born Apr. 24, 1690 ; came to Derby a young man, and m. Elizabeth Hawkins, Dec. 25, 1718, and received a grant of land in 1719. Children :

1. Hannah, b. Mar. 7, 1721 ; m. Stephen Pierson.

5. Joseph, b. Oct. 27, 1731.

2. Charity, b. Jan. 7, 1723.

6. Daniel, b. Mar. 4, 1737 ; d. at Fort Edward, Aug. 2, 1756.

3. Sarah, b. Mar. 2, 1725.

7. John, b. Jan. 1, 1739.

4. Esther, b. Nov. 5, 1727.

1. NEWCOMB, CAPT. SILAS, (Calvin¹, Silas², Hezekiah³, Simon⁴, Andrew², Andrew¹), born in Sunderland, Vt., June 10, 1786 ; a cabinet and chair maker ; m. in Stonington Conn., Apr. 27, 1811, Betsey, dau. of Simeon and Betsey Palmer, born in S. 1784. He settled at Derby, where he died Aug. 10, 1825 ; she died in Springfield, Mass., Nov. 17, 1849, aged 65. He was captain of an artillery company, stationed at New London, Conn., in the war of 1812. Children :

2. Robert Palmer, b. Mar. 13, 1813; cabinet-maker; m. Sophia Heath, July 13, 1836; settled in Heddleburg Center, Tioga county, Penn., where he d. Apr. 6, 1869; had son, Willington.
3. John Lee, b. Dec. 12, 1814; d. Nov. 12, 1815.
4. John Lee, b. Jan. 6, 1817; m. Emily Hull Smith.
5. James, b. Mar. 6, 1819, in Derby; adopted by his uncle, Calvin Newcomb; resided for a time in Windham, Conn.; removed to New London, where he was a merchant nearly 33 years.
6. Charlotte Palmer, b. Jan. 16, 1821; m. James Fisher of Seymour, Conn., Oct. 4, 1839; settled in Springfield, Mass.
7. Silas, b. June 5, 1823, in Derby; m. in N. Y. city, Nov. 7, 1846, Mary, dau. of George McCullough; resides at South Amboy, N. J.; is captain of a steamer running between New York and Amboy.

4. JOHN LEE, son of Capt. Silas and Betsey Newcomb, m. in Derby, Nov. 23, 1840, Emily Hull, dau. of Isaac Smith. He was an axle-maker in Birmingham. and died at his daughter's residence, July 31, 1870. Children:

8. Andrew Jackson, b. July 4, 1842; d. July 27, 1861.
9. Martha Curtiss, b. Feb. 11, 1845; m. Nov. 7, 1862, Chauncy Bell; resides in Birmingham.
10. Sarah Weaver, b. Jan. 4, 1847; not m. resides with her mother in Fair Haven.
11. Ira Bliss, b. Dec. 28, 1849; axle-maker; m. Feb. 2, 1870, Emma J. Lines; resides in Birmingham; has Maud Emily, b. Sept. 16, 1870.
12. Emily Smith, b. June 4, 1852; m. Apr. 27, 1870, Charles J. Osborn; resides in Fair Haven, Conn.

NETTLETON. JOSIAH, m. Agnes Gunn, Nov., 1761, who died Jan. 23, 1774; and he m. 2d Freelove Lum, July 18, 1776. Children:

1. Agnes, b. Sept. 24, 1763.
2. Enos Gunn, b. Sept. 9, 1767.
3. Eunice, b. July 19, 1777; d. July 9, 1783.
4. Josiah, } b. May 6, 1779.
5. Freelove, }
6. Sarah, b. July 3, 1781.
7. Mary Ann, b. Dec. 26, 1782.

NETTLETON, WILLIAM, born at Killingworth, Conn., in 1754; was a soldier in the Revolution; m. Z. Parmelee, and died in 1820. Children:

1. Thankful.
2. Aclah.
3. Stiles.
4. Abner.
5. Samuel.
6. Ashley, b. in 1799.

6. ASHLEY, son of William Nettleton, m. Sally Stoddard, and died at Derby in 1879. Child:

7. Henry A., b. in 1828.

7. HENRY A., son of Ashley Nettleton, m. Jennie Bidwell, who died Jan., 1877. Children:

8. Charles B., b. Jan. 6, 1859.
9. Minnie E., b. May 23, 1861.
10. Gerranie A., b. Jan. 23, 1864.
11. William H. b. Dec. 31, 1866.
12. Jennie M., b. Apr. 23, 1870.
13. Joseph E., b. Oct. 11, 1873.
14. Edmund, b. Feb. 11, 1876.

NICHOLS, ISAAC, of Stratford removed to Derby about 1678; but only the record of one marriage and three births are found on the town records. Children:

1. Mary, b. Feb. 2, 1647.
2. Sarah, b. Nov. 1, 1649.
3. Josiah, b. Jan. 29, 1651.
4. Isaac, b. Mar. 12, 1654.
5. Jonathan, b. Dec. 20, 1655; m. Hannah Hawkins, Dec. 21, 1681.
6. Ephraim, b. Dec. 16, 1657.
7. Patience, b. Feb. 2, 1659.
8. Temperance, b. May 17, 1662.
9. Margery, b. Nov. 30, 1663.
10. Benjamin, b. Feb. 2, 1665.

4. ISAAC, son of Isaac Nichols, had children :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 11. Frances, b. June 3, 1676. | 13. Joseph, b. Nov. 1, 1680. |
| 12. Richard, b. Nov. 26, 1678. | |

1. NICHOLS, JOHN, was in Watertown, Mass., a proprietor in 1636 and 7 ; was in Fairfield in 1653. with his wife Grace, and died before 1659. Children :

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 2. Isaac. | 5. Samuel, m. Mrs. Mary, dau. of Rev. |
| 3. Sarah. | John Bowers, in May, 1682, and set- |
| 4. John. | tled in New Jersey. |

2. DEA. ISAAC, son of John and Grace Nichols, was brought up by his uncle, Isaac Nichols of Stratford, and hence called Isaac Junior ; and m. Esther Clark, who died in Derby, Jan. 5, 1717. Four of his children were born in Stratford, but whether there were others is not known. He or his uncle Isaac and Abel Holbrook were the first two deacons of the first church in Derby. He died Dec. 20, 1713. Children :

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|---|---|
| 6. Grace, b. June 6, 1673; d. Mar. 2, 1702. | 9. Samuel, b. Dec. 6, 1678. |
| 7. Alice, b. Oct. 25, 1674. | 10. Mary, probably, who m. Joseph Hull, |
| 8. John, b. Oct., 1676. | 1st, Jan. 20, 1691. |

1. NICHOLS, ISAAC, m. Agnes Gunn of Derby, Nov. 14, 1722, and died Apr. 12, 1733. Only one child is recorded, there may have been several others. Child :

2. Isaac, b. Nov. 25, 1723.

2. ISAAC, son of Isaac and Agnes (Gunn) Nichols, m. Sarah Tomlinson, July 22, 1747, who died, Nov. 23, 1754, and he (probably) m. 2d Rebecca —, who died June 30, 1757. Children :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3. Isaac, b. May 8, 1748. | 5. Agnes, b. Dec. 10, 1757. |
| 4. Sarah, b. Feb. 12, 1751. | 6. Lois, b. May 27, 1760. |

3 ISAAC, son of Isaac and Sarah (Tomlinson) Nichols, m. Abigail Lyman, Dec. 24, 1769. Children :

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 7. Isaac, b. Oct. 21, 1770. | 9. Timothy Russell, b. Nov. 30, 1776. |
| 8. Jonathan Lyman, b. Aug. 17, 1772. | |

NORTHROP. ISAAC, m. Hannah Wheeler, Sept. 27, 1764. She died Mar. 6, 1765.

NOYCE, REBECCA, wife of Wm. Noyce and dau. of Silas and Dorcas Allen, died at New Haven, Mar. 29, 1780, aged 20.

O'KANE, JEREMIAH, m. Laurana Johnson, Sept. 18, 1765. Children :

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Joseph, b. July 16, 1766. | 2. "Clarani," b. July 9, 1768. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|

OLMSTEAD, JOSEPH, m. Mary —. Children :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. David, b. Jan. 2, 1774. | 4. Ashbel, b. Oct. 23, 1784. |
| 2. Joseph, b. Nov. 18, 1775. | 5. Eugene, b. Sept. 3, 1790. |
| 3. William, b. Aug. 10, 1777. | |

OSBORN, THOMAS, m. Elizabeth —. Children :

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Lois, b. Feb. 23, 1744. | 2. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 18, 1748. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|

OSBORN, SAMUEL, m. Mrs. Patty Davis of Oxford, July 6, 1806.

25. Andrew; resides at Southbury.
26. Betsey; m. — Smith, then Osborn.

27. Charles; m. Maria Curtiss, of Southbury; had son Hermon.
28. Sophia; m. — Raymond; had Mary.

16. HERMON, son of Yelverton Perry, m. Susannah Henry; resided in Baltimore, Md. Children:

29. Hermon; d. not m.
30. William; d. not m.

31. Albert; m. — Lake.
32. Susannah; m. Geo. W. Waters.

17. AZARIAH, son of Yelverton Perry, m. Mar. 6, 1809, Polly Leavenworth, of Huntington. He died Nov. 21, 1826. She died May 31, 1871. Child:

33. Jane; m. March 11, 1811, in Huntington; m. David Shelton; had Mary Jane, who m. Edwin Wooster, of Birmingham, May 23, 1860; died June 4, 1864. Edwin Wooster was drowned April 20, 1876.

1. PERRY, JOSIAH, m. Anna. Children:

2. Anna, b. Feb. 18, 1732.
3. Ezekial, b. Feb. 6, 1734.
4. Joshua, b. Nov. 16, 1735.

5. Tabitha, b. Sept. 3, 1739.
6. Mary, b. May 7, 1741.
7. Josiah, b. Feb. 23, 1748.

4. JOSHUA, son of Josiah and Anna Perry, m. Mercy Hawkins Nov., 1759. Child:

8. Mary Ann, b. June 4, 1760.

1. PERRY, JAMES, m. Mabel Johnson, April, 1760. Children:

2. Betty, b. Jan. 5, 1761.
3. Lucy, b. Feb. 2, 1763.

4. Oliver, b. Mar. 28, 1765.
5. James, b. June 15, 1761.

PETTIT, SAMUEL, m. Elizabeth Tomlinson, Nov. 1, 1736. Children:

1. Eliada, b. July 19, 1737.
2. Cyrenius, b. Jan. 20, 1742.

3. Catharine, b. June 25, 1744.

PINTO, ABRAHAM, was in Derby some years. Several of his children sold their right to their father's land at Quaker's Farm, in 1784, he being deceased. Children:

1. Isaac.
2. Joseph.

3. Jacob.
4. Rachel.

1. PIERSON, STEPHEN, is said to have been born in Suffolk county, England, about 1645; was apprenticed by his mother, a widow, about 1654, to Thomas Mulliner of New Haven to learn the carpenter's trade. He m. at Stratford 1st Mary, dau. of Henry Tomlinson, and settled in Derby in 1670, on Sentinel Hill; m. 2d Esther —. His will was dated Sept. 2, 1733. He died in Oxford, May 14, 1739, aged 94. His first wife, Mary, died Sept. 25, 1715. Children:

2. Stephen.
3. Sarah; m. John Twitchell.
4. Abraham, b. in 1681.
5. John; d. before 1704.

6. Mary; m. Josiah Baldwin.
7. Bathsheba; m. Adam Blackman of Stratford.

2. STEPHEN, JR., son of Stephen and Mary (Tomlinson) Pierson, m. Mehitable Canfield, Oct. 12, 1697, who died and he m. 2d Hannah Munson, June 15, 1738 (?). Children:

8. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 12, 1699; m. — Bennett.
9. John.
10. Thomas; he or his son Thomas m. Ruth Holbrook of Derby.

11. Job, b. Oct. 5, 1707.
12. Phebe; m. Wm. Phanton, 1732.
13. Abigail; m. — St. John.
14. Jonathan, b. May 6, 1716, by 2d wife (so said); Enoch, b. June 18, 1739.

15. Elijah, b. Dec. 26, 1740.
16. Rachel, b. Sept. 15, 1742.

17. Daniel, b. Apr. 29, 1744.
18. Eli, b. June 4, 1749.

4. ABRAHAM, son of Stephen Pierson, Sr, m. Sarah ——. He died May 12, 1758, aged 77. Children :

20. Abraham, b. July 28, 1707.
21. Sarah, b. Aug. 14, 1709.
22. Mary, b. Oct. 26, 1712.

23. Hannah, b. Aug. 4, 1715; m. Solomon Chatfield, June 12, 1734.
24. Stephen, b. Mar. 4, 1720.

14. JONATHAN, son of Stephen Pierson, Jr., m. Mary Bates, Mar. 5, 1739, who died Feb 16, 1755. Children :

25. Martha, b. Jan. 12, 1740; d. young.
26. Elias, b. June 23, 1743.

27. Martha, b. Mar. 4, 1753.

20. ABRAHAM, JR., son of Abraham Pierson, Sr., m. Susanna Wooster, Apr. 10, 1731. Children :

28. Oliver, b. Mar. 25, 1732.
29. Barshua, b. Dec. 1, 1736.
30. Abraham, b. Feb. 1, 1746.

31. David, b. Jan. 17, 1748.
32. Ann, b. Oct., 11, 1751.

28. OLIVER, son of Abraham, Jr., and Susan (Wooster) Pierson, m. Hannah ——. Child :

33. Sarah, b. Sept. 20, 1753.

30. ABRAHAM 3d, son of Abraham and Sarah (Wooster) Pierson, m. Keziah Lines of New Haven, July 2, 1767. Children :

34. Sarah, b. Mar. 10, 1768.
35. Abraham, b. Jan. 26, 1770; d. Jan. 30, 1770.

36. Levi, b. Mar. 25, 1771.

31. DAVID, son of Abraham and Sarah (Wooster) Pierson, m. Lois Thompson, Oct. 29, 1766. Children :

37. Sarah, b. Oct. 29, 1767.
38. David, b. Nov. 20, 1769; d. Jan. 19, 1770.
39. David, b. Dec. 29, 1770.

40. Joel, b. Aug. 29, 1772.
41. Hannah Retty, b. Jan. 3, 1774.
42. Thompson, b. Sept. 9, 1775.

PIERSON, NATHAN, m. Ann Smith, Nov. 17, 1756. Children :

1. Abel, b. Sept. 19, 1757.
2. Rebecca, b. Jan. 9, 1761.

3. Ruth, b. Apr. 28, 1763.
4. Sabra, b. Aug. 9, 1765.

PIERSON, JOHN, m. Sarah Sizer of Middletown, June 4, 1775.

PIERSON, ABEL, m. Hannah Fairchild, Sept. 6, 1781.

PIERSON, SAMUEL, m. Abigail Crawford, Mar. 10, 1762.

PIERSON, EDWARD, was a merchant in Derby in 1712, and removed to Stratford.

PIERSON, JAMES, a physician of Derby, removed to Wethersfield about 1712

PLANT, EBENEZER, m. Esther Bassett, Aug. 17, 1774.

PLUMB, SAMUEL ; m. Mary ——. The record says "A pound shall be erected between Samuel Plumb's malt house and Fine Hill burying-place." Children :

1. Samuel, b. Apr. 12, 1729.
2. Zuriel, b. Apr. 8, 1731.
3. Joshua, b. June 24, 1734.
4. Jared, b. Jan. 15, 1736.

5. Mary, b. Feb. 27, 1738.
6. Samuel, b. Apr. 18, 1741.
7. Susanna, b. Apr. 23, 1744.
8. Jared, b. Mar. 18, 1749.

PITCHER, JOSEPH ; died Dec. 10, 1712.

POOL, MICAH ; m. Mary ——. Children :

1. John, b. June 31, 1761 ; m. Abigail Bassett in 1783.
2. Ruth, b. Apr. 20, 1763.
3. Samuel, b. Feb. 28, 1765.
4. Isaac, b. Jan. 4, 1767.
5. Betty, b. Aug. 20, 1768.
6. Mary, b. July 30, 1770.
7. Micah, b. June 25, 1772.
8. Nabby, b. May 26, 1774 ; d. Oct. 30, 1774.
9. Joseph, b. July 1, 1778.

1. JOHN, son of Micah and Mary Pool ; m Abigail Bassett in 1783.
Children :

10. Arena, b. Dec. 24, 1783,
11. Naomi, b. June 6, 1786.

PRITCHARD, JABEZ, LIEUT. ; m. Eunice Botsford, Oct. 31, 1764.
Child :

1. Leverette, b. Sept. 16, 1765.

PRITCHARD, JAMES, JR. ; m. Rachel Warren, Nov., 1773.

PRITCHARD, PHILO ; m. Sabra ——. Child :

1. Nathaniel, b. Aug. 25, 1787.

PRITCHARD, JAMES ; m. Abigail——. Children :

1. Lydia, b. Aug. 11, 1757.
2. Sarah, b. Nov. 15, 1759.

PRITCHARD. DAVID ; m. Ruth Smith, Dec. 20, 1757.

1. PRINDLE, JOHN ; came to Derby and m. Mary. dau. of Dr. John Hull. Dec. 23, 1685. who died Dec. 5, 1696, and he m. 2d Abigail Hawkins, Mar. 1, 1697. who died July 1, 1698, and he m. 3d Hannah Botsford, Dec. 21, 1699. His home was on Great Neck, where he died Nov. 25, 1734. and his widow, Hannah, m. Capt. Joseph Hull, Nov. 14, 1735. Children :

2. John, b. Oct. 1, 1686.
3. Samuel, b. July 18, 1691.
4. Ebenezer, b. July 15, 1693.
5. Mary, b. Sept. 1, 1696 ; d. Dec. 26, 1696.
6. Hannah, b. Dec. 4, 1700.
7. Elnathan, b. July 13, 1702 ; d. May 11, 1721.
8. Abigail, b. Oct. 17, 1704.
9. Mary, b. Sept. 20, 1708.

2. JOHN, son of John and Mary (Hull) Pringle ; m. Deborah ——, and died Oct. 4, 1712. Children :

10. Edmund, b. Feb. 4, 1709 ; d. Sept. 22, 1734.
11. Nathaniel, b. Aug. 23, 1711.

PRINDLE, ENOS ; m. Deborah Jones, Jan. 16, 1750. They were both of Milford. Children :

1. Enos Jones, b. Nov. 23, 1750.
2. Elizabeth, b. May 16, 1752.
3. John, b. Sept. 7, 1755.
4. Mary, b. Dec. 17, 1756.
5. Sarah, b. Aug. 10, 1758.
6. Ebenezer, b. June 26, 1760.
7. Anne, b. Sept. 23, 1762.
8. Joseph, b. Sept. 3, 1764.
9. Lucy, b. Nov. 23, 1766.
10. David, b. Oct. 26, 1767.

1. RIGGS, EDWARD, the head of the family in this country. came from England and settled at Roxbury. Mass., early in the summer of 1633. He had a wife, two sons and four daus. ; his son Edward being 19 or 20 years of age. Within three years he buried his wife. son John. and two daus.

2. EDWARD, 2D, son of Edward Riggs 1st, m. Elizabeth Roosa in

1635. In 1637 he was a sergeant in the Pequot war, and greatly distinguished himself in rescuing his commander and twelve of his companions from an ambuscade, and was ever afterwards known as "Sergeant Riggs." Nothing further is known of him until 1646 when he settled at Milford, Conn. In 1654 he, with Edward Wooster, and perhaps one or two other families settled at Paugasuck, afterwards Derby; Wooster by the side of the river where Derby village was established, and Riggs on the hill a mile east, where his descendants have resided and hold the property to the present day.

These two families are the only ones in the place at the time (1654) so far as can be positively assured. One public record says there were three or four families settled here at first, another two or three, but the two are all that can be ascertained to a certainty. Francis French was not m. until 1661, when he made the third family so far as known. Thomas Langdon may have been the third in 1654, but of this there is no certainty. The house of Edward Riggs stood by the rock a few rods west of the present house of Capt. Joseph Riggs, the present owner. This first house was the one where Whalley and Goff, the judges of Charles I. took refuge in 1661, as recorded by President Ezra Stiles, in his history of those celebrated and honored men. A safe refuge it would seem, while also it must have been a most charming wilderness home; and in being the protector of these refugees the Riggs family will bear lasting honors by true lovers of constitutional liberty.

Edward Riggs, being one of the company of ten men of Milford who purchased the claims of Mr. Goodyear to Paugasuck lands in 1653, made his choice of a farm before any division of the lands was made and secured a beautiful location with good land. Here he remained until 1666 when he became one of the planters at Newark, N. J., being on the committee to select the site for the plantation. His wife Elizabeth was the only woman who was there the first summer. His children, except Samuel, removed with him. Children:

3. Edward.
4. Samuel.

5. Joseph.
6. Mary.

4. ENS. SAMUEL, son of Edward Riggs, m. 1st Sarah, dau. of Richard Baldwin of Milford, June 14, 1667, and settled on his father's homestead which he probably inherited. His wife, Sarah, departed this life and he m. 2d Mrs. Sarah Washburn, May 6, 1713. He was a man of great substantial ability, and was honored as such in his own town to the end of his life. In a business capacity and standing he had but one rival, Major Ebenezer Johnson, with whom he seems to have lived in great friendliness, with the exception of a short time, when quite a variance of understanding existed, but which was settled, and afterwards the whole matter appears to have been dropped and they occupied the same pew for a number of years, classed in the same dignity in the meeting-house. He was a representative several years, made justice of the peace in 1708, and served in many offices in his town; became a man of considerable property; built the first house in the neighborhood of Seymour; giving to his son, at that place in 1708, two hundred acres of land with houses and other comforts. He

was made ensign in the train-band in 1790, and always thereafter bore that title. Children :

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|---|--|
| 7. Elizabeth, b. June, 1668. | 12. Ebenezer, b. Oct. 15, 1678; m. |
| 8. Samuel, b. — 8, 1671. | 13. Edward, b. Oct. 7, 1680; m. |
| 9. Sarah, b. —, 1672; d. 1672. | 14. Hannah, b. Feb. 24, 1683; m. Abraham Harger. |
| 10. Sarah, b. May 4, 1674; m. Jonathan Lum. | 15. Joseph, b. Feb. 22, 1686; d. Oct. 22, 1707, aged 21. |
| 11. John, b. Apr. 1, 1676; m. | |

11. CAPT. JOHN, son of Ens. Samuel Riggs, m. Elizabeth Tomlinson, Feb. 23, 1700, and lived on his father's homestead which he deeded to him, where he died Sept. 24, 1755, aged 78. He, as his father, was a man of solid worth; honored in many offices, and acquitting himself with much honor. He was commissioned captain in 1722; was appointed by the state one of a committee to divide Woodbury into two societies in 1723; was appointed on a committee of seven for the state to investigate the question of the "western lands." made report May, 1731, according to which five towns were laid out,—Colebrook, Hartland, Winchester, Barkhamsted, Torrington, New Hartford, Harwinton. He was probably the most noted man of the town in his day. Children :

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|---|--|
| 16. Samuel, b. Jan. 2, 1701. | 19. Joseph, b. Feb. 13, 1710. |
| 17. Anne, b. June 10, 1704; m. Samuel Hull. | 20. Sarah, b. Dec. 17, 1711; m. 1st John Bowers; 2d Rev. Daniel Humphreys. |
| 18. Elizabeth, b. June 17, 1706. | |

12. EBENEZER, son of Ens Samuel Riggs, m. Lois —, and settled on the farm given him by his father, probably soon after his marriage, or about 1708, near Rock Rimmon. He died May 11, 1712, aged 34. Children :

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 21. Ebenezer, b. before 1708, since his grandfather deeded him land in that year to be his when 21. | 22. Lois, b. July 10, 1709. |
| | 23. John, b. Dec. 27, 1712. |

13. EDWARD, son of Capt. Samuel Riggs, m. Abigail Nichols, Jan. 5, 1708, and died Nov. 25, 1712, aged 32. Children :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 24. Grace, b. Oct. 4, 1708. | 26. Esther, b. Feb. 10, 1713. |
| 25. Abigail, b. Feb. 5, 1711. | |

16. SAMUEL, son of Capt. John Riggs, m. Abigail Gunn, Jan. 6, 1726. Children :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 27. Elizabeth, b. —; d. May 27, 1738. | 29. Mercy, b. Dec. 6, 1730. |
| 28. Abigail, b. Mar. 3, 1728. | 30. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 21, 1733. |

19. LIEUT. JOSEPH, son of Capt. John Riggs, m. Mabel Johnson, Feb. 20, 1740. Children :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 31. Hannah, b. Dec. 21, 1740. | 34. Samuel, b. Nov. 21, 1750; d. Sept. 21, 1766. |
| 32. John, b. Apr. 10, 1742. | 35. Mabel, b. May 5, 1759. |
| 33. Joseph, b. July 20, 1746. | |

21. EBENEZER, JR, son of Ebenezer and Lois Riggs, m. Rachel Peck of Waterbury, July 4, 1733. Children :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 36. Rachel, b. May 31, 1734; d. May 25, 1740. | 40. Lois, b. July 25, 1743; d. Aug., 1751. |
| 37. Esther, b. July 24, 1736. | 41. Eunice, b. Oct. 14, 1745. |
| 38. Ebenezer, b. Nov. 17, 1738; d. May 29, 1740. | 42. Ebenezer, b. Jan. 22, 1748. |
| 39. Rachel, b. Jan. 23, 1741. | 43. Jeremiah, b. July 1, 1750. |
| | 44. Joseph, b. Aug. 17, 1753. |

19. JOHN, son of Ebenezer Riggs, m. Hannah Johnson, Oct. 29, 1739 (?) Children :

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 45. John, b. Aug. 31, 1735. | 49. Ann, b. June 14, 1741. |
| 46. Edward, b. Apr. 24, 1737. | 50. Jabez, b. June 28, 1744. |
| 47. Hannah, b. Nov. 7, 1738 | |
| 48. Moses, b. May 26, 1740; d. July 26, 1740. | |

28. JOHN, son of Joseph and Mabel (Johnson) Riggs, m. Elizabeth Hawkins, and died June 18, 1814, and his wife died Oct. 3, 1815. Child :

51. John, b. Dec. 22, 1771; m.

33. JOSEPH, 2d son of Joseph Riggs, m. Ann Canfield, Nov. 13, 1775. Children :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 52. Betsey, b. Jan. 26, 1777. | 53. David Johnson, b. May 3, 1779. |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|

45. JOHN, JR., son of John Riggs, m. Abigail —. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 54. Abner, b. Dec. 24, 1760. | 55. Abigail, b. July 16, 1765. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|

46. EDWARD, son of John Riggs, m. Lois Osborn of Waterbury, May 17, 1759. Children :

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 56. Moses, b. Apr. 10, 1760. | 59. David, b. Aug. 14, 1765. |
| 57. Edward, b. Jan. 24, 1762. | 60. Thomas. |
| 58. David, b. May 20, 1764; d. Oct. 2, 1764. | 61. Isaac. |

51. JOHN, son of John and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Riggs, m. Mary, dau. of Isaac Beecher, Jan. 1, 1793; m. 2d Betsey Hawkins, Mar. 6, 1829. Children :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 62. Maria, b. May 7, 1793; d. June 4, 1813. | 66. Lucinda, b. May 20, 1804. |
| 63. Laura, b. May 7, 1795; m. John Davis. | 67. Thirza, b. Oct. 26, 1807; m. 1st John Humphrey; 2d Joshua Kendall. |
| 64. Mary, b. Mar. 13, 1798; m. John S. Moshier. | 68. John, b. Oct. 25, 1811; d. Nov. 14, 1855. |
| 65. John H., b. Jan. 6, 1801; d. Oct. 10, 1805. | 69. Harpin, b. Dec. 9, 1813; m. |
| | 70. Henry, b. Jan. 15, 1816; m. Mary Ann Bradley. |

69. HARPIN, son of John and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Riggs, m Harriet, dau. of Hiram and Sarah Upson, May 17, 1840. Children :

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 71. John H. | 75. Sarah M. |
| 72. Royal B. | 76. Harriet. |
| 73. Hiram U. | 77. Mary B. |
| 74. Louisa B. | |

RIGGS, EBENEZER of Oxford, m. Julia M., dau. of Col. John Davis. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Lucinda; m. Henry Church. | 4. Bernice; m. Charles Meiggs. |
| 2. Dewitt. | 5. N. Clark. |
| 3. Homer; m. Mary E. Davis. | |

RUSSELL. SAMUEL, of Bradford gave to his son "Timothy Russell one moiety or half of all those lands and tenements in Derby, which I purchased of Jonathan Belcher, Esq., of Boston with a mansion house and barn thereon." Dec. 25, 1722, Capt Andrew Belcher and Mr. Jonathan Belcher, merchants of Boston, took a mortgage on landed property in Derby from Edward and James Pierson, merchants; the instrument being executed by Samuel Walker of Stratford, Jan. 15, 1713-14. The land consisted of about 300 acres, 200 being at Wes-

quantuck : the mansion house was on Great Neck and for the whole Samuel Russell paid £300 "current bills of credit." Timothy Russell, therefore, had a fine start in life, and he improved it well. He m. into one of the best families ; was town clerk some years, justice of the peace also ; attained to military position, and closed life with honor. He m. Mary Hull. Nov. 21, 1720. Children :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Abigail, b. Sept. 29, 1722. | 4. Joseph, b. Feb. 3, 1730, m. Elizabeth Clark, Sept. 25, 1764. |
| 2. Sibila, Feb. 11, 1724. | |
| 3. Mary, b. Oct. 16, 1726. | 5. Samuel, b. Dec. 4, 1738. |

SCOTT, ANDREW G., m. Susan —. Child :

1. Susan b. Aug. 9, 1803.

1. SHARPE, THOMAS, came from England in 1700, when about 20 years of age, and settled in Stratford where he m. Lydia, dau. of William, and grand-dau. of Rev. Frederick Dickinson, in 1701 ; was one of the 36 men named to whom the General Assembly granted the township of Newtown in 1708, and settled in Newtown. Among the transfers made by him at this time was that of land in Stratford to Samuel Hawley of Derby, in exchange for Mr. Hawley's "right" in the township of Derby ; dated Jan. 23, 1705-6. By the several divisions of land among the proprietors of Newtown he and his heirs acquired several hundred acres of land. He died in 1712, leaving five children. His wife Lydia survived him about forty years, since she signed a protest Dec. 15, 1751, relative to land of which she was unjustly deprived. Children :

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2. Thomas, b. Mar. 18, 1702. | 5. John, b. Feb. 1, 1708. |
| 3. Mary, b. Oct. 10, 1703. | 6. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 18, 1712. |
| 4. William, b. Aug. 19, 1705. | |

2. THOMAS, JR., son of Thomas and Lydia Sharpe. m. Sarah, dau. of Richard, and grand-dau. of William Crozier, Feb. 17, 1745, and resided in Newtown, where he died Apr. 17, 1765, aged 63. Children :

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|---|--|
| 7. Thomas, b. May 28, 1746. | 10. Eliakim, b. Dec. 5, 1752, m. Hester Wetmore, Nov. 25, 1773. |
| 8. Lydia, b. Dec. 16, 1748. | |
| 9. John, b. Nov. 12, 1750, m. Phedina Lake, Nov. 23, 1772; d. at Harlem in the Revolution in 1777. Had Lucy, b. Oct. 11, 1773; Rena, b. Aug. 4, 1776. | 11. Jesse, b. Jan. 30, 1755. |
| | 12. Sarah, b. Mar. 26, 1760, m. John B. Vose; had John, Abby, Lucy, Lydia, Ruth. |

7. THOMAS 3rd, son of Thomas, Jr., and Sarah Sharpe ; m. Mary Treadwell : removed to Ridgefield and afterward to Oxford, near Zoar bridge, where he died Mar. 14, 1805. Children :

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|--|--|
| 13. Polly b. June 30, 1771, m. Frederick Galpin of Woodbury, d. Oct. 30, 1851, leaving children, Stephen, Curtiss, Polly, Maria and Leman. | 17. Amy, b. July 11, 1783, m. Seth S. Stratton, d. Aug. 6, 1843. |
| 14. Lydia, b. Apr. 18, 1774, d. June 28, 1778. | 18. Daniel, b. Apr. 22, 1785, m. Polly Bennett, d. Mar. 28, 1870. Had Sherman J., and Legrand, father of Samuel and Jane. |
| 15. Floranna, b. Feb. 20, 1778, m. Corydon Kelsie of Vermont, d. in 1841. | 19. Philander, b. Mar. 24, 1787; m. Sarah, Davis, d. Apr. 30, 1859. Had Eugene, George, Alfred, Eliza. |
| 16. Mary Ann, b. July 11, 1781, m. Joseph Thompson of West Haven, d. Mar. 23, 1765, leaving children, Fanny, Cynthia, Louisa, Jeduthun, Charles, George, Lucinda, Joseph and Jane. | 20. Henry, b. Oct. 7, 1789; m. Polly Sherman, d. Oct. 27, 1823. Had Urzelia, m. Rev. Thomas Clingham; Henrietta, m. William Wakenlan of New Haven; Walker. |

21. Hannah, b. Dec. 7, 1791; d. May 20, 1820. 23. Lugrand, b. June 1, 1797, in Ridgefield.
 22. Abiah, b. Dec. 7, 1791; d. June 28, 1817.

10. ELIAKIM, son of Thomas, Jr., and Sarah Sharpe, m. Hester Wetmore, Nov. 25, 1773; resided in Monroe, and died in Mar., 1839. Children:

24. Andrew, b. Aug. 17, 1775; d. Nov. 26, 1790. 29. Mary, b. Oct. 18, 1789.
 25. Betsey, b. Nov. 5, 1776; m. Burr Tomlinson. 30. John W., b. Aug. 10, 1791; d. Nov. 7, 1815, in Liverpool, Eng., whither he had gone in hope of recovering the family estate.
 26. Mabel, b. Oct. 11, 1779.
 27. Ruth Ann, b. June 10, 1784.
 28. Lydia Ann, b. Mar. 22, 1788; d. Feb. 7, 1817. 31. Annice, b. Aug. 10, 1791; m. John W. Robert and removed to Ohio.

11. JESSE, son of Thomas, Jr., and Sarah Sharpe, is named in Derby records as being one of the original proprietors of the Quaker's Farm purchase, which was in consequence of his great grandfather having bought the right of Samuel Hawley, who was one of the proprietors. Children:

32. Sally, m. — Yale. 36. Nancy; m. — Dart, brother to William.
 33. John, b. in 1690; m. Kate Dawson; d. Oct. 27, 1825. 37. Hepsey; m. Israel Calkins.
 34. William b. —; m. the dau. of Moses Beardsley. 38. David; went to sea while young and never returned.
 35. Lydia; m. William Dart.

23. LUGRAND, son of Thomas 3d and Mary (Treadwell) Sharpe, m. Sept. 28, 1823. Olive, dau. of Ebenezer Booth of Southford, who died Mar. 8, 1864. He purchased a homestead in Southford where he resided until Apr., 1843, when he removed to Seymour, where he was a useful and honored citizen until his death May 1, 1876, in the 79th year of his age. (See Biography.) Children:

39. Mary A.; m. John James of Ansonia. 45. Daniel Smith; d. in Seymour, Aug. 27, 1849, in his 13th year.
 40. Olive Maria; m. Albert W. Lounsbury of Seymour. 46. William Carvosso; m. Vinie A. Lewis of Monroe; residence, Seymour.
 41. Elizabeth; m. Rev. Walter Chamberlin of the Newark Conference. 47. Andrew Benedict; d. in Southford, Nov. 27, 1842, in his 2d year.
 42. Henry; d. in Southford, Apr. 10, 1832, in his second year. 48. David Watson; m. Emily Lewis of Monroe; residence, New Haven.
 43. John Wesley; d. in Seymour, Jan. 29, 1849, aged 16.
 44. Thomas; m. Lottie McLain and resides in Seymour.

SHERWOOD, JOSEPH; m. Comfort Canfield of Derby Oct. 27, 1772, and resided here, apparently, several years. Child:

1. Sheldon, b. Sept. 7, 1777.

1. SHERWOOD, SAMUEL, born July 8, 1761, at Greenfield Hill, Fairfield county, Conn., removed to Derby April 15, 1817, where he died May 11, 1838. Child:

2. Oliver Burr, b. Nov. 22, 1799, at Ridgefield, Conn.

2. OLIVER BURR, son of Samuel Sherwood, came to Derby with his father in 1817; m. Charlotte Fowler of Milford, Sept. 3, 1836. Children:

3. Mary Burr, b. June 11, 1837; m. Franklin Hallock, Aug. 25, 1858.
4. William Oliver, b. Aug. 24, 1839; m. Lydia O. Chichester, Feb. 7, 1871; resides in New York.
5. Albert Fowler, b. Sept. 17, 1842.
6. Charlotte Clarrine, b. Oct. 20, 1844.

5. ALBERT FOWLER, son of Oliver B. and Charlotte Sherwood; m. Emily B. Chatfield of Derby, Oct. 17, 1866. Children:

7. Charles Girard, b. Nov. 13, 1867.
8. Oliver Burr, b. Mar. 3, 1873; d. Apr. 23, 1874.
9. Joseph Beach, b. May 7, 1875.

SHORT, JOSIAH; m. Abigail ——. Children:

1. Isaac, b. May 16, 1771.
2. Peter, b. July 17, 1773.
3. Josiah, b. Oct. 3, 1781.

SILBY, THOMAS; m. Anne Blackman, Oct. 12, 1756. Children:

1. Betty, b. July 29, 1757.
2. David Melville, b. Mar. 22, 1759.

SMITH, JOHN, of Milford as early as 1640, had wife Grace, who joined the church in 1642. He was one of the ten first owners of Derby. Children:

1. Ephraim, bapt. Oct. 13, 1644; settled in Derby; no children.
2. John, b. Aug. 27, 1646.
3. Mary, b. ——— 1648; m. Abel Gunn of Derby.
4. Ebenezer, b. Nov. 10, 1651; d. young.
5. Mercy, bapt. Dec. 5, 1652; d. aged 18.
6. Mehitable, b. Mar. 25, 1655; m. Edward Camp.

SMITH, MARY, wife of Ephraim Smith; d. May 5, 1726, and he m. Anna Carrington, Dec. 4, 1727.

SMITH, EPHRAIM and Elizabeth. Child:

1. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 27, 1748.

SMITH, EPHRAIM; m. Martha ——. Children:

1. Samuel, b. Aug. 17, 1723.
2. Mary, b. Aug. 4, 1740.

SMITH, SAMUEL; m. Ann Holbrook, Mar. 16, 1758; and a Samuel Smith m. Anna, and had child:

1. Gibson, b. Jan. 17, 1781.

SMITH, JOHN; m. Deborah Lambert of Milford, Dec. 9, 1719. Children:

1. Richard, b. Apr. 29, 1725.
2. David, b. Feb. 26, 1728.

SMITH, THOMAS; m. Abigail Hawkins, Dec. 20, 1727, and died Apr. 13, 1762. Child:

1. Abigail, b. Dec. 12, 1748.

SMITH; ELIJAH, m. Ann Hawkins, May 3, 1748. Child:

1. Josiah, b. Dec. 12, 1748.

SMITH, HANNAH, d. Nov. 28, 1712.

SMITH, JOHN, was at Milford in 1646, and although called Junior, was not a son of John Smith, the father of Ephraim, who settled in Derby. He was a blacksmith and came to Derby as such at the desire of the people. He m. 1st Sarah, dau. of Wm. Fowler, Jr., of Milford, July 19, 1665; for 2d wife he m. in 1694 Clemence, widow of Jonathan Hunt of Northampton, Mass., who d. in 1704. Children:

1. Joseph, d. young.
2. John, b. in 1669; d. young.
3. Jonathan, b. Sept. 5, 1671.
4. John, b. June 18, 1674; d. young.

SMITH, ANDREW, m. Sarah Tomlinson, May 21, 1696. Children :

1. Nathan, b. Feb. 4, 1697.
2. Jonah, b. Sept. 29, 1699.
3. Mary, b. Feb. 12, 1705.
4. Rachel, b. May 4, 1708.
5. Andrew, b. Oct. 3, 1711.
6. Joseph, b. July 20, 1715.
7. Hannah, b. May 12, 17—.
8. Josiah, b. June 15, 17—.

1. NATHAN, son of Andrew and Sarah (Tomlinson) Smith, m. Hannah —, and d. June 27, 1725. Children :

9. Elnathan, b. May 10, 1723.
10. Nathan, b. Sept. 19, 1724.

2. JONAH, son of Andrew and Sarah (Tomlinson) Smith, m. Grace Riggs, March 22, 1726. Children :

11. Isaac, b. Mar. 18, 1734.
12. Sarah, b. July 1, 1738.
13. Esther, b. Dec. 18, 1739.
14. Hannah, b. July 15, 1742.
15. Edward, b. April 25, 1748.

5. ANDREW, JR., son of Andrew and Sarah (Tomlinson) Smith, m. Mary —. Children :

16. Sarah, b. Aug. 5, 1744; d. Oct. 5, 1751.
17. Sarah, b. July 28, 1752.

9. ELNATHAN, son of Nathan and Hannah Smith, m. Abigail —. Children :

18. Eli, b. Sept. 12, 1750, at "Elizabeth-town, in the Jerseys."
19. Nathan, b. July 25, 1752, same place.
20. Hannah, b. June 23, 1754, in Derby.

10. NATHAN, son of Nathan and Hannah Smith, m. Sarah Northrop, of Milford, Nov. 4, 1747, who d. June 25, 1757; m. 2d Martha Frink, Mar. 15, 1758, who d. Nov. 9, 1765; m. 3d Tryphena —. Children :

21. Sarah, b. April 18, 1750.
22. Mary, b. Sept. 1, 1751.
23. Eunice, b. Mar. 3, 1755.
24. Andrew, b. Aug. 31, 1761; d. Jan. 20, 1765.
25. Nathan, b. Sept. 30, 1763.
26. Marvin, b. Aug. 13, 1768.

11. ISAAC, son of Jonah and Grace (Riggs) Smith, m. Lucy —. Children :

27. Lucy, b. Dec. 22, 1754.
28. Esther, b. Feb. 4, 1756.
29. Charity, b. Dec. 22, 1757.

SMITH, JOHN, m. Mary —, who d. June 12, 1745, aged 67. He d. May 31, 1749, aged 75. Children :

1. Jonathan, b. May 21, 1716; m. Rachel Tomlinson, Mar. 12, 1744.
2. Deborah, b. May 16, 1721.
3. John, b. April 21, 1723; m. Elizabeth Chatfield, Dec. 26, 1750, and had children, Gideon, b. Sept. 16, 1754, and Betty, b. April 25, 1757.

SMITH, ABRAHAM, m. Sarah French, Dec. 5, 1756. Children :

1. Isaac, b. July 8, 1757; d. Mar. 24, 1775.
2. Abraham, b. Oct. 1, 1759.
3. John French, b. Mar. 20, 1762; d. April 20, 1781.
4. Abijah, b. Oct. 3, 1764.
5. James, b. Sept. 14, 1767.
6. Josiah, b. Oct. 23, 1769.
7. Fitch, b. May 14, 1772.
8. Levi, b. Sept. 23, 1774.
9. John, b. April 22, 1781.

2. ABRAHAM, JR., son of Abraham and Sarah French, m. 1st Lucy Hawkins, Mar. 18, 1778; m. 2d Molly Johnson, Aug. 4, 1782. Children :

10. Isaac, b. Oct. 24, 1779.
11. Susy, b. Mar. 5, 1780.

6. JOSIAH, son of Abraham and Sarah (French) Smith, m. Betsey Holbrook, July 30, 1795. Children:

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|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 12. Almond, b. April 19, 1796. | 14. Betsey, b. Oct. 30, 1799. |
| 13. Almira, b. Oct. 5, 1797. | |

SMITH, JOSEPH, m. Martha Bement, Oct. 11, 1722. Children:

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|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Hannah, b. Aug. 18, 1723, d. May 3, 1757, aged 33. | 2. Martha, b. Jan. 30, 1726. |
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SMITH, JOSEPH 3D, m. Hannah Malory, of West Haven, Aug. 21, 1753. Children:

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Jeremiah, b. May 26, 1754. | 3. Abigail, b. Oct. 18, 1757. |
| 2. Eleanor, b. May 16, 1756. | |

SMITH, JOSIAH, m. Esther Smith, Sept. 8, 1773. Children:

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|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Esther, b. Feb. 4, 1775. | 3. Josiah, b. Sept. 11, 1778. |
| 2. Clark, b. Nov. 10, 1776. | 4. Sheldon, b. Dec. 13, 1780. |

SMITH, MOSES, m. Lucretia Hall, Feb. 28, 1780. Children:

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|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Nathan Gaylord, b. Feb. 25, 1781. | 2. Timothy Wheaton, b. Sept. 6, 1782. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

SMITH, JOSIAH, m. Esther Oviatt, Aug. 24, 1727. Child:

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|------------------------------|
| 1. Elijah, b. June 28, 1729. |
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SMITH, JOHN, m. Abigail ——. Children:

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|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Enos, b. Feb. 16, 1760. | 3. Andrew, b. June 10, 1766. |
| 2. Sarah, b. Jan. 29, 1762. | |

SMITH, DANIEL, m. Hannah Stiles, Nov. 26, 1734. Child:

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|------------------------------|
| 1. Hannah, b. Aug. 14, 1737. |
|------------------------------|

SMITH, DANIEL, had children:

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|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Lois, b. Sept. 20, 1768. | 3. John, b. Sept. 9, 1777. |
| 2. Ebb, b. Mar. 15, 1775. | |

SPENCER, JEHIEL, m. Anne Patience Tomlinson, Nov. 6, 1775. Children:

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Billy, b. Apr. 11, 1777. | 2. Hannah, b. Apr. 9, 1779. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|

STEELE, GEORGE and JOHN, brothers, born in Essex, Eng.; came to New England about 1631; settled first at Cambridge, Mass.; removed to Hartford, Conn. George was a proprietor of lands at Hartford in 1639. He was made a freeman in Cambridge in 1634; he died in 1663, as it is said, "very old." Children:

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| 1. Elizabeth, m. Thomas Watts of Middletown. | 3. Richard, m.; d. in 1639, leaving children. |
| 2. Daughter, b. in 1640; m. Harrison or Henderson. | 4. James, m. |

4. JAMES, son of George Steele of Hartford, m. Anna, dau. of John Bishop of Guilford, and was a prominent man at Hartford; was in the war against the Pequots. Children:

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|---|--|
| 5. Sarah, m. Samuel Borman, Jr., Feb. 8, 1682. | 8. Mary, m. — Hall. |
| 6. Lieut. James, b. about 1658; m. Sarah Barnard. | 9. Elizabeth, d. not m. |
| 7. John, b. 1660; m. | 10. Rachel, m. 1st Edward Allyn; 2d — Demming. |

7. JOHN, son of James and Anna (Bishop) Steele, m. Melatiah, dau. of Maj. William Bradford of Plymouth. Children :

11. John, b. 1693; d. 1712.

13. Berthia, m. May 17, 1709, Samuel Shepard.

12. Ebenezer, b. 1695; m.

12. EBENEZER, son of John and Melatiah (Bradford) Steele, m. Susannah — of West Hartford; removed to Killingworth, where he died in 1746. Children :

14. John, m. Christina —, Feb. 4, 1785.

18. Huldah, m. Nathaniel Flowers.

15. Mary, m. John Dodd.

19. Melatiah, b. 1732.

16. Daniel.

20. Bradford, b. Sept. 22, 1734; m.

17. Susannah, m. Reuben Flowers.

21. Elisha, b. about 1737; m.

20. CAPT BRADFORD, son of Ebenezer and Susannah Steele. came to Derby and m. Mary Perkins about 1755; she was born in 1731, died Oct. 16, 1788; he m. 2d Sarah Wheeler of Derby, widow of Simeon Wheeler, who had been killed at the burning of Fairfield, Conn¹³. Capt. Bradford Steele commenced business with his father-in-law in Derby in 1757; afterward removed to Hartford, and from thence to Derby, on Little river, where he purchased lands, built shops and houses; was an officer of a volunteer company that joined Washington at Boston, and afterwards was captain of minute-men, and was in several conflicts defending New Haven and the coast along the Sound as far as New York. He was noted for his shrewdness, enterprise and strength of mind, and was prominent in the business transactions of the town. He died Apr. 10, 1804, aged 69. Children :

22. Infant, d. of bleeding of the nose.

Warren of Woodbridge, and settled in Watertown.

23. Susannah, b. Dec. 14, 1756; m. Nathaniel Flowers of Roxbury, Mar. 5, 1779.

28. Hannah, b. Aug. 4, 1766, m. Josiah Whitney of Greenfield.

24. Ashbel, b. Aug. 3, 1757; m. Eunice Thompson of Derby, May 5, 1779.

29. Daniel, b. July 14, 1768.

25. Melatiah, b. Mar. 9, 1761; m. William Keeney, Mar. 5, 1779; d. Mar. 9, 1827.

30. George, b. Sept. 5, 1770; m. Apr. 26, 1797, Esther, dau. of Dea. Buckingham of Oxford; settled first in Derby, then in Oxford, and finally in Exeter, N. Y.; she d. July 26, 1839.

26. Bradford, b. Aug. 31, 1762.

27. Mary, bapt. Sept. 9, 1764; m. Edward

21. ELISHA, son of Ebenezer and Susannah Steele, m. Mary Merrells, Apr. 12, 1760; lived in Derby, and was associated with his brother, Capt. Bradford Steele, in mill enterprises and labor; his wife died at Hadley, Mass.; he m. 2d Eunice, widow of Lieut. — Pritchard; he d. in 1805. Children :

31. Mary, b. Jan. 25, 1763.

35. Elisha, b. Feb. 3, 1771; lived in Watertown, and d. in 1792.

32. Candace, bapt. Jan. 6, 1765.

33. Clarissa, b. Feb. 9, 1766; m. — Pomeroy; lived in Hadley, Mass.

36. Norman, b. 1780; m. (For his descendants see History of Torrington, Conn).

34. Lucy b. May 28, 1769.

26. DEA BRADFORD, JR., son of Capt Bradford and Mary (Perkins) Steele, m. Ruth, dau. of his step-mother and her husband, Simeon Wheeler, Mar. 7, 1785; she was born Sept 16, 1765; died Feb. 20, 1856; he died Dec 23, 1841, aged 80. Children :

¹³Steele Genealogy, History of Torrington, Conn.

37. Edmund, b. Apr. 4, 1788; m. Anna Tucker; d. Apr. 8, 1840.
38. Sally, b. May 7, 1791; m. Chester Jones, Nov. 20, 1808. Children: Susan M., b. Aug., 1809, m. William Brewster of Erie, Penn.; Sarah M., d. Nov. 18, 1877; Mary A., b. Aug., 1811, m. Clark McSparren of Erie, Penn.; Julia M.; Ruth E., m. W. C. Curry of Erie, Penn.; Chester Bradford, m. Caroline Smith, lives in East Saginaw; Louisa, m. Doct. William Magill of Erie, Penn.¹⁴.
39. Ashbel, b. Aug. 8, 1793; d. Sept. 23, 1794.
40. William, b. Feb. 14, 1798; m.
41. Burr, b. June 7, 1700; m. —
42. Susan, b. Dec. 17, 1802; d. Oct. 11, 1804.
43. Almira, b. Feb. 22, 1810; m. 1st John W. Holcomb, Nov. 23, 1832; 2d Henry P. Davis, Sept. 2, 1849; had George S., born Dec. 23, 1835; d. Oct. 17, 1842; John W., b. Nov. 2, 1843; m. Rhoda Langdon, Sept. 24, 1867; Mary B., b. Apr. 1, 1838; m. Samuel Howd, d. July 4, 1871; George S., b. May 24, 1850; m. Martha M. Cushen, Oct. 2, 1872; Burr S., b. Dec. 22, 1851; Alice, b. Feb. 2, 1854; m. Joseph T. Beard, Mar. 27, 1872.

29. DANIEL, son of Capt. Bradford and Mary (Perkins) Steele, m. 1st Rebecca Clark of Waterbury in 1789, who d. Mar., 1796; 2d Margaret, dau. of Richard Welton, Sept. 20, 1797; he died June 24, 1835. Children:

44. Austin, b. Sept. 17, 1790; m.
45. Daniel, Jr., b. Nov. 11, 1792; m.
46. Rev. Ashbel, b. Jan. 31, 1796; m.
47. Ransom, b. Sept. 2, 1798; m. Elizabeth Beecher, Oct. 4, 1821.
48. Rebecca, b. Aug. 15, 1800; m. Dec. 25, 1825, Norman S. Bidwell of Waterbury.
49. Richard, b. July 6, 1802; m. Apr. 3, 1831, Susan M. Ray.
50. Clark M., b. Sept. 21, 1805; d. May 27, 1811.
51. Betsey C., July 13, 1810; m. L. Beecher, Sept. 19, 1830.
52. Sherman, b. Jan. 5, 1808; m. June, 1850, Catharine Clark.
53. Davis C., b. Sept. 8, 1813; m.
54. George H., b. Mar. 15, 1820; d. in Lake Co., Ill., Sept., 1847.

35. ELISHA, JR. son of Elisha and Mary (Merrells) Steele, lived in Waterbury and died in 1792. Children:

55. Daughter; m. — Hines.
56. Daughter; m. — Jones.

36. NORMAN, son of Elisha and Mary (Merrells) Steele, m. Hannah Spencer, about 1800. She was born in 1778; died about 1820, aged 42. He died in 1822. Children:

57. Clarissa; d. at the age of 12.
58. Elisha, b. in 1803; m. Elizabeth Hines of Waterbury; had Mary Ann and Henry; d. in 1875.
59. Mary, b. in 1805; m. Wm. H. Jones in 1825; had Sarah, Stafford, Norman S., Caroline A., Wm. H. and John E.
60. Susan, b. 1807; m. Joseph T. Marr; d. in 1840; had Helen, Marion and Louise.
61. Edwin; lost at the age of 18.
62. Norman, b. 1813; m. Sarah Hitchcock, June 4, 1846; had Frederick P., Herbert A., Anna E. H.
63. Ann P., b. Oct. 18, 1814; m. Lewis B. Follett, Oct. 18, —; d. Oct. 18, 1856; had Susan, Maria.
64. William Spencer, b. 1816; m. —

37. EDMUND, son of Dea. Bradford and Ruth (Wheeler) Steele, m. Anna dau. of Zephaniah Tucker, Nov. 24, 1809. She was born Nov. 27, 1783. Children:

65. Albert J., b. Feb. 22, 1812.
66. John Burton, b. June 10, 1814.

40. WILLIAM, son of Dea. Bradford and Ruth (Wheeler) Steele, m. Betsey Northrop, Nov. 1, 1819; died Nov. 24, 1874. Children:

67. John.
68. Truman; living in Ansonia.
69. George.
70. Mary.

¹⁴History of Seymour.

41. BURR, son of Dea. Bradford and Ruth (Wheeler) Steele, m. Betsey Mallett, Nov. 7, 1822; died Aug. 11, 1823. Children:

71. Burr S., b. Mar. 19, 1824; d. Sept. 4, 1844. 72. Betsey; d. Apr. 7, 1824.

44. AUSTIN, son of Daniel and Margaret (Welton) Steele, m. Polly Beecher, Aug. 31, 1810; lived in Waterbury. Children:

73. Henry; removed West. 74. Caroline; m. George Benedict.

45. DANIEL, JR., son of Daniel and Margaret (Welton) Steele, m. Sarah, dau. of Col. Street Richards of Wolcott, Conn., Nov. 15, 1813, who died in Ill., Feb. 1, 1853; m. 2d Amanda, widow of Jasper Johnson, and sister of his first wife. Children:

75. William A., b. Aug. 13, 1814; killed in Alabama. 77. Margaret; m. Ransom Steele of Waukegan, Ill.

76. Nelson; d. in Illinois, aged 18.

46. REV. ASHBEL, son of Daniel and Margaret (Welton) Steele, m. Clara Brewster, June 28, 1825, a Presbyterian minister in Washington, D. C.; is the author of a work entitled "Chief of the Pilgrims, or Life and Times of Elder William Brewster;" and also a genealogy of the "Brewster Family."

78. Reginald.

80. Ashbel F.

79. Francis H.

64. WILLIAM SPENCER, son of Norman and Hanpah (Spencer) Steele, m. Caroline A. Jones, Nov. 8, 1837; settled in Wolcottville, Conn., in 1839, and died Jan. 22, 1857. Children:

81. Abbie A., b. Oct. 16, 1838; m. Flornond D. Fyler of Winsted, a judge in Litchfield Co. Court.

82. Mary, b. Dec. 19, 1839; m. Willis A. Bradley, July 14, 1839.

83. William L., b. Sept. 6, 1841; a soldier of the late war.

84. Elisha J., b. June 29, 1843; m. Sophia S. Skiff, Jan. 25, 1864; a soldier in the late war; resides in Wolcottville, Conn.; an influential young man.

85. Edwin S., b. Oct. 4, 1846; d. Feb. 14, 1855.

86. Albert D., b. Aug. 11, 1848; d. Aug. 21, 1848.

87. George B., b. May 15, 1852; m. Alice Diamond, May 15, 1872.

65. ALBERT J., son of Edmund and Anna (Tucker) Steele, m. Julia, dau. of Chester Jones, Feb. 11, 1835. Children:

88. Sarah Ann, b. Oct. 17, 1836.

89. Susan Maria, b. Mar. 28, 1840.

90. Julia Frances, b. May 2, 1843; d. Feb. 29, 1844.

91. Albert Edmund, b. Oct. 29, 1845; d. Oct. 19, 1853.

92. Oriantha Louisa, b. July 2, 1852.

66. JOHN BURTON, son of Edmund and Anna (Tucker) Steele, m. Emeline A. Stuart of Bridgewater. She was born July 13, 1819. Children:

93. Celestia, b. Sept. 29, 1846, m. Edward B. Bradley, Nov. 29, 1866.

94. Frank E., b. Aug. 20, 1848.

STILES, NATHAN; m. Phebe [Johnson?]

1. Nathan, b. Feb. 27, 1796.

2. Sally, b. Sept. 6, 1797.

3. Isaac, { b. Mar. 28, 1801.

4. Jesse, }

5. Hezekiah, b. Jan. 28, 1803.

6. Harvey, b. Mar. 30, 1805.

7. Lois Emily, b. Feb. 24, 1810.

8. Stiles Johnson, b. May 4, —.

1. STODDARD, ANTHONY, came from England to Boston about 1639; was admitted freeman in 1640, and was a representative there

more than twenty years. He m. 1st Mary, dau. of Hon. Emanuel Downing of Salem and had 3 sons : 2d Barbara, widow of Capt Joseph Weld, and had 2 children ; 3d Christian —, had 10 children. He died Mar. 16, 1687. Children :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2. Solomon, b. Oct. 4, 1643. | 10. Joseph, b. Dec. 1, 1661. |
| 3. Sampson, b. Dec. 3, 1645. | 11. John, b. Apr. 22, 1663. |
| 4. Simeon, b. — 1650. | 12. Ebenezer, b. July 1, 1664. |
| 5. Sarah, b. Oct. 21, 1652. | 13. Dorothy, b. Nov. 24, 1665. |
| 6. Stephen, b. Jan. 6, 1654. | 14. Mary, b. Mar. 25, 1668. |
| 7. Anthony, b. June 16, 1656. | 15. Jane, { b. July 29, 1669. |
| 8. Christian, b. Mar. 22, 1657. | 16. Grace, } |
| 9. Lydia, b. May 27, 1660. | |

2. SOLOMON, son of Anthony and Mary (Downing) Stoddard, graduated at Harvard, 1662 ; was the first librarian of that college : preached a time in Barbadoes ; then settled as minister at Northampton, Mass., Sept. 11, 1672. He m. Mar. 8, 1670, Mrs Esther Mather, originally Esther Warham of Windsor, Conn., widow of Rev. Eleazer Mather, his predecessor at Northampton. He died Feb. 11, 1729, aged 86. She died Feb. 10, 1736, aged 92. Children :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 17. Mary, b. Jan. 9, 1671 ; m. Rev. Stephen Mix. | 23. Anthony, b. Aug. 9, 1678 ; m. |
| 18. Esther, b. June 2, 1672 ; m. Rev. Timothy Edwards. | 24. Sarah, b. Apr. 1, 1680 ; m. |
| 19. Samuel, b. Feb. 5, 1674 ; d. Mar. 22, 1674. | 25. John, b. Feb. 17, 1682 ; m. |
| 20. Anthony, b. June 6, 1675 ; d. June 7, 1675. | 26. Israel, b. Apr. 10, 1684 ; d. a prisoner in France. |
| 21. Aaron, } b. Aug. 23, 1676 ; d. Aug. 26, 1676. | 27. Rebecca, b. — 1686 ; m. |
| 22. Christian, } m. | 28. Hannah, b. Apr. 21, 1688 ; m. Rev. William Williams. |

23. REV. ANTHONY, son of Solomon and Esther Stoddard, graduated at Harvard, 1697, settled as minister in Woodbury, Conn., where he preached until his decease Sept. 6, 1760. He m. 1st Prudence Wells of Wethersfield Oct. 20, 1700, who died in May, 1714 ; m. 2d Jan. 31, 1715, Mary Sherman, who died Jan. 12, 1720. Children :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 29. Mary, b. June 19, 1702. | 35. Prudence, b. Oct. 12, 1711 ; m. |
| 30. Solomon, b. Oct. 12, 1703. | 36. Gideon, b. May 27, 1714 ; m. |
| 31. Eliakim, b. Apr. 3, 1705 ; m. | 37. Esther, b. Oct. 11, 1716 ; m. |
| 32. Elisha, b. Nov. 24, 1706 ; m. | 38. Abijah, b. Feb. 28, 1718 ; m. |
| 33. Israel, b. Aug. 7, 1708. | 39. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 15, 1719 ; m. |
| 34. John, b. Mar. 2, 1710. | |

31. ELIAKIM, son of Rev. Anthony and Prudence (Wells) Stoddard ; m. Joanna Curtis in 1729 ; residence, Woodbury. Children :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 40. John, b. Jan. 26, 1730. | 45. Eliakim, b. July 25, 1742. |
| 41. Israel, b. Jan. 28, 1732. | 46. Seth, b. Dec. 2, 1744. |
| 42. Anthony, b. Oct. 21, 1734. | 47. Abigail, b. Aug. 2, 1747. |
| 43. Joanna, b. July 16, 1738. | 48. Eliakim, b. Dec. 11, 1749. |
| 44. Prudence, Sept. 24, 1740. | |

40. JOHN, son of Eliakim and Joanna (Curtis) Stoddard ; m. Mary Atwood, Apr 15, 1751, and settled in Watertown, Conn., where he died Jan. 22, 1795. She died Jan. 16, 1802, in Charleston, Montgomery county, N. Y. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 49. Sampson, b. Oct. 25, 1752 ; m. | 51. Wells, b. July 1, 1759 ; m. |
| 50. Abiram, b. Oct. 25, 1756. | 52. Phebe, b. Feb. 19, 1760 ; m. |

53. John, b. July 1, 1763; m.
 54. Submit, b. Mar. 17, 1766.
 55. Joanna, b. Feb. 19, 1767; m.
 56. Mary, b. June 11, 1771; m.
57. Sarah, b. May 13, 1773; m.
 58. Israel, b. Feb. 15, 1776; m.
 59. Eliakim, b. Aug. 10, 1779; m.

49. **SAMSON**, son of John and Mary (Atwood) Stoddard; m. 1st Susannah Nettleton, who died Apr. 24, 1779; 2d Amy Goodwin, who died Sept. 16, 1727. He resided at Watertown, where he died Nov. 11, 1809. Children:

60. Prudence, b. Aug. 11, 1775; m.
 61. Abiram, b. Jan. 27, 1777; m.
 62. Susannah, b. Mar. 26, 1779; m.
 63. William, b. Sept. 29, 1781; graduate of Yale; a physician; m.
64. Goodwin, b. May 8, 1783; m.
 65. Harvey, b. Apr. 14, 1785; m.
 66. Anna, b. Aug. 17, 1788; m.
 67. Samuel, b. Aug. 6, 1791; m.

61. **ABIRAM**, M. D., son of Sampson and Susannah (Nettleton) Stoddard, was graduated at Yale, 1800, became a physician; settled in Humphreysville, where he practiced with great success until his death Nov. 26, 1855. He m. Eunice Clark; held offices of trust many years; character, eccentric, but kind to the poor and suffering. (See Biog.) Children:

68. Theresa, b. Jan. 6, 1806; d. in 1814.
 69. Jonathan, b. Oct. 9, 1807.
 70. Susan H., b. Aug. 3, 1809; m. Sheldon C. Johnson, M. D., of Humphreysville, May 19, 1828.
 71. Thomas, b. Mar. 11, 1813; m.
72. Joseph Nettleton, b. Nov. 12, 1815; m.
 73. William, b. Jan. 6, 1818.
 74. Maria Theresa, b. June 2, 1825; still living.

69. **JONATHAN**, son of Doct. Abiram and Eunice (Clark) Stoddard, was graduated at Yale in 1831; became a lawyer, and followed successfully his profession for many years in New Haven; was appointed United States District Attorney for Connecticut by President Polk in 1845, which office he held four years; was appointed District Attorney for New Haven county in 1853, which office he held until July 20, 1854. He died Apr. 28, 1855.

71. **THOMAS**, son of Doct. Abiram and Eunice (Clark) Stoddard, was graduated at Yale in 1836; m. Esther Ann Gilbert, Apr. 19, 1839. Children:

75. Frances Eunice; m. Nov. 30, 1861, Samuel L. Bronson, who graduated at Yale, 1855; at the law school, 1857; practices law at New Haven; have Thomas Stoddard, Josiah Harmer, Mary Esther, Sarah Frances, Ezekiel Stoddard.
76. Sarah G.
 77. Ezekiel; m.

72. **JOSEPH NETTLETON**, son of Doct. Abiram and Eunice (Clark) Stoddard; m. Sophia Budington, Dec. 10, 1838; reside in Westville, Conn. Children:

78. William Budington.
 79. Henry.
 80. Sophia Theresa.
81. Goodwin.
 82. Robert Jonathan.
 83. Joseph Elliott.

73. **WILLIAM**, son of Doct. Abiram and Eunice (Clark) Stoddard, studied law in New Haven where he resided until his death. He acquired the reputation of a thorough scholar and an able advocate, and by his genial, social manners, gained many friends.

74. MARIA THERESA, dau. of Doct. Abiram and Eunice (Clark) Stoddard, went to Maryland during the late Rebellion, to aid in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers, contributing liberally of her own means for their comfort.

77 EZEKIEL, son of Thomas and Esther A. (Gilbert) Stoddard ; m Mary De Forest Burlock, and is a wholesale merchant in New Haven, and director of the New Haven County National Bank. Children :

84. Thomas Burlock.

86. Mary.

85. Esther Ann.

87. Louis Ezekiel.

STONE. LEMAN, (old name was Leaming) was of the fifth generation from William Stone who came from New Haven in the Whitefield company in 1639, and afterwards settled in Guilford. Stephen Stone, father of Leman, removed from Guilford to Litchfield, South Farms, Apr. 23. 1751. In Oct., 1791, he settled in the building still known as the "old Stone building" at Derby Narrows, which he had probably that year erected. He m. July 5, 1792, Louisa Stone of Guilford, a descendant of a brother of William the first emigrant. Leman Stone was born at Litchfield, Dec. 29, 1750. and his wife Louisa at Guilford, Apr. 24, 1753 ; he died May 11, 1847, and she died Feb. 3, 1832. Children :

1. Infant, b. in Guilford, 1793.

3. Ellen, b. Mar. 15, 1798 ; d. Dec. 29, 1870.

2. Louisa Lucia, b. Dec., 1796 ; d. Sept. 26, 1829.

4. Fred Leman, b. Oct., 1802 ; d. Sept. 16, 1818.

3. ELLEN, dau. of Leman Stone. m. May 17, 1824, Fred William Stone, who died at Vera Cruz, Mexico, June 9, 1833. Children :

5. Frederick Leman, b. Feb. 25, 1825 ; d. Sept. 27, 1879.

7. William Oliver, b. Sept. 26, 1830 ; d. Sept. 15, 1875.

6 Ellen Louisa, b. May 11, 1828.

6. ELLEN LOUISA, dau. of Ellen and Fred Wm. Stone, m. Apr. 5, 1846, James S. Engles. Children :

8. James Willissie, b. Jan. 25, 1847 ; d. Jan. 30, 1847.

10. Charles Stone, b. Dec. 30, 1848 ; the only surviving male member of the Leman Stone family.

9. Ellen Goodwin, b. Dec. 20, 1847 ; d. Feb. 13, 1849.

11. Edward Oliver, b. Feb. 26, 1851 ; d. July 27, 1855.

STRONG, ADINO, was the son of Thomas Strong of Northampton, Mass. He was in Derby several years, as the birth of two of his children is recorded here, and then removed to Woodbury, where he was representative to the General Court in 1726. He m. Eunice —, probably in Derby about 1700. Children born in Derby :

1. Ann, b. Oct. 23, 1702.

2. Ebenezer, b. Sept. 21, 1704.

STRONG, BENJAMIN, son of Adino, m. in Derby, Rachel Smith, Sept. 7, 1729 ; had the birth of a dau. recorded here, then removed to Woodbury, where his son was born. Children :

1. Ann, b. Dec. 27, 1729.

2. Benjamin, bapt. Feb. 20, 1732.

1. SWIFT, CHIPMAN, son of Zephaniah (probably) was born in Lebanon, Conn. ; removed to Wilmington, Vt., where he was one of the first settlers about 1770, he being a farmer. His first wife, who was a Lane, died in Wilmington, and some years after he removed to

Derby and made his home with his son, the Rev. Zephaniah Swift, where he bought a part of the old Holbrook place; m. his 2d wife Mrs. —, sister of Gen. Humphreys, and died Mar. 8, 1825. Children:

2. Lydia.
3. Sally, m. Dea. Rice of Wilmington, Vt.
4. Cynthia, m. Alanson Parmelee of Wilmington, Vt.
5. Polly, m. Rev. Urbane H. Hitchcock, a Congregational clergyman of Charle-
mont, Mass.
6. Zephaniah, b. in 1771, the first male
child b. in the county of Wilming-
ton, Vt.

6. ZEPHANIAH, son of Chipman Swift, m. Sarah Packard, sister of the first Congregational minister in Wilmington, Vt., before he settled in Roxbury, Conn. (See Biog.) Sarah his wife died Sept. 27, 1840. He died Feb. 7, 1848. He m. 2d Lydia —, who died May 27, 1848. Children:

7. Theodosia, b. June 6, 1794; d. Feb. 15, 1845.
8. Lucy, b. Mar. 1, 1796; m. Josiah Holbrook, May, 1815; d. Aug. 15, 1818.
9. Chipman, b. Jan. 15, 1798; d. Oct. 23, 1819.
10. Zephaniah, b. Dec. 31, 1799.
11. Joseph Packard, b. Sept. 23, 1801.
12. Semantha, b. July 17, 1803; d. Nov. 29, 1804.
13. Polly, b. May 25, 1805.
14. Samuel, b. Sept. 26, 1807; d. Mar. 30, 1816.
15. Semantha, b. July 28, 1809; d. Dec. 3, 1822.
16. Persis, b. July 21, 1811.
17. Urbane Hitchcock, b. Mar. 24, 1814.

17. URBANE H., son of Rev. Zephaniah Swift, m. Charity Wheeler, dau. of Elijah Booth of Stratford, Apr. 5, 1835, and resides on his father's homestead. Child:

18. Sarah Elizabeth.

13. POLLY, dau. of Rev. Zephaniah Swift, m. in 1829, Dr Samuel Beach of Stamford, born in Trumbull; settled in Bridgeport; a physician, and was killed in the Norwalk railroad disaster in 1853.

The following inscriptions were copied by Rev Zephaniah Swift in Sept. 1836, from monuments then standing in the Wilmington, Vt., grave-yard; the subjects being of his grandfather's family:

SWIFT, ZEPHANIAH, died May 9, 1781, in the 78th year of his age.

LYDIA, wife of Zephaniah Swift, died June 23, 1790, in 82d year of her age.

MARY, wife of Chipman Swift, Esq., died Jan. 22, 1813, in her 65th year.

SWIFT, POLLY, died Dec. 23, 1781, in 3d year of her age.

SWIFT, CHIPMAN, Jr., died Apr. 5, 1784, in the 2d year of his age.

LUCY, dau. of Chipman and Mary Swift, died Apr. 12, 1790, in 17th year of her age.

SALLY, wife of John Rice, died Oct. 2, 1825, in 39th year of her age.

SWIFT, LYDIA, died Dec. 29, 1828, aged 53.

1. THOMPSON, CAPT. JABEZ, m. Sarah Gunn of Waterbury, Oct. 25, 1748. Children:

2. Lois, b. Dec. 29, 1749.
3. Anne, b. Mar. 5, 1753.
4. Sarah, b. Feb. 21, 1756.

5. Jabez, b. Jan. 7, 1759.
6. Eunice, b. Jan. 5, 1762.

THOMPSON, MRS ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph. died Oct. 1, 1784, aged 65. Joseph Thompson died June 15, 1787, in 70th year.

TIBBALS, JOHN, came into the town having two daughters, at least, and was quite prominent some years in the town enterprises. In January, 1712, he gave to his two sons-in-law 40 acres of land in Great Neck. He m. Hannah, widow of Jabez Harger, Mar. 28, 1700. Children :

1. Abigail, m. Ebenezer Harger.
2. Anna, m. Jabez Harger.

I TIFF, JOHN, m. Sarah. Children :

2. John, b. Oct. 8, 1732.
3. Joseph, b. Jan. 5, 1735; d. Feb. 21, 1738.
4. Benjamin, b. Aug. 11, 1738.
5. Joseph, b. Mar. 4, 1741.

I. TODD, DANIEL, m. Sibyl — ; m. 2d Eunice Hitchcock, Mar. 27, 1775. Children :

2. Joseph, b. Jan. 24, 1776.
3. Daniel, b. Dec. 24, 1777.
4. Samuel, b. Nov. 4, 1779.

TOMLINSON, HENRY, was in Milford as early as 1652 ; removed to Stratford about 1656 ; was a freeman there in 1669 ; had wife Alice ; he d. Mar. 16, 1681. Children :

1. Jonas, m.
2. Margaret, m. Jabez "Hardier" of Derby.
3. Mary, m. Stephen Pierson of Derby.
4. Tabitha, m. Edward Wooster of Derby.
5. Phebe, b. Aug. 14, 1656; m. Thomas Wooster of Derby.
6. Agur, b. Nov. 1, 1658; m.
7. Bathsheba, b. Jan. 3, 1661; m. Ephraim Stiles.
8. Abraham, b. May 30, 1662; d. May 30, 1662.
9. Abraham.

I. JONAS, son of Henry and Alice Tomlinson, m. Hannah — ; was a freeman in Stratford in 1669 ; settled on Derby Neck in 1678, afterwards on Great Hill.

6. LIEUT AGUR, son of Henry and Alice Tomlinson, m. 1st Elizabeth — ; 2d Sarah Hawley, Oct. 19, 1692 ; she died June 29, 1694 ; 3d Abigail Brown, Apr 14, 1702. He died Mar. 5, 1728. Children :

10. Alice, d. Oct. 11, 1684.
11. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 11, 1684.
12. Sarah, d. June 29, 1694.

9. ABRAHAM, son of Henry and Alice Tomlinson, m. 1st Mary — ; 2d Lois Wheeler of Stratford, July 4, 1728. Children :

13. Jonas, b. Apr. 6, 1712.
14. Agnes, b. Nov. 10, 1713.
15. Abraham, b. Sept. 2, 1715.
16. Martha, b. Sept. 22, 1719.
17. Mary, b. Dec. 18, 1721.

13. JONAS, son of Abraham Tomlinson, m. Mary Moss, Nov. 26, 1734. He died Oct 2, 1796. Children :

18. Abraham, b. July 20, 1738.
19. Mary, b. Sept. 26, 1740.
20. Martha, b. May 13, 1743.
21. Lemuel, b. Apr. 16, 1745.
22. Nabby, b. Apr. 21, 1747.
23. Caleb, b. Sept. 11, 1749.
24. Anne, b. Sept. 1, 1753.
25. Sammy Lord Moss, b. Dec. 15, 1757.

TOMLINSON, SAMUEL, m. Hannah —. Children :

1. Henry, b. Apr. 18, 1712.
2. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 10, 1713.
3. Eunice, b. Dec. 7, 1715.
4. Hannah, b. Sept. 2, 1718.
5. Samuel, b. Dec. 13, 1720.
6. Caleb, b. Mar. 30, 1723.
7. Sarah, b. Feb. 11, 1726.

1. HENRY, son of Samuel Tomlinson, m. Patience ——. Children ;

8. "Sibbilla," b. Apr. 11, 1738.
9. Samuel, b. Jan. 4, 1739; d. Sept. 13, 1742.
10. Hannah, b. Dec. 16, 1743.
11. Eunice, b. Feb. 27, 1746.
12. Sarah, b. June 4, 1747.
13. Henry, b. Oct. 20, 1752.

6. CALEB, son of Samuel Tomlinson, m. Mary ——. He died June 28, 1764. Children :

14. Samuel, b. Oct. 18, 1747.
15. Abigail, b. Mar. 30, 1750; m. Noah Durand.
16. Anne, b. Sept. 7, 1752.
17. Rebecca, b. Nov. 14, 1760.

TOMLINSON, AGUR, son of Abraham, m. Sarah Bowers, Dec. 4, 1734. Child :

1. Nathaniel, b. Apr. 9, 1736.

TOMLINSON, DAN, m. Susannah, dau. of Dea. Eliphalet Hotchkiss, June 3, 1774. She died aged 96 years. Children :

1. Susy, b. June 11, 1776.
2. Philo, b. May 15, 1778.

TOMLINSON, GIDEON, m. Abigail ——. Child :

1. Abigail, b. Jan. 26, 1731.

TOMLINSON, JAMES, died Jan. 27, 1754.

TOMLINSON, MRS. LOIS, mother (in-law probably) of Capt. James Wheeler, died Sept. 11, 1767.

TOMLINSON, BENJAMIN, m. Jehoada, dau. of Jabez Harger, Nov. 16, 1742. Children :

1. Gideon, b. Oct. 27, 1743.
2. Jeremiah, b. May 8, 1745.
3. Anna, b. July 1, 1747; d. Jan. 8, 1749.
4. Comfort, b. May 13, 1749.
5. Benjamin, b. Aug. 30, 1752.
6. Jabez, b. Dec. 5, 1754.
7. Hannah, b. Apr. 26, 1757.
8. Joseph, b. Nov. 7, 1758.
9. David, b. Aug. 16, 1762.

TOMLINSON, BENJAMIN, m. Mary Harger, Nov. 15, 1768. Children :

1. Lucinda, b. Aug. 11, 1769.
2. Nabby, b. Aug. 12, 1771.
3. Jeremiah, b. Apr. 15, 1774.
4. Gideon, b. Mar. 18, 1777.

TOMLINSON, WEBB, m. Jerusha Beers of Newtown, Dec. 21, 1768. Child :

1. Sarah, b. Mar. 1, 1772.

TOMLINSON, JOHN, m. Hannah, ——. Children :

1. Benjamin, b. Sept. 30, 1745.
2. Isaac, b. Apr. 7, 1749.

TOMLINSON, WILLIAM, m. Abigail ——. Was accepted an inhabitant in Derby, Dec. 1677. William Tomlinson gave to his sons, John and Isaac, all his "lands, hereditaments, situate and being in the town of Derby, March, 1711." There was a William, Jr. William died Dec. 8, 1711, soon after making his will. Children :

1. William.
2. John, b. Sept. 19, 1686.
3. Isaac.

2. JOHN, son of William and Abigail Tomlinson, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Wooster, Mar. 27, 1712. He d. Nov., 1756, aged 70. Children:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 4. Phebe, b. Jan. 27, 1713. | 7. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 9, 1720. |
| 5. Bathsheba, b. Dec. 24, 1714. | 8. Abigail, b. July 18, 1723. |
| 6. Joseph, b. Dec. 27, 1716. | 9. John, b. Sept. 23, 1725. |

3. ISAAC, son of William and Abigail Tomlinson, m. Patience Taylor, Mar. 25, 1712. Children:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 9. Ann, b. Mar. 8, 1713. | 12. Mary, b. Feb. 18, 1721. |
| 10. Patience, b. Sept. 6, 1715. | 13. Isaac, b. Oct. 16, 1723. |
| 11. Rachel, b. Feb. 2, 1718. | 14. Noah, b. Mar. 6, 1727. |

6. JOSEPH, son of John and Elizabeth (Wooster) Tomlinson, m. Sarah Beers, May 24, 1743, who d. Feb. 22, 1776. A Joseph, m. Bethia Glover, of Newtown, Oct. 27, 1763. Child:

15. Betty, b. Mar. 23, 1744.

9. JOHN, JR., son of John and Elizabeth (Wooster) Tomlinson, m. Deborah, dau. of Capt. Samuel Bassett, April 28, 1748. Lived on Great Neck. Children:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 16. Damaris. | 19. "Lutheene," b. Jan. 27, 1755. |
| 17. Phebe, b. Sept. 23, 1750. | 20. John, b. Jan. 24, 1757. |
| 18. Levi, b. Feb. 15, 1752. | 21. Daniel, b. May 20, 1759. |

13. CAPT. ISAAC, JR., son of Isaac and Patience (Taylor) Tomlinson, m. Sibyl Russell, Jan. 17, 1750. Children:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 22. Sibyl, b. Sept. 10, 1750. | 26. David. |
| 23. Isaac, b. Aug. 31, 1752. | 27. Samuel. |
| 24. Russell, b. Dec. 23, 1754. | 28. Lovenia. |
| 25. Timothy. | |

14. NOAH, son of Isaac and Patience (Taylor) Tomlinson, m. Abigail Beers, July 2, 1747. Children:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 25. Amarilla, b. June 28, 1748; d. July 11, 1748. | 29. Beers, b. Mar. 13, 1755. |
| 26. Daniel, b. July 30, 1749. | 30. Noah, b. Aug. 3, 1757. |
| 27. Nabby, b. Oct. 22, 1751; d. April 22, 1753. | 31. Nathan, b. Aug. 4, 1760. |
| 28. Noah, b. June 8, 1753; d. June 16, 1753. | 32. Lucy, b. July 19, 1767; d. Sept. 16, 1767. |
| | 33. Lucy, b. July 18, 1769. |

18. LEVI, son of John, Jr., and Deborah (Bassett) Tomlinson, m. Amelia Beard, Dec. 29, 1774. Children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 34. Betty, b. Nov. 30, 1775. | 38. Levi, b. 1785; d. Sept. 23, 1794. |
| 35. Amelia, b. Dec. 3, 1777; d. Sept. 29, 1794. | 39. Phebe, b. —; d. May 11, 1794, aged 3 years and 10 months. |
| 36. Ruth, b. Mar. 11, 1780. | 40. Urania, b. —; d. Oct. 1, 1794, aged 1 year and 11 months. |
| 37. Deborah, b. Nov. 20, 1782. | |

23. ISAAC, son of Isaac, Jr., and Sibyl (Russell) Tomlinson, m. Mary Hawkins, Dec. 19, 1775. Children:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 41. Silas, b. Sept. 19, 1776. | 45. Amos, b. July 23, 1784. |
| 42. Isaac, b. April 2, 1778. | 46. Zechariah, b. Aug. 16, 1787; d. Aug. 1, 1789. |
| 43. Truman, b. July 7, 1780. | |
| 44. Mary, b. Mar. 17, 1782. | |

24. RUSSELL, son of Isaac, Jr., and Sibyl (Russell) Tomlinson, m. Agnes Cortelyou, of New Utrecht, L. I., April 25, 1779. She was b. Mar. 10, 1764. He d. June 22, 1809. Children:

47. Sally, b. Mar. 14, 1780. 51. James, b. Aug. 18, 1789; d. April 22, 1804.
 48. Isaac, b. May 26, 1782. 52. Betsey, b. April 29, 1792; m. Charles Bacon.
 49. Peter, b. Nov. 18, 1784; d. June 11, 1842. 53. Russell, b. Mar. 27, 1801.
 50. Simon, b. May 22, 1787. 54. James C., b. Mar. 4, 1806.

47. SALLY, dau. of Russell Tomlinson, m. David Tomlinson.
 Children :

55. David,
 56. Eliza,
 57. Augustus,
 58. Betsey,
 59. Jane,
 60. Sarah,
 61. Charles,
 62. Isaac,
 63. Simon.

48. ISAAC, son of Russell Tomlinson, m. Grace Lum. Children :

64. Sally J.; m. Roger S. Prescott. 68. Betsey; m. Albert Wilcoxon; had Isaac F. and Crawford C.
 65. James. 69. Wm. Sherman; d. young.
 66. Mary Ann; m. Anson T. Colt; had 8 children. 70. Grace C.; m. Henry A. Cunningham.
 67. Peter Cortelyou; m. Charlotte Canfield.

50. SIMON, son of Russell Tomlinson, m. Charity Hurd. Children :

71. Charles; m. 1st, Esther Smith; 2d, ——— Smith. 74. Marietta; m. 1st, ——— Johnson; 2d, Lugrand Bennett.
 72. George; m. Delia Skeels. 75. Sarah; m. ——— Benton.
 73. William R.; m. Phebe Bassett. 76. Agnes; m. George Wagner.
 77. Catharine; m. William Shelton.

53. RUSSELL, son of Russell Tomlinson, m. Sally Burwell. Child :

69. Mary Burwell.

54. JAMES C., son of Russell Tomlinson, m. Laura Tomlinson.
 Children :

70. John Russell. 74. James Willard.
 71. Elizabeth Sarah. 75. Edward Delavan.
 72. Agnes Cortelyou. 76. Isaac Cornell.
 73. Mary Ann. 77. Laura Cornelia.

1. TOWNER, JOHN, m. Jane French, Aug. 13, 1707, who died May 4, 1759. Children :

2. Phineas, b. Apr. 28, 1708. 6. Rebecca, b. Mar. 27, 1718; d. Aug 17, 1738.
 3. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 23, 1710. 7. Eunice, b. May 16, 1720.
 4. Joseph, b. Apr. 22, 1712; m. Abigail Bissell, Jan 4, 1744. 8. Jane, b. ———; d. Mar. 23, 1739.
 5. John, b. June 29, 1713.

5. JOHN, son of John and Jane Towner, m. 1st Sarah Wildman, Nov. 5, 1741; m. 2d Mrs. Hannah "Cain," June 26, 1759. Children :

9. Rebecca, b. Jan. 8, 1742. 11. John, b. Feb. 22, 1750.
 10. Isaac, b. July 28, 1745. 12. Sarah, b. Jan. 1, 1753.

1. TROWBRIDGE, ISRAEL, m. Mary ———. Children.

2. Abigail, b. Nov. 9, 1748. 6. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 15, 1757.
 3. Hannah, b. Feb. 9, 1751. 7. Ebenezer, b. May 18, 1763.
 4. Levi, b. May 25, 1753. 8. Anne, b. Aug. 28, 1765.
 5. David, b. Mar. 7, 1755.

1. TUCKER, DANIEL, m. Elizabeth Johnson, July 9, 1741. Children :

2. Daniel, b. May 1, 1742.
3. Reuben, b. Mar. 1, 1744.

4. Gideon, b. Apr. 7, 1746.
5. Zephaniah, b. Oct. 28, 1759.

1. TUCKER, SAMUEL, m. Sarah Chatfield, Aug. 1755. Children :

2. Samuel, b. Feb. 10, 1756.
3. William, b. Nov. 29, 1757.

4. Susanna, b. Nov. 6, 1761.
5. Sarah, b. Mar. 26, 1772.

5. TUCKER, ZEPHANIAH, m. Sarah —. Children :

6. Oliver, b. Mar. 11, 1765.

7. Betty, b. Nov. 17, 1767.

TUCKER, JOSEPH, died Nov. 10, 1775, aged 28.

TUCKER, ANNE, dau. of James and Eunice, died Oct. 19, 1775.

TUTTLE, JOSEPH, m. Hannah —. Child :

1. Anne, b. Oct. 30, 1767.

1. TWITCHELL, JOHN, came to Derby, and m. Sarah Pierson, Jan. 21, 1699, who died Mar. 14, 1739. Children :

2. Hannah, b. Aug. 26, 1699.
3. Edward, b. Mar. 23, 1701.
4. Sarah, b. Sept. 10, 1703.
5. Elizabeth, b. June 22, 1707.

6. Samuel, b. Feb. 15, 1711.
7. John, b. June 1, 1713.
8. Joseph, Feb. 15, 1717.

6. SAMUEL, son of John and Sarah (Pierson) Twitchell, m. Hannah Hinman, Dec. 13, 1739. Child :

9. Anne, b. July 23, 1741.

7. JOHN, son of John and Sarah (Pierson) Twitchell, m. Ann Harger, Mar. 20, 1733. Children :

10. Annis, b. Feb. 5, 1734.
11. Patience, b. Mar. 24, 1736; d. June 28, 1752.
12. Edward, b. Oct. 10, 1737.
13. Sarah, b. Sept. 4, 1739.
14. Hannah, b. Mar. 18, 1741.

15. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 7, 1742.
16. Samuel, b. Feb. 17, 1744.
17. Eunice, b. Sept. 30, 1745.
18. John, b. Oct. 11, 1746.
19. Benjamin, b. July 10, 1748.
20. Jabez, b. Mar. 18, 1750.

8. JOSEPH, son of John and Sarah (Pierson) Twitchell, m. Elizabeth Tomlinson, Dec. 6, 1738; she died Feb. 7, 1787, aged 67 years. Children :

21. Wooster, b. Jan. 12, 1740.
22. Isaac, b. Dec. 20, 1742; settled in Wolcott. (See Wolcott History.)
23. Phebe, b. May 19, 1744; m. Abel Wooster.
24. David, b. Feb. 10, 1747.
25. Mary, b. May 23, 1750.

26. Joseph, b. Sept. 16, 1752.
27. Enoch, b. Jan. 18, 1754.
28. David, b. June 10, 1757.
29. Elizabeth, { b. Feb. 10, 1760.
30. Mary, {
31. Amy, b. Aug. 18, 1762; d. Aug. 30, 1762.

18. JOHN, son of John and Ann (Harger) Twitchell, m. Rheuamy Smith, June 3, 1773. Child :

32. Patience, b. Jan. 3, 1775.

20. JABEZ, son of John and Ann (Harger) Twitchell, m. Elizabeth Harger, May 8, 1771. Child :

33. Clara, b. Aug. 8, 1771.

24. DAVID, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Twitchell, m. Margaret Johnson, Dec., 1773. Child :

34. Abijah, b. June 11, 1776.

TYLER, WILLIAM, m. Mary Lothrop, June 3, 1692.

TYLER, THOMAS, died Mar. 12, 1704.

UFFOTT, THOMAS, m. Mabel —. Children :

1. Abigail, b. Feb., 1741.
2. Mehitable, b. Apr. 27, 1743.
3. "Shours," b. May 17, 1745; "Shores" m. Elizabeth Durand, June 10, 1773; had Samuel, b. Oct. 31, 1773.

WARD, STEPHEN, m. Abigail Johnson of Wallingford, Nov. 22, 1752. Children :

1. Joseph, b. Nov. 29, 1753.
2. Mary, b. Feb. 28, 1756.
3. Rhoda, b. Dec. 11, 1758.

WATERAUS, JOHN, of New York, m. Mrs. Lydia Deplank, Oct. 10, 1756.

WATROUS, PRITCHARD, m. Susanna Clark (?). Children :

1. Richard, b. May 26, 1751.
2. Charity, b. Sept. 19, 1753; d. May 24, 1760.
3. Susanna, b. May 21, 1755.
4. Isaac, b. Mar. 27, 1757.
5. Andrew, b. Mar. 27, 1759.
6. Anne, b. Dec. 3, 1761.

1. WASHBURN, WILLIAM, came to Derby and m. Hannah Wooster, Aug. 20, 1696. Child :

2. Ephraim, b. in 1701.

2. EPHRAIM, son of William Washburn, m. Miriam, dau. of Samuel Bowers, Oct. 7, 1724. Children :

3. Timothy, b. Jan. 20, 1725.
4. Joseph, } b. May { d. Oct. 28, 1737.
5. Hannah, } 2 [out] { d. Oct. 30, 1737.
6. Benjamin, b. July 5, 17— [out]; d. Nov. 4, 1737.
7. Dorcas; d. Nov. 13, 1737.
8. Mary.
9. Hannah, b. Aug. 23, 1740.
10. Dorcas, b. Mar. 22, 1742.
11. Bowers, b. June 18, 1745.
12. Benjamin, b. June 6, 1747.

3. TIMOTHY, son of Ephraim and Miriam Washburn, m. Hannah —. Children :

13. Sarah, b. June 11, 1746.
14. Edmund, b. Nov. 27, 1747.
15. Joseph, b. May 12, 1750.

1. WASHBURN, SAMUEL, came to Derby and m. Susannah Wooster, Nov. 30, 1714. Children :

2. Samuel, b. May 4, 1717; m. Sarah Beach, May 9, 1741.
3. William, b. Aug. 28, 1742.
4. Mary, b. Dec. 4, 1744; d. Dec. 5, 1749.
5. Mary, b. Aug. 15, 1749.
6. Samuel, b. Jan. 6, 1751.
7. Sarah, b. Feb. 24, 1755.
8. Eli, b. Sept. 19, 1758.

1. WASHBURN, JOHN, m. Sarah Gunn, Nov. 5, 1729. Children :

2. John, b. June [out].
3. Anne, b. Feb. 19, 1733.

1. WASHBURN, EDWARD, m. Mary Prindle, Dec. 30, 1730. Children :

2. Dan., b. Nov. 21, 1731.
3. Ruth, b. Apr. 2, 1738.
4. Mary, b. Mar. 20, 1749.
5. Eunice, b. Apr. 14, 1742.
6. Lemuel, b. Nov. 28, 1744.
7. Hope, b. Mar. 1, 1750.
8. Abel, b. Oct. 17, 1753.

WASHBORN, GIDEON, m. Esther Allen, Oct. 6, 1743. Children :

1. Philene, b. July 6, 1744.
2. Asahel, b. Mar. 30, 1746.
3. Anne, b. Jan. 30, 1748.
4. Lucretia, b. Sept. 5, 1750.
5. Mabel, b. Sept. 16, 1752.
6. Eunice, b. May 20, 1755.
7. William, b. May 1, 1757.
8. Sarah, b. Oct. 16, 1760.

Widow Mary Washburn died Jan. 11, 1712.

1. WASHBAND, JOSIAH, m. Sarah Harger, June 2, 1767. Children :

2. Josiah, b. Jan. 9, 1769.

3. Mary, b. Feb. 5, 1774.

1. WAKELEE, FREEGIFT, kept tavern on the hill above the Capt. Bassett place. His children all died in Derby except David. Children :

2. Smith.

6. John.

3. David.

7. Leander.

4. Watrous C.

8. Letty.

5. Isaac.

4. WATROUS C, m. Caroline, dau. of Lewis Hawkins. Children :

9. Eli H., b. 1829.

11. Charles, b. 1836.

10. Albert, b. 1834.

12. David, b. 1838.

9. ELI H., son of Watrous C. Wakelee, m. Anna Chatfield. Child :

13. Frank W. H.

10. ALBERT, son of Watrous C. Wakelee, m. Hattie Hill. Children :

14. Frederick.

16. Albert.

15. Eli H.

11. CHARLES, son of Watrous C. Wakelee, m. — ; had two children :

17. Hermon.

18. Clarke.

12. DAVID, son of Watrous C. Wakelee, m. Mary Myers Children :

19. Leonard; m. — ; had Esther.

21. Mary.

20. Frank W.

22. Fanny; m. — Platt of Milford.

13. FRANK W., son of Eli Wakelee, m. Fanny Platt of Milford.

WEED, JOHN, m. Mary Beement, Dec. 17, 1702. Accepted as an inhabitant in Derby, Jan. 4, 1703. He died May 2, 1739. His widow Mary died Oct. 27, 1743 Children :

1. John, b. Sept. 29, 1706; d. —.

4. Andrew, b. Sept. 27, 1721.

2. John, b. Nov. 2, 1708.

5. Joannah, b. Apr. 22, 1724.

3. Jonah, b. Apr. 6, 1711.

WEED, SAMUEL, m. Sarah —. Children :

1. Samuel, b. Mar. 4, 1732.

5. Reuben, b. Oct. 16, 1740.

2. David, b. Jan. 16, 1734.

6. John, b. May 9, 1742.

3. Nathaniel, b. June 3, 1736.

7. Abel, b. Nov. 5, 1744.

4. Dan., b. Mar. 10, 1739.

WEED, GEORGE, m. Esther —. Child :

1. Elijah, b. Feb. 17, 1739.

WELTON, MOSES, m. Elizabeth Wooster, Dec. 11, 1772. Children :

1. Andrew, b. Jan. 29, 1774.

2. Eleazer, b. Jan. 26, 1776.

1. WHEELER, CAPT. JAMES, came to Derby and m. Sarah Johnson, May 19, 1736. He received a captain's commission in 1756. He owned considerable land where the village of Derby Narrows was afterwards built ; and was a prominent man in the town. He died July 9, 1768, aged 52. Sarah, his widow, died in Sept., 1812, aged 92 years. Mrs. Lois Wheeler, mother of Capt. James, died Sept. 11, 1767, aged 87 years. Children :

2. Sarah, b. Dec. 27, 1737; m. Stephen Whitney.
3. Samuel, b. Sept. 24, 1739.
4. Simeon, b. Apr. 15, 1741.
5. Ruth, b. May 26, 1743; m. Nathan Fairchild.
6. James, b. Apr. 6, 1745.
7. Daughter, b. Mar. 1, 1747; d. an infant.
8. Joseph, b. May 2, 1748.
9. Moses, b. July 28, 1750.
10. Anne, b. Aug. 10, 1752.
11. David, b. Mar. 14, 1754.
12. John, b. June 2, 1756.
13. Elijah, b. Dec. 22, 1758; d. May 5, 1775.
14. Hannah, b. Mar. 25, 1761.
15. Sarah, b. Apr. 5, 1764 (?).

3. SAMUEL, son of Capt. James Wheeler, m. Lois Fairchild, Apr. 28, 1763. Children :

16. Lois, b. Mar. 24, 1764.
17. Abel, b. Dec. 18, 1765.
18. Eunice, b. Oct. 26, 1767.
19. Samuel, b. May 28, 1769; d. Jan. 7, 1770.
20. Levi, b. Nov. 21, 1770; d. Apr. 29, 1774.
21. Ann, b. Sept. 9, 1773.
22. Rachel, bapt. Oct. 22, 1775.
23. Hannah, b. Sept. 6, 1777.

4. SIMEON, son of Capt. James Wheeler, m. Sarah Baldwin, Oct. 10, 1764. He died in 1776, probably in the war. Children :

24. Ruth, b. Sept. 17, 1765; m. Dea. Bradford Steele.
25. Nathan, b. Sept. 29, 1767; m. Experience Washburn.
26. Timothy, bapt. Apr. 29, 1770.
27. Simeon, bapt. Jan. 26, 1772.
28. Sarah, bapt. May 29, 1774; m. Eli Sanford.
29. David, bapt. Mar., 1777; d. not m. Dec. 21, 1829.

6. JAMES, JR., son of Capt. James Wheeler, m. Mary Clark of Milford, June 13, 1767. Children :

30. Mary, b. Feb. 4, 1768.
31. Lucy, b. Dec. 23, 1769.
32. Ann, b. Sept. 12, 1771.
33. Sarah, bapt. Feb. 6, 1774.
34. Hannah, b. Jan. 30, 1776.
35. Lois, b. Mar. 14, 1778.
36. James, b. Mar. 1, 1781.

8. JOSEPH, son of Capt. James Wheeler, m. Sarah Wheeler of Stratford, Apr. 11, 1771, who died Apr. 10, 1772, and he m. 2d Lucy ——. He sold a number of building lots at Derby Narrows when that village began to be built. Children :

37. Sally, b. Oct. 2, 1774; m. Jesse Beach, 1792.
38. William, b. Apr. 3, 1779.
39. Nancy, b. Mar. 1, 1782.
40. Whittlesey, b. Sept. 19, 1784.
41. Joseph, b. Aug. 11, 1787.
42. Polly, b. May 19, 1791.

9. MOSES, son of Capt. James Wheeler, m. Lucy Hecock of Waterbury, Dec. 26, 1770. Children :

43. Moses, b. July 20, 1771.
44. Lucy, b. Mar. 9, 1773.
45. Betty, b. Feb. 20, 1775.
46. Cheery, (b. May 3, 1777.
47. Clary,)
48. David, b. Sept. 7, 1779.
49. Daniel, b. Mar. 14, 1782.
50. Asa, b. June 23, 1783.

12. JOHN, son of Capt. James Wheeler, m. Sibyl Todd, July 10, 1776, who died May 11, 1777; and he m. 2d Sarah Johnson, Nov. 19, 1777. Children :

51. John Todd, b. May 4, 1777.
52. Elijah, b. Dec. 4, 1778.
53. Samuel, b. Jan. 17, 1781.
54. Sibyl, b. Apr. 14, 1783.

WHEELER, SAMUEL, who may have been brother to Capt. James Wheeler, m. Abigail Wheeler, Dec 2, 1739. Children :

1. Samuel (probably).
2. Abigail, b. Jan. 17, 1744.
3. Robert, b. May 14, 1746.
4. Agnes, b. Sept. 26, 1748.

3. ROBERT, son of Samuel and Abigail Wheel r, m Ruth Wheeler of Stratford, June 23, 1768. Children :

5. Samuel, b. July 2, 1769.

7. Moses, b. Mar. 4, 1773.

6. Elisha, b. Jan. 29, 1771.

WHITMORE, ELIAS, m. Rachel Wisebury, Feb. 21, 1755. Children :

1. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 21, 1757.

2. Sarah, b. Oct. 13, 1760.

1. WHITNEY, HENRY, born in England about 1620 ; came to America and was associated with others in buying land in Southold, L. I., in 1649. He afterwards settled in Huntington, L. I., and Jamaica, L. I., where he was selectman. He came to Norwalk, Conn., about 1665, where he deceased, probably in the autumn of 1673.

2. JOHN, son of Henry, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Smith of Norwalk, and followed his business of millwright and miller. Children :

3. John, b. Mar. 12, 1676-7 ; a miller.

9. Anne, b. about 1691.

4. Joseph, b. Mar. 1, 1678-9 ; millwright.

10. Eleanor, b. Jan. 27, 1693.

5. Henry, b. Feb. 21, 1680 ; a weaver.

11. Nathan.

6. Elizabeth, b. about 1684.

12. Sarah.

7. Richard, b. Apr. 18, 1687.

13. Josiah.

8. Samuel, b. 1688.

13. JOSIAH, son of John and Elizabeth Whitney. m. Eunice Hanford of Norwalk, Oct 30, 1729 ; settled in Norwalk where he died as early as 1750. Children :

14. John, b. Feb. 10, 1730-31 ; d. young.

17. Eliezer, b. Mar. 7, 1737-38.

15. Stephen, b. Feb. 10, 1732-33.

18. Isaac, b. Mar. 27, 1741.

16. Henry, b. Feb. 19, 1735-36.

15. STEPHEN son of Josiah and Eunice Whitney, settled in Derby, at the Narrows, where he m. 1st Sarah, dau. of Capt. James Wheeler, who died Mar. 31, 1764 ; m. 2d Eunice Keeney, Nov. 5, 1764. He m. 3d Hannah Hull, widow of — Morse. She died in 1793 or 4. Stephen Whitney started the first store at the Narrows in 1762 or 3, in which he continued until 1768, when he gave up all to his creditors. At this time there were but a few houses at the Narrows, most of the trade centering at the old village of Derby and at Hawkins Point, and hence the trade was not sufficient at the Narrows to sustain a store. After this he engaged more entirely in the West India trade, and in which " he had gained a modest competency a second time, when the sinking of a brig, the cargo of which belonged to him, brought him to poverty once more ; after which he made a living, in his old age by trading in a small way in the towns about Derby." ¹⁵ Children :

19. Samuel, b. Mar. 24, 1759 ; m. Esther Smith, Jan. 31, 1793. No children.

24. Eunice, bapt. May 30, 1771 ; d. in 1808, age 37 years.

20. Isaac, b. Nov. 17, 1761.

25. Abigail, { b. Mar. 24, 1772 ; d. Apr.,
Stephen, { 1772.

21. James, b. Mar. 23, 1764 ; d. m. June, 1794.

26. Nabby, b. Apr. 4, 1774 ; m. Capt. Amos Sherman, a master-mariner, who d. in Derby in 1834. She d. in Oxford, Oct. 1, 1862, aged 87.

22. Sarah, b. Aug. 11, 1765 ; d. in Seymour about 1849, aged 84.

23. Lucinda, b. Apr. 2, 1768 ; d. Sept. 18, 1769.

16. HENRY, son of Josiah and Eunice Whitney, m. Eunice, dau. of

¹⁵"The Whitney Family." I, 42.

William Clark about 1761. who died Aug. 21, 1794. aged 48 ; he died May 1, 1811. aged 75 years He was a master-mariner and farmer ; founder of King Hiram's Lodge. (See inscription in Episcopal cemetery.) Children :

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|---|--|
| 27. William Clark, bapt. Apr. 11, 1762. | 31. Henry, b. July 30, 1772. |
| 28. Josiah, b. about 1764. | 32. Susan, b. Oct. 11, 1774 ; died not m. Dec. 22, 1851. |
| 29. Isaac, b. Mar., 1767 ; d. Oct., 1769. | 33. Stephen, b. Sept. 15, 1776. |
| 30. Sheldon, b. about 1769 ; probably d. young. | 34. Archibald, b. Mar., 1780. |

20 ISAAC, son of Stephen and Sarah Wheeler, m. Betsey Waterman, and died in 1794. His widow Betsey m. Justus Butler of New Haven, July 17, 1803, where she afterwards resided. Children :

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|------------------------------------|---|
| 35. James, d. before Jan. 5, 1796. | 36. Sarah Wheeler, b. in 1789 ; dwelt in New Haven and New York city. |
|------------------------------------|---|

27. WILLIAM CLARK, son of Henry and Eunice Whitney, m. Mary Thompson of Huntington ; settled in Derby, where she died Nov. 7, 1807, aged 41. He died Oct 26, 1838, in his 77th year. Tradition says he went to the West Indies as a mate of a vessel, before he was twenty-one, and the captain dying on the voyage, he disposed of the cargo and brought the vessel home showing great prudence and skill. He was wounded in the Revolution and received a pension. Children :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 37. George Henry, b. about 1784 ; d. in New York aged 25, not m. | 42. Eunice, b. Apr. 5, 1794 ; m. Zina Chatfield of New Milford ; resided in Huntington opposite Derby Narrows until 1821 ; then settled at Oyster Bay, L. I., where he d., and she m. David Marcus Clark of Oxford, where they resided. |
| 38. Harriet, bapt. Sept., 1785 ; m. Lucius Kellogg, a physician in Derby until 1810 ; they then settled on Long Island. | 43. Sheldon Clark, b. Apr. 1, 1799 ; went South, m., had a family. |
| 39. Mary, bapt. July 6, 1788 ; m. Truman Plumb, a mariner of Milford, Dec. 24, 1807. They afterwards settled in New Haven where she d. in 1817. | 44. Barnard, b. Dec. 24, 1801 ; m. Sarah Elvira Kane of Derby ; was merchant at Oyster Bay, L. I., then removed to Paterson, N. J. |
| 40. Mark William Embleton, bapt. June 20, 1790 ; not m. ; was a mariner and d. in London, Eng., aged 25. | 45. Charles Dennis, b. in 1803 ; a wholesale merchant in New York city. |
| 41. Giles Marlborough, b. in 1792 ; a merchant in New York city ; m. Cornelia Anne Heyer, Oct. 1, 1817 ; d. in 1825. | 46. Elizabeth, b. May 29, 1805 ; m. Theodore E. Bliss, a merchant of New York. |

28. JOSIAH, son of Henry and Eunice Whitney ; m. Hannah, dau. of Capt. Joseph Riggs in 1784, and dwelt in Derby ; was commander of a vessel in the South American trade ; was cast away in 1794, and died in consequence of his sufferings in Demarara, in August of that year. She afterwards m. Philo Northrop of Woodbridge and had two children : Deborah Ann Northrop and George Northrop. Children :

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|--|--|
| 47. Hannah, b. June 20, 1785 ; m. Aug. 10, 1805, Henry Remer, who carried on a large business as shoe-maker in Derby until May, 1827, when they removed to Seneca Falls, N. Y. | was a cooper ; d. in New York ; she d. in Trumbull, Conn., in 1873. |
| 48. Maria, b. Mar. 14, 1787 ; m. George Finley, grandson of Rev. Samuel Finley, D. D., of New Jersey. He d. at Bridgeport. She d. at Tremont, N. Y. | 50. Martha, b. Mar. 26, 1792 ; m. Mar. 4, 1808, at Hinesburgh, Vt., Jonathan Stone, where they resided ; had family. |
| 49. Josiah Clark, b. Apr. 1, 1789 ; m. in 1811, Esther E. Mosier of Derby ; | 51. Stephen Merit, b. Feb. 17, 1794 ; a master mariner ; m. Charlotte Lewis Sept. 22, 1822 ; resided a time in New York city ; removed to Mount Vernon, O. |

31. HENRY, son of Henry and Eunice Whitney, was a merchant in New York city of very honorable character, and success; m. July 30, 1808, Mary, dau. of Hendrick Snyder of Hallett's Cove, L. I.; resided in 1811, at 75 Broadway, New York, where he died Mar. 12, 1812, of malignant croup; buried in Greenwood. His widow m. Adrian Van Sinderen, a retired merchant of Newtown L. I. Mr. Whitney was a member about 20 years of the honorable firm of Lawrence and Whitney, shippers of New York city.

33. STEPHEN, son of Henry and Eunice Whitney, was a merchant in New York city; m. Aug. 4, 1803, Harriet Snyder, sister to his brother Henry's wife, and dwelt in the city. He died Feb. 16, 1860; she May 12, 1860; buried in Greenwood, of which cemetery he was one of the original incorporators, and a director through his life. He went to New York when 18 or 20 years of age, having had only ordinary advantages at Derby, and engaged himself as clerk to the firm of Lawrence and Whitney, shippers, in which his brother Henry was a partner. By energy and business talent he soon acquired means to enter copartnership with John Currie, a Scotchman, in the wholesale grocery trade. He traded largely in wines, then in cotton; then engaged in ship-building and the shipping trade to nearly all parts of the world; then in canals and railroads, and finally in banks, accumulating great wealth. Children:

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|--|---|
| 52. Samuel Snyder, b. Nov. 26, 1804; d. unm. at 7 Bowling Green, New York, Dec. 21, 1858. | 56. Stephen, b. Oct. 11, 1814; d. of consumption at his father's residence, New York, Nov. 21, 1858; not m. |
| 53. Emeline, b. June 7, 1806; m. June 25, 1828, John Dore, and were residing at 127 Madison Ave., New York, in 1877. | 57. William, b. July 6, 1816; m. Mary Stuart McVickar, and d. June 12, 1862 at his city residence. |
| 54. John Currie, b. Dec. 28, 1808; d. Dec. 28, 1808. | 58. Edward, b. Nov. 29, 1818; d. at Flushing, L. I., Apr. 7, 1851; not m. |
| 55. Mary, b. Apr. 5, 1810; m. Oct. 28, 1829, at 7 Bowling Green, Jonas Philips Phoenix, who was a prominent citizen of New York. | 59. Caroline, b. June 11, 1823; m. 1st her cousin Ferdinand Snyder, who d. at "Ivy Nook" near New Haven, June 25, 1872; m. 2d Oct. 29, 1874, John Jacob Crane, a physician; reside at Ivy Nook. |
| 56. Henry, b. Aug. 23, 1812, was graduated at Yale College, where he resided until his death Mar. 21, 1856; m. 1st Hannah Eugene Lawrence, Jan. 27, 1835; 2d Maria Lucy Fitch. | |

33 ARCHIBALD, son of Henry and Eunice Whitney, was a wholesale grocer in New York, where he m. Nancy Brower, Sept. 2, 1801. In 1802, he formed a co-partnership with Elijah Humphreys from Derby, which continued under the name of Humphreys and Whitney until 1814, some of the time at No. 5, Burling Slip. From 1816 to 1825, he was a partner with his nephew Giles M. Whitney. He then removed to Derby where he died of apoplexy Sept. 28, 1842. His wife joined the Congregational church at Derby, May 29, 1831, and died Nov. 22, 1869. Children:

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|--|---|
| 60. Henry, b. Nov. 14, 1802, in New York. | year. She returned to Birmingham to reside. |
| 61. Maria, b. Feb. 19, 1804; m. Josiah Mann of New York, Dec. 1, 1840, where he d. Feb. 8, 1873, in his 81st | 62. Alfred, b. May 26, 1806; d. not m. in Derby May 28, 1839. |

63. Archibald, b. Apr. 19, 1808; d. not m. in Derby, Jan. 10, 1849.
64. Thomas Vose, b. Aug. 15, 1810; m. Nancy M. Powe, dau. of Mayor Powe of Derby. He died at Ansonia of apoplexy May 15, 1873. The local paper said: "Mr. Whitney was a citizen of Derby for fifty years, and well known in all this region; and his sudden death will be deeply lamented by the whole community." Their children all died in infancy.
65. Ann Eliza, b. Mar. 15, 1813; m. in Derby, Nov. 23, 1836, Peter P. Phelps a book-keeper; lived at Ottawa, Ill., and Georgetown, Col.
66. Susan Augusta, b. Jan. 10, 1816; m. in Derby, Apr. 17, 1843, James M. Mann; residence, Birmingham.
67. Jane Alida, b. Nov. 15, 1818; not m.; residence, Birmingham.
68. William, b. Dec. 16, 1821, in New York; appointed deputy-consul for the United States at Bermuda, Dec. 10, 1872, where he m. Francis Mary Hill, Jan. 27, 1875.
69. Theophilus Brower, b. Nov. 5, 1824, at Derby; d. Apr. 4, 1825.
70. John Dore, b. May 25, 1827; a manufacturer of hoop-skirts; m. Oct. 17, 1866, Mary Frances Parrott of Bridgeport, where they reside.
60. HENRY, son of Archibald and Nancy (Brower) Whitney; m. Maria Frances, dau. of John Phillips of Bridgeport, Conn. They settled at Derby where he held the offices of town clerk, justice of the peace, judge of probate and postmaster, and was much respected as a citizen. He died July 29, 1862; she died Feb. 1, 1852. Children:
71. Alfred, b. July 25, 1840; d. at Derby, Nov. 4, 1859.
72. Maria Sherwood, b. Oct. 28, 1841; d. Aug. 20, 1842.
73. Thomas Hart Benton, b. Sept. 18, 1843; a merchant and broker in Birmingham; served three months in Connecticut volunteers.
74. Henry Archibald, b. Dec. 25, 1846; a clerk; m. at Port Chester, N. Y., Mary Ella, dau. of Nathan Bassett of Derby; settled in New Britain, Conn. He served in the navy during the late war, and in the United States army after the war; resides in New York city.
75. Edward Huntington, b. June 3, 1849; d. Sept. 8, 1856.
76. Albert, { b. May 3, 1850; d. July 23, 1850.
77. Arthur, { said to be living at Ottawa, Ill.
70. JOHN DORE, son of Archibald and Nancy (Brower) Whitney; m. Mary Frances Parrott. Oct. 17, 1866; a manufacturer of hoop-skirts, at Bridgeport, Conn. Children:
78. Henry Parrott, b. Feb. 26, 1868; d.
79. Frank Archibald, b. July 18, 1869.

WHITNEY, RANFORD; m. Ruth Canfield, Sept. 26, 1773. Children:

1. Sarah, b. Apr. 3, 1774.
2. Joseph Lyman, b. Sept. 1, 1775.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS; Winifred, wife of, died Mar. 4, 1738.

WOOD, JOHN, m. Mary ——. Children:

1. Samuel, b. July 18, 1704.
2. Caleb, b. Dec. 27, 1714.
3. George, b. Mar. 20, 1717.
4. Mary, b. Mar. 25, 1719.

WOODEN, DAVID, m. Loriania ——. Children:

1. Sarah, b. Dec. 9, 1765.
2. David, b. Jan. 14, 1778.

WOODEN, HEZEKIAH, m. Eunice ——. Children:

1. Thomas, b. Dec. 22, 1775.
2. Eliza, b. Aug. 28, 1789.

WOOSTER, EDWARD. appears early in Milford, as indicated by the following record: "A general court, Oct. 24, 1651, considering the pressing need for hops, the town grants to Edward Wooster an acre, more or less, lying up the Mill river, to be improved for a hop garden,

according to his request. This is not to pay rates while improved for hops¹⁶

In 1654, he with three other families settled at Paugasuck, and one object on his part, probably, was to raise hops on the meadow lands below Ansonia, which were well adapted for that business, and it was in the pursuit of this object that he dug a trench or race, from where the lower Ansonia bridge now is, down into the meadow where the bed of the Naugatuck now is, to irrigate that part of the meadow or low land, and by this race the river course became changed in about fifty years. Tradition says, and it seems correct, that his house stood on the east side of the river road at Old Town, a little south of the parting of the two roads going north, one to Ansonia along the river bank and the other up to the Episcopal burying-ground. On his decease this property was sold to Doct. John Durand, and the first bridge built over the Naugatuck is said to have been located at or opposite this house. The house of Francis French, another of the first four families, was half a mile to the east on the hill; that of Edward Riggs, also of the first four, was about one mile east on the hill, the farm still remaining in the family; and the house of Thomas Langdon was near Edward Wooster's, in what was called the village, and known many years as Derby village; now *Old Town*. Here Edward Wooster resided until the close of life, July 8, 1689, his age being 67, which warrants the conclusion that he was born in England in 1622. Of his first wife nothing is definitely known, but there are indications that he was connected with Francis French, possibly by marriage. His first wife died, and he m^e in 1669, Tabitha, dau. of Henry Tomlinson of Stratford. Twelve of his children shared in the distribution of his estate in 1694; Samuel Riggs being guardian for Edward, Sylvester and Ebenezer, and Ephraim Stiles for Jonas and Tabitha. Here in the deep wilderness he lived with his family and three neighbors eleven or twelve years, a hero in this respect. He was not a man of notions and changes, but continued steady and faithful at his post, providing as best he could for those who were dependent upon him, little dreaming that his grandson and his family would be celebrated in greatness the world over, and that his own name, thereby, would go down in sublime honor to the end of the greatest republic ever established in the world. For twenty years he was the leading man of the little plantation that seemed unlikely to become greater than a man's hand, but has attained in business and in war an enviable fame. All honor to the first, reliable, and most noble hero of Derby! Children:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Elizabeth; m. Col. Ebenezer Johnson. | 7. Henry, b. Aug. 18, 1666; enlisted in Queen Anne's army and d. at Nova Scotia about 1700. |
| 2. Mary, b. Nov. 1654; d. young; probably the first white child born in Derby. | 8. Ruth, b. Apr. 8, 1668; m. Samuel Bowers in 1687. |
| 3. Thomas. | 9. Timothy, b. Nov. 12, 1670. |
| 4. Abraham. | 10. Hannah, b. |
| 5. Edward, bapt. 1670; not m. | 11. Jonas, b. |
| 6. David, bapt. 1670. | 12. Tabitha, b. |
| | 13. Sylvester, b. |
| | 14. Ebenezer, b. |

¹⁶ Lambert's Milford, 122.

3. LIEUT. THOMAS, son of Edward Wooster, m. Phebe, da Henry Tomlinson, of Stratford, and lived a little north of his father's some years, if not until his death. He was a substantial, successful farmer, and died Jan. 26, 1713, aged about 57. Children :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 15. Phebe Leavenworth, d. Mar. 26, 1696. | 19. Thomas, b. Feb. 18, 1692. |
| 16. Zervia, d. Aug. 19, 1682. | 20. Thankful, b. Nov. 7, 1695; d. Nov. 18, 1706. |
| 17. Alice, b. Sept. 6, 1680; d. 1682. | |
| 18. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 1, 1685; m. John Tomlinson. | |

4. ABRAHAM, son of Edward Wooster, m. Mary Walker, of Stratford, Nov. 22, 1697. In 1696, he and his brother Timothy exchanged their lands in the meadows, inherited from their father, for other lands (probably in Quaker's Farm) in the town. Abraham removed to Stratford about 1706, and remained there until about 1719. In a deed of 1722 he is said to be of Derby, and was living at Quaker's Farm, and the same in several deeds between that and 1743; in two of which he is said to be a mason: "Know ye, that I. Abraham Wooster, Senr., of the town of Derby . . . in consideration of one certain gun in hand received of Abraham Wooster, Junr., of said Derby, now resident in Stratford, have therefore given, granted, . . . sold, a certain lot of land within the bounds of said Derby, situate in Oxford Parish, in that tract of land known by the name of Quaker's Farm Purchase . . . in number four in that division. July 16, 1743. Abraham Wooster." Children :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 21. Abraham, b. | 25. Mary, b. April 3, 1707. |
| 22. Ruth, b. Sept. 26, 1700. | 26. Hannah, b. Feb. 23, 1709. |
| 23. Joseph, b. Jan. 16, 1702. | 27. David, b. Mar. 2, 1710. |
| 24. Sarah, b. April 2, 1705. | |

6. DAVID, son of Edward Wooster, m. Mary —. At his death, Mar. 29, 1711, he left his wife Mary to administer his estate. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 28. Jerusha, b. 1702. | 30. Tamar, b. June 16, 1707. |
| 29. Persis, b. May 30, 1704. | |

9. TIMOTHY, son of Edward Wooster, m. Anna Perry, May 23, 1699. Children :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 31. Timothy, b. Dec. 29, 1699. | 35. Samuel, b. April 17, 1706. |
| 32. Tabitha, b. May 3, 1701. | 36. Damaris, b. Feb. 20, 1708; m. Eleazer Hawkins. |
| 33. Edward, b. Sept. 17, 1702. | 37. Henry, b. Feb. 19, 1710. |
| 34. Anne, b. Jan. 17, 1705; m. Daniel Hawkins. | 38. Arthur, b. Mar. 26, 1713. |
| | 39. Eliezer, b. Oct. 16, 1715. |

13. SYLVESTER, son of Edward Wooster, m. Susannah —. He d. Nov. 16, 1712. Children :

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 40. Moses, b. 1699. | 43. Nathaniel, b. 1707. |
| 41. Tabitha, b. 1701. | 44. Sylvester, b. 1710. |
| 42. Samuel, b. 1704. | 45. Susannah, b. July 23, 1713. |

14. EBENEZER, son of Edward Wooster, m. Margaret, dau. of Zechariah Sawtell, of Groton, and settled in the town of Stratford. Children :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 46. Harvey, b. May 27, 1712. | 48. Ebenezer, b. Jan. 5, 1716. |
| 47. Zechariah, b. Mar. 17, 1714. | |

19. THOMAS, JR., son of Lieut. Thomas Wooster, m. Sarah, dau. of

Joseph Hawkins, Dec. 25, 1718, who d. Dec. 10, 1785, aged 91. He d. Feb. 2, 1777, aged 85. Children :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 49. John, b. Dec. 22, 1719. | 53. Daniel, b. July 14, 1729. |
| 50. Ruth, b. Mar. 30, 1722. | 54. Joseph, b. June 30, 1732. |
| 51. Thomas, b. Oct. 11, 1724. | 55. David, b. Jan. 5, 1735. |
| 52. Elizabeth, b. Mar., 1727. | |

21. ABRAHAM, JR., son of Abraham Wooster, m. Martha —, and settled at Quaker's Farm in Oxford parish, near his father. He resided a short time across the Ousatonic in Stratford, and then returned to Derby. Children :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 56. Wait, b. Apr. 22, 1732. | 59. Miles, b. June 10, 1738. |
| 57. Mary, b. May 10, 1733. | 60. Abraham, b. Sept. 20, 1740. |
| 58. Hinman, b. Apr. 26, 1735. | |

23. JOSEPH. Of this family we have no account. A Joseph Wooster, Jr., resided at Good Hill. Quaker's Farm, in 1799, and deeded land at that place. If there was a Joseph, junior, there must have been a senior, who most probably was descended from Abraham Wooster, who owned land on this Good Hill. This Joseph Wooster, Sr, is said to have had 16 children, one of whom was Joseph, who m. Hannah —. Children :

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 61. Russell, b. Apr. 26, 1791; father of Col. Wm. B. | 62. Sally, b. Aug. 5, 1792. |
| | 63. Hannah, b. July 7, 1794. |

27. GENERAL DAVID, son of Abraham Wooster, was graduated at Yale College in 1738, m. Mary, dau. of Thomas Clap, president of Yale College, Mar. 6, 1746. (See Biography.) Children :

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 64. Mary, b. Jan. 21, 1747; d. Oct. 20, 1748. | 65. Thomas, b. July 30, 1751. |
| | 66. Mary, b. June 2, 1753. |

31. TIMOTHY, JR, son of Timothy Wooster, m Abigail Harger, Aug. 18, 1727, probably dau. of Ebenezer, her birth not being recorded. She died Sept. 23, 1736, aged 30. and he m. 2d Sarah Bowers, Mar. 22, 1737, who died Oct. 23, 1749, aged 43 years. She was probably dau. of Samuel Bowers, by his first wife, although not recorded. Children :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 67. Jabez, b. Oct. 15, 1728. | 71. Edward, b. Feb. 18, 1740; d. Oct. 15, 1746. |
| 68. Dorcas, b. Apr., 1731; d. Apr., 1737. | |
| 69. Abigail, b. Aug. 18, 1736. | 72. Jesse, b. May 4, 1743. |
| 70. Dorcas, b. Mar. 25, 1738. | 73. Walter, b. July 7, 1745. |
| | 74. Edward, b. Sept. 28, 1747. |

33. EDWARD, son of Timothy Wooster, m. Child :

75. Grace, b. Feb. 15, 1727.

35 SAMUEL, son of Timothy Wooster, m. Ann Moss, Oct. 28, 1731. Child :

76. Elisha, b. July 5, 1732.

40. MOSES, son of Sylvester Wooster, m. Mary Hawkins, Apr. 5, 1720.

42. SAMUEL, son of Sylvester Wooster, m. Hannah Johnson, May 22, 1725. Child :

77. Sarah, b. Nov. 28, 1725.

44. SYLVESTER, JR., son of Sylvester Wooster, m. Mercy Hine, Feb. 20, 1738.

49. JOHN, son of Thomas Wooster, Jr., m. Eunice, dau. of Samuel Hull, June 18, 1746. Children :

78. Anne, b. Apr. 13, 1747; d. Aug. 3, 1751. 80. Hannah, b. July 8, 1750.
81. John, b. Oct. 11, 1752.

79. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 26, 1748; d. Aug. 8, 1751. 82. Anne, b. Nov. 13, 1754.

51. THOMAS, son of Thomas Wooster, Jr., m. Lois ——. Child :

83. Sarah, b. Feb. 2, 1749.

53. DANIEL, son of Thomas Wooster, Jr., m. Sarah Hawkins, May

11, 1780, who died Oct. 13, 1790. Children :

84. Isaac, b. July 24, 1781.

88. Sally, b. Apr. 20, 1788.

85. Aramy, b. Dec. 26, 1782.

89. Joseph, b. Mar. 22, 1790; d. June 14,

86. Rama, b. Nov. 11, 1784.

1790.

87. Daniel, b. Mar. 14, 1786.

54. JOSEPH, son of Thomas Wooster, Jr., m. Hannah ——. Child :

90. David, b. Dec. 1, 1774.

55. DAVID, son of Thomas Wooster, Jr., m. Mary ——. Child :

91. Amy, b. Dec. 9, 1754.

70. WALTER, son of Timothy, Jr., m. Ursula Beebe of Waterbury, Nov. 15, 1780.

WOOSTER, MOSES, m. Mindwell Chatfield, June 20, 1759. Child :

1. Lemuel, b. June 23, 1760.

WOOSTER, HENRY, m. Elizabeth Twitchell, Jan. 24, 1762. Children :

1. Henry, b. Oct. 25, 1762.

2. Enoch, b. May 7, 1765.

WOOSTER, TWITCHELL, m. Elizabeth Hull, Oct. 11, 1764. Child :

1. Ebenezer, b. July 30, 1765.

WOOSTER, HENRY 3D, m. Rebecca ——. Child :

1. Abigail, b. June 3, 1789.

WOOSTER, ZERVIAH, died Feb. 20, 1698.

YALE, THOMAS, of Farmington, m. Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, of Derby, June 15, 1768. Children :

1. Thomas, bapt. Apr. 15, 1769; d.

5. Samuel, bapt., Dec., 1777.

2. Thomas G., b. Sept. 22, 1770.

6. Benjamin, bapt., Mar. 5, 1780.

3. Rebecca, b. Jan. 28, 1773.

7. Sally, bapt. June 9, 1782.

4. John, bapt. Apr. 16, 1775.

APPENDIX.

CHRIST CHURCH, QUAKER'S FARM.¹

The following record indicates the commencement of the work for the erection of the church edifice :

"Oct. 11, 1811.

We Quaker's Farm people have begun to build a church, and I, Cyrus Perry, drew the first stick of timber, 64 feet long." Mr. William DeForest relates that when he went to Quaker's Farm as an apprentice to Tomlinson and Bassett in Oct, 1812, the carpenters were hewing the timber for the church.

The building committee were David Tomlinson, Nathaniel Wooster and Wells Judson ; the last being treasurer. The subscriptions were due Jan. 1, 1813. The principal contributors, and those most active in personal influence, were members of the congregation of St. Peter's church at Oxford, then under the care of the Rev Dr. Mansfield ; the most liberal of these being David Tomlinson and his wife Laura, Wells Judson, Nathaniel Wooster and Russell Nichols. Many others however, contributed according to their ability and the need

Nathaniel Wooster was perhaps the most decided and best informed churchman among the contributors ; and gave his influence to the more churchly character of the building, as well as to its final consummation, as a regularly constituted Episcopal church.

The architect and builder of the church was George Boulton of Southford, a gentleman of extraordinary skill in the art of building.

The Rev. Aaron Humphrey, the first minister of the church at Quaker's Farm, came to it in the fall of 1814, the house of worship having been previously finished. He came from Gardiner, Me., where he had ministered some time to the Episcopal congregation in that place. In the spring of 1816. he accepted the charge of St. Peter's of Oxford in connection with Christ church at Quaker's Farm, which was then denominated a chapel, when he made his residence at Oxford. and in this relation he continued until 1819. when he accepted the appointment by the Diocesan convention of itinerant missionary in New Haven county. The church of Quaker's Farm was consecrated by Bishop Hobart, Sept. 3, 1817. After the retirement of Mr. Humphrey, temporary services were supplied by the Rev. Sturgis Gilbert, Rev. Chauncey Prindle, Rev. Nathaniel Garfield, Rev. Dr. Bronson, but perhaps more efficiently by Rev. Dr. Burhans of Newtown.

In 1826 a movement was made for the incorporation of the church at Quaker's Farm as a separate parish, which was accomplished, and

¹ All matter in this Appendix was received or completed too late to be placed in the regular order of the book.

by the agreement with St. Peter's this church received one-third of the fund then possessed, amounting to \$660. A legacy was received in 1846 from the estate of Mrs. Ruth Tyrrel of Oxford of \$200, and a subsequent legacy from the estate of Ira Hawkins of Quaker's Farm of \$100.

The first stove for warming the church was presented by Rev. Ashbel Baldwin, who had charge of the parish from 1828 to 1834. The first bell was a failure; the second cast by the celebrated founder, G. Ford of New York, in 1836, was procured by subscription, weighing six hundred pounds. During the interval between 1834 and 1871 the parish was supplied by several clergymen, sometimes alone and sometimes in connection with St. Peter's; the difficulty being always the same—the want of adequate support. Since 1875 the church has revived, the building has been repaired, and movements have been inaugurated which seem to assure a permanent basis for future prosperity.

BURYING GROUND.

Birmingham Burying Ground Association was organized Aug. 15, 1844; reorganized Mar. 29, 1864. Present officers: President, Robert O. Gates; secretary and treasurer, Charles H. Coe; directors, Henry Somers, S. M. Gardner (deceased), C. H. DeForest, G. M. Spring. Agent for sale of lots, Robert O. Gates. Area of grounds about fifteen acres, and is most charmingly situated on the banks of the Ousatonie.

NAUGATUCK LODGE, NO. 63, I. O. O. F.

This society was instituted March 16, 1849, with the following charter members:

Robert R. Wood,
John Lindley,
Charles Cooper,
Edward Root,
Timothy E. Miller,
David T. Johnson,
Charles Root,
Jonah Clark,
Abijah Hawkins,

Hiram N. Hubbard,
William B. Bristol,
Julius R. Pond,
Hiram Lyman,
John R. Johnson,
Richard M. Johnson,
Giles B. Allen,
A. N. Prindle,
H. Skinner.

The first officers were: Robert R. Wood, N. G.; Hiram N. Hubbard, V. G.; John Lindley, secretary; William B. Bristol, treasurer.

The present officers are: Verrance Munger, N. G.; Wallace B. Jackson, V. G.; B. A. Bradley, secretary; John Jackson, treasurer; H. A. Hooper, chaplain; T. D. L. Manville, district deputy. The total membership is 184.

The first meetings were held at Creamer's Hall, afterwards they rented Remer's Hall. Then they occupied for a time Benedict's Hall, then moved to the hall over Randall's store, then to a hall in the Opera House, and then to their present location in the Hotchkiss Block. List of Past Grands:

Robert R. Wood,
William B. Bristol,
Edward Root,
Edwin Ells,
John Lindley,

Abijah Hawkins,
D. T. Johnson,
Hiram Lyman,
A. N. Prindle,
Joseph A. Bunnell,

Frederick L. Smith,
Wales Terrell,
Hobart Sperry,
P. S. Beach,
H. Skinner,
J. N. Booth,
Edward Kimberly,
David Tucker,
W. W. Clinton,
Frederick Holbrook,
B. A. Bradley,
M. A. Hill,
William Crook,
W. R. Mott,
J. H. Miller,
S. S. Stocking,
J. M. Blackman,
J. A. Bristol,
Oliver Powe,
J. H. Duxbury,

C. J. Richardson,
H. E. Hendryx,
R. Y. Stephenson,
H. C. Spencer,
John T. Hillhouse,
H. M. Jackson,
J. L. Barrett,
John Jackson,
Jacob A. Fisk,
B. W. Stocking,
S. G. Redshaw,
Edward Klebart,
A. H. Bartholomew,
H. A. Hooper,
James Jackson,
T. D. L. Manville,
Luke Tiffany,
George C. Munger,
George E. May,
H. A. Peck.

DENTISTS IN DERBY.

DR. C. W. GRANT came to Derby about 1838 and was the first dentist located in Derby. He practiced here two years, when he removed to Poughkeepsie, where he engaged in the culture of grapes in connection with the practice of his profession.

DR. FOSTER P. ABBOTT commenced the practice of dentistry in Derby about 1842, and continued until his death in 1863. A jovial, good-natured man, a little fast in his younger days, in his later years he made a profession of faith and united with the M. E. church, where he remained a consistent and valuable member until called to his reward. For several years he was the trying justice of the place.

DR. W. B. HURD practiced dentistry in Derby from 1851 to 1853.

DR. S. D. TUTTLE followed in the same practice from June 1853 to 1855.

DR. HENRY A. NETTLETON commenced dentistry with Dr. Abbott in 1854 and still continues in the profession.

DR. BOUTWELL located in the practice of dentistry in Ansonia about 1856, and continues in the profession.

DR. J. J. ABBOTT, a son of Dr. F. P. Abbott, succeeded to his father's business in 1863, and continues in active practice.

DR. B. F. LEACH came to Birmingham and enjoys a large and lucrative practice in dentistry.

DR. M. C. HITCHCOCK located in Ansonia in 1878, and has secured a good share of public patronage.

FRENCH WAR. 1755—1763.

The following is all the account that has been obtained concerning the soldiers in the French War, from 1755 to 1758:

CHARLES BUNNELL, son of Benjamin, died July 26, 1758, "being killed by the enemy, between Fort Edward and Lake George, in the twentieth year of his age, in the king's service."

LUKE BUNNELL, son of Benjamin, died Oct. 23, 1756, "at Canaan, in the king's service."

LEMUEL CHATFIELD died at the camp at Lake George, Sept. 3, 1758.

LEVI CHATFIELD died Oct. 15, 1758, having returned home from the camp. These were twin brothers, nineteen years and nine months of age.

JOHN FRENCH died Oct. 17, 1761, at Crown Point, in the twenty-first year of his age.

NEHEMIAH, son of Nicholas Moss, was taken ill near Oswego, returned home, and died soon after, Jan. 3, 1762.

LIEUT. JOHN GRIFFIN was three years in the French war.

LINUS LOUNSBURY, of Nyumphs, was in the French War and in the Revolution.

DANIEL MUNSON died at Fort Edward, Aug. 2, 1756.

SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTION.

GEN. WILLIAM HULL served with great credit throughout the war.

GEN. DAVID WOOSTER served with peculiar honor until his death in 1777.

LIEUT. JOSEPH HULL went with his company to New York in 1776; was taken prisoner and exchanged after two years, and after that served efficiently on Long Island Sound.

GEN. DAVID HUMPHREYS served nobly throughout the war.

ELIJAH HUMPHREY was a major in the Revolution, and had three horses shot under him.

SAMUEL HULL, brother of Gen. William, was a lieutenant for a time in the war.

WILLIAM CLARK was captain of volunteers.

JABEZ THOMPSON went out as first major of the 1st Regiment and captain of the 3d Company, in 1775.

CAPT. THOMAS HORSEY went from Derby, in 1775, as lieutenant on the brig Minerva, and was promoted to be captain. He died in 1789, aged 46.

BRADFORD STEELE went, in 1775, as first lieutenant; was promoted to be captain. (See his Biog.)

NATHAN PIERSON went, in 1775, as ensign, and was promoted to be captain.

NATHANIEL JOHNSON went as captain, in 1775.

JABEZ PRITCHARD was in the war. (See his Biog.)

CAPT. BRADFORD STEELE was in the war.

JOHN WHITE, son of Daniel, was in the war. He died Feb 19, 1830, aged 73.

MR. LEACH was under Washington seven years; was several times severely wounded.

ABRAM BASSETT, son of Abraham, was in the war.

THEOPHILUS MILES was in the war; he died in 1822, aged 83.

TRUMAN LOVELAND was in the war.

SERG. JAMES BALDWIN.

JESSE BALDWIN, brother to James.

ISAAC JOHNSON, son of Benajah. He died April 10, 1813, aged 78.

EZRA BUTLER was in the war.

JETHRO MARTIN (colored), servant to Gen. Humphreys, was a long time in the war. He died in New Haven, having received a pension many years.

JOSEPH MAUWEHU (Chuse) is said to have been in the war.

PHINEAS JOHNSON, from Pine's Bridge.

DAVID WHEELER

DR. JESSE BALDWIN was surgeon.

JOSEPH SANDFORD

JOHN HOLBROOK, NATHANIEL HOLBROOK, ABEL HOLBROOK. These three were in the war, and afterwards drew a pension many years.

MAJOR NATHAN SMITH was in the war.

JONATHAN LYMAN, son of Rev. Jonathan, served some time as captain.

JOEL JOHNSON, son of Asahel and Lois, died at King's Bridge, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1777.

JAMES HUMPHREY.

MICHAEL CLARK.

ABIEL CANFIELD enlisted May 8, 1777.

MOSES RIGGS.

WILLIAM CLARK WHITNEY was wounded, and drew a pension some years.

WILSON HURD.

The following were soldiers from that part of Derby which is now Oxford, and who drew pensions afterwards:

Capt. Samuel Candee,

Capt. Job Candee,

David Peck,

Isaac Chatfield,

Timothy Johnson,

Phineas Johnson,

Jeremiah M. Kelly.

The memorandum of Lieut. Jabez Pritchard, who was taken prisoner with Bradford Steele and others, was brought home by Lieut. Steele, and contains the list of guards detailed at Horseneck from September 15th to the 21st. A large part of the company was from the town of Derby. The names are:

Gideon Alling,
Samuel Andress,
Abraham Barnes,
Nathaniel Black,
Edward Bassett,
David Blakesley,
Corp. Bristol,
Corp. Candee,
Oliver Chatfield,
Caleb Chatfield,
Reuben Canfield,
Martin Clark,
George Clark,
Chauncey Clark,
Amos Collins,
Jonathan Cartright,
Jairus Congdon,
Joseph Deremore,
George Dacheater,
Samuel Durand,
Ebenezer Durand,

Isaac Durand,
Vespasian Eastman,
Corp. Foot,
Amos Fox,
Joseph Hulse,
Jonathan Lyman,
James Leach,
James Lines,
Nathan Mallory,
Major Morris,
Abraham Murray,
Asahel Newell,
Ensign Osborn,
Lieut. Pierson,
Noah Peck,
John Prindle,
Jabez Pritchard,
John Priestly,
Oliver Root,
Joseph Sanford,
Philo Sperry,

Jabin Sperry,
 Job Sperry,
 Alexander Sperry,
 Jonathan Sperry,
 Corp. Smith,
 William Smith,
 Lieut. Steel,
 John Swift,
 Wm. Tomlinson,

Thomas Torrance,
 Adam Vose,
 David Whittemore
 Samuel Wood,
 Hezekiah Wooding,
 Eli Washband,
 Aaron Webster,
 Bowers Washburn,
 James Yatman.

CHARLES LINDLEY,

Son of Curtiss Lindley, born at Oxford, Conn. Studied law at New Haven with Judge Hitchcock also with Shelton and Flagg. Admitted to the bar in 1844. Commenced practice at Birmingham 1844 and remained there about three years; went to California in 1849 by the overland route; is now in active practice in California.

SYLVESTER BARBOUR,

Son of Henry Barbour, born in Canton, Conn.; studied law with H. H. Barbour at Hartford, Conn., and at the Poughkeepsie Law School; was admitted to the bar July, 1856, Hartford county; commenced practice at Ansonia, Dec. 1861, and remained there until July, 1875, when he went to Hartford, where he now is. He held offices as follows: Judge of Probate, District of Derby, 1866-7 and 1867-8; Town Clerk for year 1863-4; Register of births, marriages and deaths, 1862-3; Secretary and Treasurer of Ansonia Savings Bank, 1862-1874; Chairman 4th School District four years; Chairman of the Congregational Society three years; Board of Education, 1869-1873.

JOHN D. BALLOU,

Son of Francis X. Ballou, born at Killingly, Conn.; studied law with Mahlon R. West of Stafford Springs; admitted to the bar Apr. term, 1869, Tolland county; commenced practice at Ansonia, 1869, and continued there until 1872, then went away but returned in 1878 and still remains.

VERENICE MUNGER, .

Son of Rufus E. Munger, born at Litchfield, Conn.; studied law with William Cothren of Woodbury, Charles W. Johnson of New Haven and George Hine of Naugatuck; was admitted to the bar in 1869; commenced practice at Ansonia Mar. 1872, and still continues. Judge of Probate, District of Derby, 1873-1877; chairman and clerk Congregational Society, 1879.

DANIEL E. MC MAHON,

Son of Thomas McMahon, born in Derby; studied law at Yale and Albany Law School; was admitted to the bar June 13, 1877; commenced practice at Ansonia as soon as admitted and has remained there since. Town clerk for the year 1879.

CHARLES REED,

Son of Ezekiel Reed, born at Abington, Mass. ; graduate of Yale in 1871 and law in 1874 ; was admitted to the bar May term, 1874 ; commenced practice at Ansonia, Sept. 1, 1875, and is still there.

WM. SIDNEY DOWNES,

Son of Sidney A. Downes, born in Derby ; graduate Albany Law School, '79, also studied with Samuel M. Gardner at Birmingham ; was admitted to the bar June 26, 1879 ; commenced practice at Birmingham in 1879, where he remains.

POST-OFFICES.

Derby Post-Office was established April 1, 1798, and Joel Atwater was appointed Postmaster.

Samuel J. Andrews was appointed July 1, 1790.

Russell Hitchcock " " Jan. 1, 1816.

Thomas Durham " " April 1, 1828.

Russell Hitchcock " " June 22, 1832.

Robert Gates " " Oct. 28, 1833.

Henry Whitney " " June 12, 1849.

Robert Gates, Jr., " " Feb. 3, 1853.

Henry Atwater " " May 5, 1853.

Thos. Shelton " " Sept. 30, 1854.

Thads. G. Birdseye² " " Jan. 18, 1860.

Robert C. Naramore " " July 26, 1861.

Ezra Sprague " " July 1, 1874.

Name of office changed to Birmingham, June 9, 1876, and Ezra Sprague re-appointed its Postmaster.

Wm. J. Clark appointed Jan. 21, 1880.

Office was moved to its present site May 20, 1869.

Ansonia Post-Office was established June, 1846, and George Bristol was appointed Postmaster.

John Lindley was appointed Jan., 1858.

George Bristol " " April, 1861.

Charles E. Bristol " " May, 1869.

SELECTMEN FOR THE TOWN OF DERBY.³

1677. Samuel Riggs.	1681. Sergeant Hulls.
Ebenezer Johnson.	Jeremiah Johnson, Sr.
John Hulls.	Isaac Nichols.
1678. Ebenezer Johnson.	1682. John Hubbell.
Samuel Riggs.	Francis French.
William Tomlinson.	Ephraim Smith.
1679. Samuel Riggs.	1683. Serg. John Hulls.
Ebenezer Johnson.	Samuel Riggs.
William Tomlinson.	Abel Gunn.
1680. Edward Wooster.	1685. Jeremiah Johnson.
John Hulls.	Philip Denman.
William Tomlinson.	Samuel Nichols.

²March 26, 1860, office was made a presidential one, and Mr. Birdseye was the appointee.

³These were called *townsmen*, nearly one hundred years.

The list for several years could not be found.

1691. Mr. John Davis.
William Tomlinson.
Samuel Nichols.
1700. Captain Johnson.
Samuel Riggs.
Nathan Nichols.
Samuel Brinsmade.
Thomas Wooster.
1701. Jeremiah Johnson, Sr.
John Bowers.
Joseph Hulls.
William Tomlinson.
Samuel Nichols.
1702. Ens. Samuel Riggs.
Abel Holbrook.
John Tibbals.
Isaac Nichols.
Sergeant Brinsmade.
1703. Wm. Tomlinson, Sr.
Jonathan Lumm.
Stephen Pierson.
Ebenezer Harger.
Jeremiah Johnson, Jr.
1704. Stephen Pierson, Sr.
Jeremiah Johnson.
Ebenezer Harger.
1705. Ens. Samuel Riggs.
Abel Holbrook.
Isaac Nichols.
Joseph Hawkins.
Joseph Hulls.
1706. Lieut. Thomas Wooster.
Mr. Samuel Nichols.
Serg. Samuel Brinsmade.
Adino Strong.
Joseph Hulls.
1707. Jeremiah Johnson.
Abel Gunn., Jr.
Ebenezer Harger.
John Riggs
1709. Lieut. Wooster.
Lieut. Hulls.
Ens. Samuel Riggs.
Samuel Brinsmade.
1710. Joseph Hawkins.
Stephen Miles.
Edward Riggs.
Ebenezer Harger.
1711. Jeremiah Johnson.
Abraham Pierson.
John Pringle.
John Davis.
Abraham Tomlinson.
1712. Josiah Baldwin.
John Twitchell.
John Hulls.
Jonathan Lumm.
Andrew Smith.
1713. Lieut. Joseph Hulls.
Ens. Samuel Brinsmade.
Serg. Samuel Bowers.
Serg. John Riggs.
1714. John Riggs.
Joseph Hulls.
William Moss.
1715. Joseph Hawkins.
Jeremiah Johnson.
Abel Gunn.
1716. Capt. Joseph Hulls.
Lieut. John Riggs.
Serg. Timothy Wooster.
1717. Jeremiah Johnson.
Joseph Hawkins.
Abel Gunn.
1718. Capt. Joseph Hulls.
Lieut. John Riggs.
Serg. Samuel Brinsmade.
1719. Mr. Joseph Hawkins.
Francis French.
Abel Gunn.
1720. Samuel Brinsmade.
Francis French.
Abel Gunn.
1721. Lieut. John Riggs.
Ens. Ebenezer Johnson.
Serg. Samuel Brinsmade.
1722. Jeremiah Johnson.
Francis French.
William Moss.
1723. Serg. Samuel Brinsmade.
Mr. Samuel Bowers.
Lieut. Ebenezer Johnson.
Ens. Samuel Bassett.
1724. Serg. Abraham Pierson.
Ens. Samuel Bassett.
Abraham Pierson.
John Davis.
1725. Capt. John Riggs.
Jonathan Lumm.
Ebenezer Harger.
1726. Timothy Wooster.
Capt. Joseph Hull.
Mr. Francis French.
Timothy Russell.
1727. Francis French.
Abraham Pierson.
Timothy Russell.
1728. Ensign Samuel Bassett.
Joseph Johnson.
Thomas Wooster.
1729. Francis French.
Ens. Samuel Bassett.
Joseph Tomlinson.
1730. Gideon Johnson.
Samuel Hull.
Isaac Tomlinson.
1731. Isaac Tomlinson.
Samuel Hull.
Gideon Johnson.
1732. Lieut. (Ebenezer) Johnson.
Samuel Tomlinson.
Thomas Wooster.
1733. Lieut. Ebenezer Johnson.
Samuel Tomlinson.
Thomas Wooster.

1734. Samuel Tomlinson.
Serg. William Moss.
Samuel Riggs.
Joseph Johnson.
Joseph Hull, Jr.
1738. William Moss.
Isaac Tomlinson.
Joseph Johnson.
Samuel Riggs.
Joseph Hull.
1739. Capt. Samuel Bassett.
Ens. Johnson.
Moses Hawkins.
Thomas Wooster.
Samuel Riggs.
1740. Capt. Samuel Bassett.
Dea. Gideon Johnson.
Thomas Wooster.
Serg. Moses Hawkins.
Samuel Riggs.
1741. Francis French.
Abraham Pierson.
Joseph Hull.
1742. Samuel Bassett, Esq.
Moses Hawkins.
Joseph Hull.
1743. Joseph Johnson.
Samuel Riggs.
Abiram Canfield.
Ebenezer Riggs.
1744. Samuel Riggs.
Joseph Johnson.
Joseph Hull.
1745. Samuel Tomlinson.
Capt. Moses Hawkins.
Samuel Botsford.
Capt. Timothy Russell.
Capt. John Lumm.
1746. Capt. Timothy Russell.
Capt. John Lumm.
Capt. Moses Hawkins.
Mr. Samuel Tomlinson.
Mr. Samuel Botsford.
1747. Capt. Timothy Russell.
Capt. Moses Hawkins.
Capt. John Lumm.
Lieut. Joseph Hull.
Samuel Tomlinson.
1748. Capt. Timothy Russell.
Capt. Moses Hawkins.
Capt. John Lumm.
Lieut. Joseph Hull.
Mr. Samuel Tomlinson.
1749. Capt. Timothy Russell.
Capt. John Lumm.
Capt. Moses Hawkins.
Mr. Samuel Tomlinson.
Lieut. Joseph Hull.
1751. Capt. Timothy Russell.
Capt. Moses Hawkins.
Capt. Joseph Hull.
Capt. John Lumm.
Mr. Jonah Smith.
1753. Abiel Fairchild.
Lieut. Ebenezer Riggs.
Serg. Thomas Wooster.
Samuel Botsford.
Agur Tomlinson.
1754. Timothy Russell.
Thomas Wooster.
Samuel Botsford.
Agur Tomlinson.
Abiel Fairchild.
1755. Timothy Russell, Esq.
Samuel Botsford.
Abiel Fairchild.
Thomas Wooster.
Agur Tomlinson.
1756. Abiel Fairchild.
Samuel Botsford.
Capt. Abel Gunn.
Capt. James Wheeler.
Charles French.
1757. Abiel Fairchild.
Capt. Abel Gunn.
Capt. James Wheeler.
Samuel Botsford.
Charles French.
1758. Abiel Fairchild.
Samuel Botsford.
Abel Gunn.
James Wheeler.
Charles French.
1760. Samuel Botsford.
Abel Gunn.
James Wheeler.
Charles French.
John Wooster.
1761. Capt. Abel Gunn.
Charles French.
William Clark.
Capt. Jabez Thompson.
Ens. John Wooster.
1762. William Clark.
Capt. Jabez Thompson.
Ens. John Wooster.
Capt. Zachariah Hawkins.
James Beard.
1763. Capt. Jabez Thompson.
Capt. Zachariah Hawkins.
Capt. James Wheeler.
Lieut. Joseph Osborn.
Abraham Hawkins.
1764. Capt. James Wheeler.
Capt. Zachariah Hawkins.
Capt. Joseph Osborn.
Capt. Jabez Thompson.
Mr. Abraham Hawkins.
1765. Capt. Zachariah Hawkins.
Capt. Joseph Osborn.
James Beard.
Joseph Hull, Jr.
John Holbrook.
1766. Zachariah Hawkins.
Joseph Osborn.
James Beard.

1766. Joseph Hull.
John Holbrook.
1767. Joseph Hull, Jr.
Joseph Tomlinson.
Joseph Riggs.
Noah Tomlinson.
Joseph Osborn.
1768. Joseph Hull, Jr.
Capt. Joseph Riggs.
Capt. Joseph Osborn.
Noah Tomlinson.
John Tomlinson
1769. Joseph Hull, Esq.
Capt. Joseph Riggs.
Lieut. Thomas Clark.
Samuel Bassett.
Joseph Tomlinson.
1770. Joseph Riggs.
Capt. Timothy Baldwin.
Capt. Thomas Clark.
Samuel Bassett.
Lieut. John Bassett.
1771. Capt. John Tomlinson.
Lieut. John Bassett.
Samuel Bassett.
Capt. Thomas Clark.
Dea. Eliphalet Hotchkiss.
1772. Dea. Eliphalet Hotchkiss.
Capt. Thomas Clark.
Isaac Smith.
Capt. John Tomlinson.
Lieut. John Bassett.
1773. Elijah Hotchkiss.
John Tomlinson.
Isaac Smith.
John Riggs, Jr.
Abijah Hyde.
1774. Capt. John Tomlinson.
Capt. Nathaniel Johnson.
Maj. Jabez Thompson.
Ens. Isaac Smith.
John Riggs, Jr.
1775. Col. Jabez Thompson.
Capt. Nathaniel Johnson.
Capt. Nathan Smith.
John Riggs, Jr.
Isaac Smith.
1776. Capt. Nathan Smith.
James Read.
Abraham Hawkins.
Isaac Smith.
John Riggs, Jr.
1777. Abraham Beecher.
James Beard, Esq.
Abraham Hawkins.
Capt. Nathan Smith.
Ens. John Humphrey.
1778. Abraham Hawkins.
Capt. Nathan Smith.
James Beard, Esq.
Ens. John Humphrey.
Abraham Beecher.
1779. Abraham Hawkins.
1779. James Beard, Esq.
John Humphrey.
Abraham Bassett.
Henry Tomlinson.
1780. Abraham Hawkins.
James Beard, Esq.
John Humphrey.
Abraham Beecher.
Capt. Micah Pool.
1781. Abraham Hawkins.
James Beard, Esq.
John Humphreys.
Capt. Abraham Bassett.
Capt. Micah Pool.
1782. John Humphrey.
Micah Pool.
Abraham Bassett.
John Howd.
Samuel Hull.
1783. Capt. Daniel Holbrook.
John Howd.
Samuel Hull.
Capt. Micah Pool.
Capt. Abraham Bassett.
1784. Capt. Daniel Holbrook.
John Howd.
Capt. Abraham Bassett.
Samuel Hull.
Capt. Micah Pool.
1785. Capt. Daniel Holbrook.
Mr. John Howd.
Capt. Joseph Riggs.
Mr. Caleb Candee.
Mr. Joseph Strong.
1786. Capt. Daniel Holbrook.
Capt. Joseph Riggs.
Mr. Josiah Strong.
Mr. Caleb Candee.
Mr. David Tomlinson.
1787. Isaiah Strong.
Caleb Candee.
Webb Tomlinson.
Abijah Hull.
David Hitchcock.
1788. Abijah Hull.
Webb Tomlinson.
Capt. John Riggs.
Mr. Caleb Candee.
Capt. Reuben Tucker.
1789. Eliphalet Hotchkiss.
Capt. John Riggs.
Webb Tomlinson, Esq..
John Howd.
Capt. Reuben Tucker.
1790. Abijah Hull.
Capt. John Riggs.
Webb Tomlinson, Esq.
1791. Capt. John Riggs.
Mr. Abijah Hull.
Mr. Reuben Lumm.
1792. Reuben Lumm.
Abijah Hull.
Capt. John Riggs.

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|-------|--|-------|---|
| 1793. | Mr. Abijah Hull.
Capt. John Riggs.
Mr. Reuben Lumm. | 1814. | Reuben Lumm.
Amasa Porter.
Levi Smith. |
| 1794. | Capt. Ebenezer Riggs.
Mr. Abijah Hull.
Mr. Reuben Lumm. | 1815. | Reuben Lumm.
John Humphreys.
Josiah Holbrook. |
| 1795. | Reuben Lumm.
Abijah Hull.
Capt. Ebenezer Riggs. | 1816. | Sheldon Curtiss.
Wilson Hurd.
John Riggs. |
| 1796. | Capt. Ebenezer Riggs.
Mr. Reuben Lumm.
Capt. Joseph Riggs. | 1817. | Sheldon Curtiss.
Daniel Tolles.
Philo Bassett. |
| 1797. | Capt. Joseph Riggs.
Capt. Ebenezer Riggs.
Mr. Reuben Lumm. | 1818. | Sheldon Curtiss.
John Humphreys, Jr.
Reuben Lumm. |
| 1798. | Reuben Lumm.
David Hitchcock.
Nathan Stiles. | 1819. | Sheldon Curtiss.
John Humphreys, Jr.
Robert Gates. |
| 1799. | David Hitchcock.
Reuben Lumm.
Nathan Stiles. | 1820. | Robert Gates.
William Humphreys.
Peter Tomlinson. |
| 1800. | Levi Hotchkiss.
Capt. Amadeus Dibble.
Reuben Lumm. | 1821. | Sheldon Curtiss.
William Humphreys.
Robert Gates. |
| 1801. | Levi Hotchkiss, Esq.
Capt. James Lewis.
Mr. Reuben Lumm. | 1822. | Sheldon Smith.
William Humphreys.
Robert Gates. |
| 1802. | Reuben Lumm.
Levi Hotchkiss.
Capt. James Lewis. | 1823. | Sheldon Curtiss.
Peter Tomlinson.
John Humphreys, Jr. |
| 1803. | Reuben Lumm.
Capt. Amadeus Dibble.
David Hawkins. | 1824. | Sheldon Curtiss.
Peter Tomlinson.
John Humphreys, Jr. |
| 1804. | Reuben Lumm.
David Hawkins.
Amadeus Dibble. | 1825. | Sheldon Curtiss.
John Humphreys.
Peter Tomlinson. |
| 1805. | David Hawkins.
Philo Bassett.
David Hitchcock. | 1826. | Abiram Stoddard.
Luther Fowler.
Sheldon Curtiss. |
| 1806. | David Hitchcock.
Philo Bassett, Esq.
David Hawkins. | 1827. | Sheldon Curtiss.
William J. French.
Josiah Nettleton. |
| 1807. | David Hitchcock.
Wilson Hurd.
Sheldon Curtiss. | 1828. | Sheldon Curtiss.
Wm. J. French.
Josiah Nettleton. |
| 1808. | Sheldon Curtiss.
Joseph Riggs.
Wilson Hurd. | 1829. | Josiah Nettleton.
Wm. J. French.
Sheldon Curtiss. |
| 1809. | Wilson Hurd.
Sheldon Curtiss.
William C. Smith. | 1830. | Isaac Tomlinson.
Daniel L. Holbrook.
Sheldon Curtiss. |
| 1810. | Sheldon Curtiss.
Nathan Wheeler.
William C. Smith. | 1831. | Lyman Chatfield.
Sheldon Curtiss.
Bennett Lumm. |
| 1811. | Reuben Lumm.
Sheldon Curtiss.
Nathan Wheeler. | 1832. | William Lumm.
Sheldon Curtiss.
Josiah Bassett. |
| 1812. | Reuben Lumm.
Amasa Porter.
Levi Hotchkiss. | 1833. | Sheldon Curtiss.
Ezekiel Gillett.
Josiah Nettleton. |
| 1813. | Reuben Lumm.
Levi Smith.
Amasa Porter. | 1834. | Ezekiel Gillett.
Isaac J. Gillett.
Josiah Nettleton. |

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| 1835. | Daniel L. Holbrook.
Samuel Bassett.
Sheldon Smith. | 1856. | Sheldon Smith, Jr.
Lyman L. Loomer.
Jeremiah H. Bartholomew. |
| 1836. | Sheldon Smith.
Sheldon Keeney.
Joseph P. Canfield. | 1857. | Sheldon Smith, Jr.
Willett Bradley.
Horace Casterline. |
| 1837. | Daniel L. Holbrook.
Daniel Hitchcock.
Joseph P. Canfield. | 1858. | Sheldon Smith, Jr.
Willett Bradley.
William M. Hull. |
| 1838. | Leman Chatfield.
Sheldon Smith, Jr.
Judson English. | 1859. | Sheldon Smith, Jr.
Horace Casterline.
William M. Hull. |
| 1839. | Sheldon Smith, Esq.
Daniel Hitchcock.
Luther Fowler. | 1860. | Sheldon Smith, Jr.
Willett Bradley.
William M. Hull. |
| 1840. | Leman Chatfield.
Sheldon Smith, Jr.
Judson English. | 1861. | Fitch Smith.
Horace Casterline.
J. M. Colburn. |
| 1841. | Leman Chatfield.
Daniel L. Holbrook.
Abijah Wallace. | 1862. | Fitch Smith.
Horace Casterline.
Nathan S. Johnson. |
| 1842. | Leman Chatfield.
Samuel French.
Augustus Tomlinson. | 1863. | Fitch Smith.
Jonah Clark.
Egbert Bartlett. |
| 1843. | Robert Gates.
Samuel French.
Sheldon Keeney. | 1864. | John Lindley.
Horace Casterline.
Edwin C. Johnson. |
| 1844. | Samuel French.
Sheldon Keeney.
Sidney A. Downs. | 1865. | Egbert Bartlett.
Horace Casterline.
Amos H. Alling. |
| 1845. | Robert Gates, Jr.
Sheldon Keeney.
Daniel White. | 1866. | Egbert Bartlett.
Horace Casterline.
Amos H. Alling. |
| 1846. | Sidney A. Downs.
Daniel White.
Abel Holbrook. | 1867. | Willett Bradley.
Horace Casterline.
Henry Somers. |
| 1847. | Sheldon Smith, Jr.
Daniel White.
Abel Holbrook. | 1868. | Horace Casterline.
William Hawkins.
John Lindley. |
| 1848. | Sheldon Smith, Jr.
Daniel White.
Edward B. Crafts. | 1869. | Nathan C. Treat.
Henry Somers.
Joseph H. Remer. |
| 1849. | Sheldon Smith, Jr.
Daniel White.
Abraham Hubbard. | 1870. | Egbert Bartlett.
Henry Somers.
Luzon Rowell. |
| 1850. | Sidney A. Downes.
John Lindley.
Stephen G. Wilcoxson. | 1871. | Egbert Bartlett.
Henry Somers.
Luzon Rowell. |
| 1851. | Sidney A. Downs.
John Lindley.
Stephen G. Wilcoxson. | 1872. | Egbert Bartlett.
Henry Whipple.
Luzon Rowell. |
| 1852. | Sheldon Smith.
Samuel French.
Truman Gilbert. | 1873. | Egbert Bartlett.
Henry Whipple.
Luzon Rowell. |
| 1853. | Truman Gilbert.
John Coe.
Hiram W. Hubbard. | 1874. | Wm. B. Bristol.
Lewis Hotchkiss.
Luzon Rowell. |
| 1854. | Sheldon Smith, Jr.
Truman Gilbert.
William S. Judson. | 1875. | Wm. B. Bristol.
Sidney A. Downs.
Luzon Rowell. |
| 1855. | Sheldon Smith, Jr.
Nelson H. Downs.
Horace Casterline. | 1876. | Wm. B. Bristol.
Sidney A. Downs.
Luzon Rowell. |

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|-------|--|-------|--|
| 1877. | Henry Somers.
Erwin W. Webster.
Patrick McEnerney. | 1879. | Erwin W. Webster.
Patrick McEnerney.
Albert F. Sherwood. |
| 1878. | Erwin W. Webster.
Patrick McEnerney.
Wm. C. Atwater. | 1880. | Erwin W. Webster.
Patrick McEnerney.
Henry A. Shipman. |

REPRESENTATIVES FROM DERBY TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE ⁴

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|------------|--|------------|--|
| 1685, Oct. | Ebenezer Johnson.
Mr. Abel Gunn. | 1706, Oct. | None recorded. |
| 1686, May. | Lt. Ebenezer Johnson.
Mr. Abel Gunn. | 1706, May. | None recorded. |
| July. | Lt. Ebenezer Johnson. | Oct. | Major Ebenezer Johnson.
Mr. Samuel Brinsmade. |
| Oct. | Lt. Ebenezer Johnson. | 1707, May. | Major Ebenezer Johnson. |
| 1687, Mar. | Lt. Ebenezer Johnson.
Mr. Abel Gunn. | Oct. | Mr. Samuel Brinsmade. |
| May. | Lt. Ebenezer Johnson. | 1708, May. | Mr. John Bowers.
Major Ebenezer Johnson.
Mr. Samuel Brinsmade. |
| June. | Lt. Ebenezer Johnson. | Oct. | Mr. Samuel Brinsmade. |
| Oct. | Lt. Ebenezer Johnson. | 1709, May. | Mr. Samuel Brinsmade. |
| 1788, | Sir Edmond Andros here,
and no court records. | June. | Mr. Samuel Brinsmade. |
| 1789, May. | Lt. Ebenezer Johnson.
Mr. John Hulls. | Oct. | Mr. John Riggs. |
| Oct. | None recorded. | 1710, May. | Mr. John Riggs. |
| 1690, Apr. | Lt. Ebenezer Johnson. | Oct. | Mr. Joseph Hull. |
| May. | None recorded. | 1711, May. | Col. Ebenezer Johnson. |
| Oct. | Capt. Ebenezer Johnson. | June. | Col. Ebenezer Johnson. |
| 1691, May. | Capt. Ebenezer Johnson. | Oct. | Mr. John Riggs. |
| Oct. | Capt. Ebenezer Johnson. | 1712, May. | Mr. Joseph Hawkins. |
| 1692, May. | None recorded. | Oct. | None recorded. |
| June. | Ens. Samuel Riggs. | 1713, Mar. | Lt. Joseph Hulls. |
| Oct. | Ens. Samuel Riggs. | May. | Lt. Joseph Hulls. |
| 1693, May. | None recorded. | Oct. | Mr. John Riggs. |
| Oct. | Mr. Jeremiah Johnson. | 1714, May. | Mr. John Riggs. |
| 1694, May. | None recorded. | Oct. | Mr. John Riggs. |
| Oct. | None recorded. | 1715, May. | Col. Ebenezer Johnson.
Mr. John Riggs. |
| 1695, May. | Capt. Johnson.
Ensign Riggs. | Oct. | Col. Ebenezer Johnson.
Serg. John Riggs. |
| Oct. | Capt. Eben Johnson. | 1716, May. | Capt. Joseph Hulls.
Mr. John Riggs. |
| 1696, May. | None recorded. | 1717, May. | Col. Ebenezer Johnson.
Mr. John Riggs. |
| Oct. | Ens. Samuel Riggs. | Oct. | Col. Ebenezer Johnson.
Mr. John Riggs. |
| 1697, May. | None recorded. | 1718, May. | Col. Ebenezer Johnson.
Lt. John Riggs. |
| Oct. | None recorded. | Oct. | Col. Ebenezer Johnson.
Mr. John Riggs. |
| 1698, May. | Capt. Ebenezer Johnson. | 1719, May. | Col. Ebenezer Johnson.
Mr. John Riggs. |
| Oct. | Capt. Ebenezer Johnson. | Oct. | Col. Ebenezer Johnson.
Mr. John Riggs. |
| 1699, May. | Capt. Ebenezer Johnson. | 1720, May. | Col. Ebenezer Johnson.
Mr. John Riggs. |
| Oct. | Capt. Ebenezer Johnson. | Oct. | Mr. John Riggs. |
| 1700, May. | Capt. Ebenezer Johnson. | 1721, May. | Col. Ebenezer Johnson.
Col. Ebenezer Johnson. |
| Oct. | Capt. Ebenezer Johnson. | Oct. | Isaac Tomlinson.
Samuel Hull. |
| 1701, May. | Capt. Ebenezer Johnson. | Dec. | Gideon Johnson. |
| Oct. | Capt. Ebenezer Johnson.
Ens. Samuel Riggs. | 1722, May. | Col. Ebenezer Johnson.
Lt. John Riggs. |
| 1702, May. | Capt. Ebenezer Johnson. | Oct. | Col. Ebenezer Johnson. |
| Oct. | Capt. Ebenezer Johnson. | Dec. | Isaac Tomlinson.
Samuel Hull. |
| 1703, May. | Capt. Ebenezer Johnson.
Mr. John Bower. | | Gideon Johnson. |
| Oct. | Capt. Ebenezer Johnson. | | Col. Ebenezer Johnson. |
| 1704, May. | Capt. Ebenezer Johnson. | | Lt. John Riggs. |
| Oct. | Capt. Ebenezer Johnson. | | Col. Ebenezer Johnson. |
| 1705, May. | None recorded. | | |

⁴During ten years from the organization of the town (1675), the inhabitants paid no taxes to the Colony, and had no representatives.

1722, Oct.	Capt. John Riggs.	1740, Oct.	Mr. Abel Gunn.
1723, May.	Col. Ebenezer Johnson.		Mr. Samuel Tomlinson.
	Capt. John Riggs.	1741, May.	Mr. Samuel Tomlinson.
	None reported.		Mr. Abel Gunn.
1724, May.	Capt. John Riggs.		Capt. John Riggs.
	Mr. Joseph Hawkins.		Capt. Samuel Bassett.
	Capt. John Riggs.	1742, May.	None recorded.
	Mr. Joseph Hawkins.		Mr. Abel Gunn.
1725, May.	Capt. John Riggs.		Mr. Joseph Hull.
	Capt. John Riggs.	1743, May.	Capt. John Riggs.
1726, May.	Capt. John Riggs.		Capt. Samuel Bassett.
	Capt. John Riggs.		Capt. John Riggs.
1727, May.	Capt. John Riggs.		Mr. Abel Gunn.
	Mr. Samuel French.	1744, May.	Mr. Samuel Riggs.
	Capt. John Riggs.		Mr. Abel Gunn.
	Mr. Francis French.		Capt. John Riggs.
1728, May.	Capt. John Riggs.		Capt. Samuel Bassett.
	Mr. Francis French.	1745, Feb.	Capt. John Riggs.
	Capt. John Riggs.		Capt. Samuel Bassett.
	Mr. Francis French.		Capt. Samuel Bassett.
1729, May.	Capt. John Riggs.		Mr. Abel Gunn.
	Mr. Francis French.		Capt. Samuel Bassett.
	Capt. John Riggs.		Mr. Abel Gunn.
	Mr. Francis French.	1746, May.	Capt. Moses Hawkins.
1730, May.	Mr. Samuel Hull.		Mr. Abel Gunn.
	Capt. John Riggs.		Capt. Moses Hawkins.
	Mr. Samuel Hull.		Mr. Abel Gunn.
1731, May.	Capt. John Riggs.	1747, May.	Capt. John Riggs.
	Mr. Francis French.		Capt. Samuel Bassett.
	Mr. Gideon Johnson.		Capt. Moses Hawkins.
	Mr. Timothy Russell.		Mr. Abel Gunn.
1732, May.	Mr. John Riggs.	1748, May.	Capt. Moses Hawkins.
	Mr. John Riggs.		Mr. Abel Gunn.
	Mr. Gideon Johnson.		Capt. Moses Hawkins.
1733, May.	Mr. John Riggs.		Mr. Abel Gunn.
	Mr. Samuel Bassett.	1749, May.	Capt. Moses Hawkins.
	Mr. John Riggs.		Mr. Abel Gunn.
	Mr. Samuel Bassett.		Capt. Moses Hawkins.
1734, May.	Mr. John Riggs.		Mr. Abel Gunn.
	Mr. Timothy Russell.	1750, May.	Capt. John Lumm.
	Mr. John Riggs.		Isaac Tomlinson.
	Mr. Samuel Bassett.		John Lumm.
1735, May.	Mr. John Riggs.		Mr. Abel Gunn.
	Mr. Gideon Johnson.	1751, May.	Capt. Abel Gunn.
	Mr. John Riggs.		Capt. Moses Hawkins.
	Mr. Samuel Bassett.		Capt. Moses Hawkins.
1736, May.	Mr. John Riggs.		Charles French.
	Mr. Samuel Bassett.	1752, May.	Capt. Abel Gunn.
	Mr. John Riggs.		Charles French.
	Mr. Samuel Bassett.		Capt. Abel Gunn.
1737, May.	Mr. John Riggs.		Charles French.
	Mr. John Riggs.	1753, May.	Daniel Holbrook.
	Capt. Samuel Bassett.		Charles French.
1738, May.	Capt. John Riggs.		Abel Gunn.
	Capt. Samuel Bassett.		Charles French.
	Capt. John Riggs.	1754, May.	Moses Hawkins.
	Capt. Samuel Bassett.		Charles French.
1739, May.	Capt. John Riggs.		Moses Hawkins.
	Capt. Samuel Bassett.		Charles French.
	Capt. John Riggs.	1755, May.	Moses Hawkins.
	Capt. Samuel Bassett.		Charles French.
1740, May.	Mr. Abel Gunn.		Capt. Samuel Bassett.
	Capt. Samuel Bassett.	1756, May.	Capt. Abel Gunn.

1856, May.	Charles French.	1773, May.	Capt. John Wooster.
Oct.	Capt. Samuel Bassett.		Mr. Joseph Hull.
1757, May.	Capt. Samuel Bassett.	Oct.	Capt. John Wooster.
Oct.	Capt. Samuel Bassett.		Mr. Joseph Hull.
1758, May.	Capt. Samuel Bassett.	1774, May.	Capt. John Wooster.
	Capt. Abel Gunn.		Mr. Joseph Hull.
Oct.	Capt. Samuel Bassett.	Oct.	Capt. John Wooster.
	Capt. Abel Gunn.		Mr. James Beard.
1759, May.	Capt. Samuel Bassett.	1775, May.	Capt. John Holbrook.
	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.		Mr. Joseph Hull.
Oct.	Capt. Samuel Bassett.	Oct.	Capt. John Holbrook.
	Capt. James Wheeler.	1776, May.	Capt. John Holbrook.
1760, May.	Capt. Samuel Bassett.		Mr. Eliphalet Hotchkiss.
	Capt. James Wheeler.	Oct.	Mr. Eliphalet Hotchkiss.
Oct.	Capt. Samuel Bassett.	1777, May.	Mr. James Beard.
	Capt. James Wheeler.		Mr. Eliphalet Hotchkiss.
1761, May.	Capt. Abel Gunn.	Oct.	Mr. Thomas Clark.
	Capt. Samuel Bassett.		Mr. Eliphalet Hotchkiss.
Oct.	Capt. Samuel Bassett.	1778, May.	Mr. David DeForest.
	Capt. James Wheeler.		Mr. Bradford Steele.
1762, May.	Capt. Abel Gunn.	Oct.	Mr. Eliphalet Hotchkiss.
	Capt. Samuel Bassett.		Mr. Thomas Clark.
Oct.	Capt. Abel Gunn.	1779, May.	Mr. James Beard.
	Mr. Charles French.	Oct.	Mr. James Beard.
1763, May.	Capt. Samuel Bassett.		Mr. Thomas Clark.
	Mr. Joseph Hull, Jr.	1780, May.	Mr. Henry Tomlinson.
Oct.	Capt. Samuel Bassett.		Mr. Thomas Clark.
	Mr. Charles French.	Oct.	Mr. Abraham Hawkins.
1764, May.	Capt. Abel Gunn.		Mr. Daniel Holbrook.
	Mr. Charles French.	1781, Oct.	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.
Oct.	Mr. Charles French.		Mr. Thomas Clark.
	Mr. Joseph Hull.	1782, May.	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.
1765, May.	Mr. Charles French.		Mr. John Howd.
	Mr. Joseph Hull.	Oct.	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.
Oct.	Capt. Abel Gunn.		Mr. Thomas Clark.
	Mr. Joseph Hull.	1783, May.	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.
1766, May.	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.		Mr. John Holbrook.
	Capt. Abel Gunn.	Oct.	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.
Oct.	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.		Mr. Sheldon Clark.
	Capt. Abel Gunn.	1784, May.	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.
1767, May.	Mr. John Holbrook.		Mr. Thomas Clark.
	Mr. Joseph Osborn.	Oct.	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.
Oct.	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.		Mr. Thomas Clark.
	Mr. Charles French.	1785, May.	Mr. David Holbrook.
1768, May.	Mr. John Holbrook.		Mr. Samuel Hull.
	Mr. John Davis.	Oct.	Mr. James Beard.
Oct.	Capt. Abel Gunn.		Mr. Thomas Clark.
	Mr. Jonathan Davis.	1786, May.	Mr. James Beard.
1769, May.	Capt. John Holbrook.		Mr. Thomas Clark.
	Mr. Joseph Hull, Jr.	Oct.	Mr. David Humphreys.
Oct.	Mr. Joseph Hull, Jr.		Mr. Samuel Hall.
1770, May.	Mr. John Holbrook.	1787, May.	Mr. Samuel Hull.
	Mr. Joseph Hull.		Mr. John Wooster.
Oct.	Mr. John Holbrook.	Oct.	Mr. Samuel Hull.
	Mr. Joseph Hull.		Mr. John Wooster.
1771, May.	Capt. John Wooster.	1788, May.	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.
	Mr. Joseph Hull.		Mr. John Wooster.
Oct.	Capt. John Wooster.	Oct.	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.
	Mr. Joseph Hull.		Mr. John Wooster.
1772, May.	Capt. John Wooster.	1789, May.	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.
	Mr. Joseph Hull.		Mr. John Wooster.
Oct.	Capt. John Wooster.	Oct.	Mr. Samuel Hull.
	Mr. Joseph Hull, Jr.		Mr. John Wooster.

1790, May.	Mr. Thomas Clark.	1800, May.	Mr. Rufus Hitchcock.
	Mr. John Wooster.		Mr. Joseph Riggs.
Oct.	Mr. Thomas Clark.	Oct.	Mr. Russell Tomlinson.
	Mr. John Wooster.	1801, May.	Mr. Rufus Hitchcock.
1791, May.	Mr. Samuel Hull.		Mr. Joseph Riggs.
	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.	Oct.	Mr. Joseph Riggs.
Oct.	Mr. Samuel Hull.	1802, May.	Mr. Russell Tomlinson.
	Mr. Thomas Clark.	Oct.	Mr. Canfield Gillett.
1792, May.	Mr. Samuel Hull.	1803, May.	Mr. Joseph Riggs.
	Mr. Leman Stone.	Oct.	Mr. Joseph Riggs.
Oct.	Mr. Samuel Hull.	1804, May.	Mr. Joseph Riggs.
	Mr. Thomas Clark.	Oct.	Mr. Joseph Riggs.
1793, May.	Mr. Samuel Hull.	1805, May.	Mr. Joseph Riggs.
	Mr. Thomas Clark.	Oct.	Mr. Russell Tomlinson.
Oct.	Mr. Leman Stone.	1806, May.	Mr. Russell Tomlinson.
	Mr. Thomas Clark.	Oct.	Mr. Nathan Wheeler.
1794, May.	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.	1807, May.	Mr. Josiah Dudley.
	Mr. Samuel Hull.	Oct.	Mr. Josiah Dudley.
Oct.	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.	1808, May.	Mr. Josiah Dudley.
	Mr. Thomas Clark.	Oct.	Mr. Josiah Dudley.
1795, May.	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.	1809, May.	Mr. Canfield Gillett.
	Mr. John Humphrey.	Oct.	Mr. Reuben Lumm.
Oct.	Mr. Thomas Clark.	1810, May.	Mr. Canfield Gillett.
	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.	Oct.	Mr. Canfield Gillett.
1796, May.	Mr. Thomas Clark.	1811, May.	Mr. Canfield Gillett.
	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.	Oct.	Mr. Canfield Gillett.
Oct.	Mr. Thomas Clark.	1812, May.	Mr. Reuben Lumm.
	Mr. Daniel Holbrook.	Oct.	Mr. David Humphreys.
1797, May.	Mr. James Lewis.	1813, May.	Mr. David Humphreys.
	Mr. Rufus Tomlinson.	Oct.	Mr. David Humphreys.
Oct.	Mr. James Lewis.	1814, May.	Mr. David Humphreys.
	Mr. Thomas Clark.	Oct.	Mr. David Humphreys.
1798, May.	Mr. James Lewis.	1815, May.	Mr. John Humphreys, Jr.
	Mr. John Riggs.	Oct.	Mr. John Humphreys, Jr.
Oct.	Mr. Joseph Riggs.	1816, May.	Mr. John Humphreys, Jr.
	Mr. John Riggs.	Oct.	Mr. Reuben Lumm.
1799, May.	Mr. Joseph Riggs.	1817, May.	Mr. Sheldon Curtis.
	Mr. Elnathan Camp.	Oct.	Mr. John Humphreys, Jr.
Oct.	Mr. Russell Tomlinson.	1818, May.	Mr. Sheldon Curtis.

MAY SESSIONS ONLY HEREAFTER, EXCEPT A FEW SPECIAL.

1819.	John Humphreys, Jr.	1840.	William Humphreys.
1820.	Wilson Hurd.	1841.	Leman Chatfield
1821.	Jeremiah French.	1842.	Luther Fowler.
1822.	John Humphreys, Jr.	1843.	Samuel French.
1823.	Truman Coe.	1844.	David Bassett.
1824.	John Humphreys, Jr.	1845.	Albert I. Steele.
1825.	John S. Tomlinson	1846.	George Blackman.
1826.	John Humphreys, Jr.	1847.	Thomas Burlock.
1827.	John H. DeForest.	1848.	Thomas Burlock.
1828.	Sheldon Curtiss.	1849.	Joshua Kendall.
1829.	Josiah Nettleton.	1850.	Sylvester Smith.
1830.	Ezekiel Gilbert.	1851.	Sidney A. Downes.
1831.	William Lum.	1852.	David W. Plumb.
1832.	Robert Gates.	1853.	Thomas Wallace.
1833.	Josiah Nettleton.	1854.	Edwin Ells.
1834.	William Humphreys.	1855.	William E. Downes.
1835.	John B. Davis.	1856.	Lucas H. Carter.
1836.	Daniel S. Holbrook.	1857.	Henry Hubbard.
1837.	Nehemiah C. Sanford.	1858.	William B. Wooster.
1838.	David W. Plumb.	1859.	Josiah Clark.
1839.	Sheldon Smith.	1860.	David W. Plumb.

1861.	William B. Wooster.	1874.	Charles Durand.
1862.	David W. Plumb.	1875.	Charles Durand.
1863.	Robert N. Bassett.		Thomas Elmes.
1864.	David W. Plumb.	1876.	Thomas Elmes.
1865.	Amos H. Alling.		Chester A. Hawley.
1866.	Egbert Bartlett.	1877.	Henry Atwater.
1867.	Joseph Moore.		Thomas Wallace.
1868.	Egbert Bartlett.	1878.	Thomas Wallace.
1869.	J. H. Bartholomew.		Samuel M. Gardner.
1870.	Josiah H. Whiting.	1879.	Thomas Wallace.
1871.	David Torrance. ⁵		Samuel M. Gardner.
1872.	David Torrance.	1880.	Samuel M. Gardner. ⁶
1873.	George H. Peck.		Dana Bartholomew.

PHYSICIANS IN DERBY.

Dr. John Hulls resided in the town about 15 years, from 1674, then removed to Wallingford.

Dr. John Durand, about 30 years, from a little before 1700.

Dr. Josiah Baldwin came to Derby about 1700, and continued his profession twenty or more years.

Dr. Silas Baldwin began about 1755, and continued some years.

Dr. Samuel Canfield followed Dr. Josiah Baldwin in about 1750.

Dr. Josiah Canfield, brother to Samuel, commenced about 1765, and continued only three or four years.

Dr. Noah Durand, son of Dr. John, was a physician.

Dr. John Butler, of Stratford, was a resident in Quaker's Farm from about 1791, a few years.

Dr. Edward Crafts came to Derby in about 1778, and was a physician of much energy and enterprise, and died in 1821.

Dr. Pearl Crafts, son of Dr. Edward, practiced for a time, and died young.

Dr. Liberty Kimberly was a practicing physician in Derby for some years, beginning a little after 1800.

Dr. Leverett Hubbard, in 1767.

Dr. James Pierson, surgeon in 1712, removed to Wethersfield.

Dr. Isaac Jennings (See Biog.)

Dr. Abiram Stoddard. " "

Dr. Thomas Stoddard. " "

Dr. A. Beardsley. " "

Dr. Thomas Dutton. " "

Dr. Josiah M. Colburn. " "

Dr. Joshua Kendall. " "

Dr. S. C. Johnson. " "

Dr. C. H. Perry. " "

Dr. C. H. Pinney. " "

Dr. A. W. Phillips. " "

Dr. Wm. Terry. " "

Dr. F. P. Blodgett. " "

Dr. William Johnson. " "

Dr. Noah Stone. " "

⁵The present Secretary of State.

⁶Since deceased.

Dr. Charles W. Sheffrey. (See Biog.)

Dr. T. B. Jewett. “ “

Dr. S. R. Baker. “ “

Dr. T. J. O'Sullivan. “ “

Dr. Beach was here about 1850, and died here.

Dr. George L. Beardsley. (See Biog.) He came to Birmingham in 1874; is a practicing physician; has written several professional reviews, which were published, and been connected with a periodical as book reviewer.

Dr. Charles Case; 1858; practiced three years, and went to Detroit.

Dr. Rogers; 1871; practiced two years; went to Sag Harbor.

Dr. H. Bowen; 1861; homœopathic; here in 1861-1862.

Dr. Paul Skiff; practiced here two years about 1855, and removed to New Haven.

Dr. Stephen Hill; practiced here about 1860; now of Stepney.

Dr. D. S. Lessey; came to Derby about 1873, and died in 1874.

Dr. Bailey came from Seymour to Ansonia about 1876; practiced a short time, and removed to Brewster Station, N. Y.

Dr. S. C. Sauger; came to Derby about 1874; died Dec. 21, 1876.

Dr. W. B. De Forest; came to Derby in 1857, and, in 1860, removed to New Haven.

Dr. Edward Darkin; was located here with Dr. I. Jennings nearly a year

Dr. Josiah H. Whiting; 1845; practiced here several years; married daughter of Dr. J. M. Colburn; removed to New Haven.

Dr. S. P. Church; 1850-1857; removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. A. H. Carrington; 1850; a few years; removed to New Haven.

Dr. Egbert R. Warren; located in Seymour in 1876, where he remains.

Dr. Samuel Sanford was the first physician located in Humphreysville, and died aged 39 years.

Dr. Titus C. Pratt opened an office in Humphreysville in 1823, and, after five years' practice, removed to northern New York.

INSCRIPTIONS.—OLD GRAVE-YARD AT UP TOWN.

LEANDER BAILEY | died | Sept 13 1859 |
æ 39 yrs 6 mo |

Weep not for me
While we weep as Jesus wept
Thou shalt sleep as Jesus slept
There is rest in Heaven.

URBANE E | son of | Mr and Mrs L A
Bailey | died | Dec 25 1848 | æ 4 years.

My parents dear as you come here
Behold this little hand
Weep not for me but for yourselves
I am gone unto a better land

ALBERT HAZELTON | son of | C H and
W S Bailey | died July 11 1863 | aged
2 years and 4 mo.

EUGENE THURSTON | son of | C H and
W S Bailey | died June 9 1867 | aged
20 years.

MR REUBEN BALDWIN | died May 12
1809 | in the 70 year | of his age | Also
Mamre and Isaac infant | children of |
Reuben and Catharine Baldwin.

MAMRE died Nov 21 1793 | aged 11
months.

ISAAC died May 1 1796 | aged 1 year 2
months.

Behold and see as you pass by
As you are now so once was I
As I am now soon you will be
Prepare for death and follow me.

Here lies the body of | Mr JAMES BALD-
WIN who | departed this life Aug | ye
27th 1760 in ye 57th | year of his age |

The sleeping dust sable drest
Here cease from labor calmly rest
Till conquered death shall be no more
The grave its captive prey restore.

CHAUNCY BALDWIN | died Oct 28 1827 |
æ 49 | LUCY his wife | died Sept 17
1828 | æ 48.

Here lies ye body of | ZERVIAH BALDWIN
wife | to Timothy Baldwin | died the
10 1734 | in the 37 year | of her age.

In memory | of | CAPT. TIMOTHY BALD-
WIN | who departed this life | Dec 22
1800 | æ 81.

In memory | of | MRS SARAH BALDWIN |
the wife of | Capt Timothy Baldwin |
who departed this life | Sept 10 1794 in
the | 75th year of her age.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

In memory | of | MRS LYDIA BALDWIN |
wife of | MR THADDEUS BALDWIN |
who departed this life | Dec 10 A D
1804 | in the 51st year of her age.

In | memory of—SARAH BALDWIN | died
| June 6 1825 | æ 46.

In | memory of | MR THADDEUS BALD-
WIN | who died | Jan 2 1819 | in the 68
year | of his age.

LYDIA BALDWIN | died | June 24 1854 |
æ 72.

REV AMOS BASSETT D D | born in Derby
1764 | graduated in Yale College 1784
| Tutor in the same | four years : Or-
dained | minister of the Gospel | and
installed Pastor in | Hebron 1794 : Fel-
low of Yale College seventeen | years :
died at Monroe | April 3 1828 | in his
64 year | High in attainments as a
scholar and | Divine : esteemed and
beloved wherever | known : judicious
faithful and useful in | many important
public stations : ami | able tender be-
nevolent : giving none | offence in any
thing : and to be long remem | bered
as the man of God | well furnished | to
every good work.

In memory of GLOVER BASSETT | son of
| Mr Amos and Mrs Olive Bassett |
who departed this life | Sept 30 1793 |
aged 27 years one month | and 25 days
| Jesus said I am the resurrection and the |
Life, he that be-ieveth in me tho he | were dead
yet shall he live.

Two children of | Jon and Nancy Bas-
sett | DANIEL LEE died Oct | 18 1819
aged 7 1-2 years | BENJAMIN SAMUEL
died | Oct 24 1819 aged 4 years
These pleasant sons although our all
Must leave this world at God's first call
A strong desire the one expest
To go to Christ and be at rest.

In memory of | DEA AMOS BASSETT |
who departed this life | July 1 1802 |
æ 68 | This mortal shall put on immor-
tality.

Memorial | of | MRS OLIVE BASSETT |
consort of Dea Amos Bassett | who
departed this life | Nov 25 1822 | aged
85 years.

In memory of | MR EBENEZER BASSETT |
who died May 20th | A D 1760 in the
30th | year of his age

Life how short
Eternity how long.

LUCY M | daughter of | Sheldon and |
Harriet Bassett | died Aug 28 1831 |
aged 15 months and 8 days

She's gone but where ? Ah pause and see
Gone to a long eternity
She's gone but where from toil and pain
To where eternal pleasures reign
She's gone before her mind could know
The ills attending all below

LORANIA BASSETT | died Aug 15 1868 |
æ 87.

MR DAVID BASSETT | died May 21 1819
| aged 69 years.

MRS NABBY his wife | died Dec 20 1803
| aged 57.

In | memory of | BENJAMIN BASSETT |
who died | March 5 1825 | aged 85 |
He was the eleventh offspring of Samuel
Bassett Esq nine of whom lived to
see their grandchildren.

LUCY | wife of | Marvin Bassett | died |
Feb 27 1859 | æ 77.

MARVIN BASSETT | died | May 8 1854 |
æ 72.

In | memory of | MARY BASSETT | wife
of Benjamin Bassett | who died | Nov
1 1823 | aged 80.

SAMUEL | BASSETT | ESQR | 1764.

MARY BRISTOL | died—June 30, 1843 |
æ 23 yrs 10 mo | and 16 ds.
Her soul has now taken its flight
To mansions of glory above
To mingle with angels of light
And dwell in the kingdom of love.

In memory of | NEHEMIAH BRISTOL |
who died | Jan 19, 1829 | æ 23.

RICHARD BRISTOL | died Oct 21, 1835 |
æ 22 years.

DR WARREN BEACH | died | Dec 14
1851 | æ 32. |
He withered, lingered, fell and died
Yet sweet in death he lay.
Ah! many wept and many sighed
Upon that mournful day.

SALLY MARIA | daughter of | Gideon and
Sarah | Blackman | died Feb 15 1820
| æ 18 yrs.
Stop gay friend and drop a tear
For youth and innocence lies here.

SARAH MARIA | daughter of Guy and
Ann Blakeman | died | May 8 1833 |
aged 12 years.

GUY BLAKEMAN | died | Sept 12 1863 |
aged 69 yrs 6 mos.

ANNA CAMP | widow of Guy Blakeman |
died Jan 28 1872 | aged 73 yrs 8 mos.

ALMIRA | daughter of | Guy and Ann
Blakeman | died | Feb 16 1830 | aged
3 years.

Here lyes y^e body of | MR JOHN BOWERS
| died January 26 1737 in y^e 26th | year
of his age.

LUCY | daughter of | Horace and Lois
Bradley | died Feb 1 1822 | aged 2 ye 7
mo | and 9 days.

Jesus saith suffer little children to | come unto
me and forbid | them not for of such | is the king-
dom of heaven.

HORACE BRADLEY died | Aug 28 1834 |
aged 45.
Far from affliction toil and care
The happy soul has fled
The breathless clay shall slumber here
Among the silent dead.

In memory of | MR LEWIS BURRITT who
| died May 17 1776 in the 31st year of
his age.

So sleep the saints and cease to groan
When sin and death have done their worst
Christ hath glory like his own
Which waits to clothe the waking dust.

Here lyes y^e body of | NATHANIEL BUR-
TON son | of Mr Judson and Mrs Com-
fort | Burton born March y^e 13 1760
and died June y^e 27 1764.

In memory of | JOSIAH B CANFIELD |
who died | Mar 28 1834 | aged 24 yrs
and 6 mo. |

Then rest there now in peace, the hallowed spot
Where sleeps thy dust shall never be forgot
Oft age, full oft affections tear shall lave
The flower that blooms upon thy lowly grave
But while thy memory thus we long shall love
Thy spirit entered on its rest above
Shall chant the song the ransomed only know
Beside the stream where Heavenly waters flow.

In memory of Dr | JOSIAH CANFIELD |
who departed this | life Feb 11 1778 in
his 40 year.

Remember Lord our mortal state
How frail our life how short the date
Where is the man | that draws his breath
Safe from disease, secure from death.

In memory of | SHELDEN son to Doct
Josiah and | Mrs Naomi | Canfield |
aged 3 years died Jan 31 1774.

WILLIAM son | of Dr Josiah and | Mrs
Naomi | Canfield died | 14 Oct 1774 |
aged 2 years |
Death has cropt
The tender flower.

In | memory of | JANE CANFIELD | wife
of | Josiah B. Canfield | who died Feb 23
1832 | aged 19 years.

Also

MARY JANE | their daughter who died |
April 2 1832 aged 8 months.

Can we forget departed friends? Ah no!
Within our hearts their memories buried lies
The thought that where they are we too shall go
Will cast a light o'er darkest scenes of woe,
For to their own blest dwellings in the skies
The souls whom Christ sets free exultingly shall
rise.

JOSIAH son to | Abiram and Ruth | Can-
field aged 17 years died—

—the son of | Abiram and Ruth | Can-
field aged | 18 years, died | March 13,
1741.

DAVID son to | Abiram and Ruth Can-
field | aged 7 years | died Nov y^e 23
1741.

HULDAH | daughter of Dr | Josiah and
Mrs | Naomi Canfield | died Nov 25
1777.

In memory of | LOIS CARRINGTON | who
died Jan 18 1833 | aged — years. As
a Christian she was beloved. Her heart
| was open in doing deeds of benevo-
lence | for the good and happiness of
the human family.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

- In memory of | **DEA JOHN CARRINGTON** | who died | Oct 8 1847 | aged 76 years.
- HORACE CASTERLINE** | died | April 24 1873 | æ 65.
- MARIA BRADLEY** | wife of | **Horace Casterline** | died May 9 1871 | æ 55.
- In | memory of | **JOSEPH PLATT** | son of **Jonah** and | **Mary N Clark** | who died | April 19 1852 | aged 8 mos and 8 ds. |
- HARRIET J** | wife of | **Jonah Clark** | died | Nov 12 1847 | aged 34.
- In—memory of | **ISAAC CLARK** | son of **Edmund** and | **Anna Clark** | who died April 1808 in the 24 year | of his age.
- In memory of **Mr EDMUND CLARK** | who died June 30 | 1785 in the 32 year | of his age.
Ye who now live must shortly die
And lodge your bodies where I lie.
- ALPHONSO NEWTON** | March 6 1848 | aged 3 years and 8 mos.
- SUSAN CHRISTINE** | died | June 12 1848 | aged 6 yrs and 10 mos. Children of **Joseph** | and **Maria J. Clark**.
- Not Forgotten | **THEODORE E CLARK** | died | Jan 28 1861 | æ 23.
- JOHN CLARK** | died Aug 7 1874 | æ 61.
- In memory of | **MR JOHN COE** | who died May 4, 1812 | aged 48 years.
- RUTH COE** | his wife | died June 7, 1809 | aged 44 years.
- SARAH COE** | his 2d wife | died Jan 12 1812 | aged 37 years.
All in hope of a blessed immortality.
For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again
Even so them also which sleep in Jesus
Will God bring with him.
- In memory of | **MISS ELIZABETH COE** | dau of **Mr John** and | **Mrs Hannah Coe** | who died of the Small Pox May 24 | A D 1795 in the 22 year of her age
Ye youth and gay
Attend this speaking stone
Think on her fate
And tremble at your own.
- GRACE** | wife of | **John A Coe** | died Jan 21 1869 æ 42.
- JOHN A COE** | died | Sept 23 1849 | æt 57.
- DOCT EDWARD CRAFTS** | Dea of the Presbyterian Church | and for many years a successful | Physician and influential citizen | of Derby. He was born at Pomfret April 19 1752 and died March 17 1821 aged 69 years.
- MRS MELISSA** | third wife of | **Doct E Crafts** | died Jan 19 1844 æt 75.
- MRS ABIGAIL** | first wife of | **Doct E Crafts** | died June 8 1813 æ 56.
- MR SAMUEL CRAFTS** | was lost at sea | in lat 39 N Long 39 W June 5 1810 æt 27
- EDWARD CRAFTS** | died Nov 1826 | æt 32.
Children of **Doct Edward** and **Mrs Abigail Crafts** |
- JULIA** died Sept 16 1801 æ 20.
- LAURA** | died June 15 1805 | in the 16 year of her age.
- EDWARD** | died Feb 20 1794 æ 2.
- ABBA** | died Aug 24 1811 | æ 15.
- FRANCES B** | wife of | **George H Curtiss** died March 1 1865 | æ 28.
- LILLY M** | their daughter died | May 7 1857 | æ 2 mo.
- The Grave of | **JOHN FERMAN** | son of | **William** and **Ursula** | Cutler | of Woodbridge New Jersey | who departed this life Aug 18 1837 | aged 27 years and 2 days.
- A Fathers Grave | **JOHN B DAVIS** | died | Sept 10 1855 | æ 65.
We shall not all sleep but we | shall all be changed. For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must | put on immortality.
- A Mothers Grave | **SARAH O** | wife of | **John B Davis** | died | Dec 21 1848 | æ 59.
Murmur not for the Heaven that | smiled on your love
Has a place for her soul in the | mansion above
And remember that they who are | cherished by God
Are first to be scourged by his chastening rod
- JOHN BESTOR** | son of **John B** | and **Sally Davis** | died | Sept 14 1824 | aged 1 year 9 months and 6 days.
Happy infant early blest
Rest in peaceful slumber rest.
- ANN MARIA** | daughter of | **John B** and | **Sally Davis** | died | Aug 30 1824 | aged 5 yrs 14 days.
The wintry blasts of death
Kill not the buds of virtue.
- In memory of | **JOHN DAVIS, ESQR** | who with strong hope in the Redeemer departed | this life Sept 4 A D 1787 | aged 69.
May this great truth be laid to heart
Ye who now live must soon depart.
- JOHN DAVIS ESQ** (A white quartz rock stone.)
- MRS | ESTHER DAVIS** (An old quartz rock stone.)
- In memory of | **MRS ESTHER DAVIS** | consort of | **John Davis Esqr** | who departed this life | December 7th A D 1791 | aged 90 years. (Fine grain quartz rock stone.)
- JOSIAH DAVIS.** (Blue stone ornamented.)
- In | memory of | **RUTH DAVIS** | late wife of **Joseph Davis** | former wife of | **Edward Gibb** deceased | died Dec 14 1800 | aged 54 years. |

Here lyes y^e Body of | JOSIAH DAVIS
only son | of Mr John and Mrs Esther
| Davis who departed this | life May
y^e 25 1760 in y^e | 17 year of his age.
Job xiv 19 Thou destroyest ye hope of man.
Thou prevalest forever against him.

Mortis Memento | In memory of | MR
DAVID DEFOREST | who as a husband
parent and member | of society mer-
ited unreserved love | and esteem, to
the very great sorrow | of all acquainted
with him | departed this life triumph-
ing | in death June 2 1783 ætatis 38 |
My thoughts surmount these lower skies
And look towards the place
Where I forever hope to dwell
Near my redeemer's face
There I behold with sweet delight
The blessed three in one
And strong affections fix my sight
In God's eternal son.

In memory of | RICHARD DEFOREST |
son of Mr David DeForest | who de-
parted this | life July 10 1776 | aged 8
years 6 mos 3 days.

Here lyes ye | body MR NICHOLAS DE
PLANK who departed | this life Jan 26
1755 in ye | 64 year of his age
O ye that still enjoy your breath
Take warning and prepare for death.

Here lyes the body of DOCT JOHN DU-
RAND.

In memory of | MRS SUSAN DURAND |
wife of | Mr Samuel Durand | who
died | Jan 31 1814 | in the 23 year of
her age | Also their two infant chil-
dren | who were buried in the same
grave
May angels with their guardian wings
Thi- drear tomb o'erspread
And guard until the close of time
This mansion of the dead.

Tho Lost to sight to memory dear | MARY
ANN | wife of | John L Fairchild | died
April 5 1852 | æ 24 years 5 mo | 17
days

Leaves have their time to fall
And flowers to wither at the northwind's breath
And stars to set, but all
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O death!

In memory of JOSEPH EELS | who died
Oct 18 1801 | aged 52.

Also | PHEBE EELS | his relict | who died
March 6 1815 | aged 64.

In memory of CHARLES | FRENCH ESQR
who died | Nov the 9 1783 in the |
77th year of his age | He was Register
for the | town of Derby 39 years

A soul prepared heeds no
Delays the summons come
The saint obeys, swift was
His flight and short the
Road—he closed his eyes
and saw his God.

In memory of MR | NATHANIEL FRENCH
who | died Nov 3 1781 aged 64 years
Here lies his body
Blended with the dust
Waiting the Resurrection of the just.

In memory of | FRANCIS FRENCH | ESQR
| who died May 12 1824 | æ 67.

Died Dec 7 1844 | SYLVIA FRENCH
widow of | Francis French | æ 76
I am come to view the silent shade
Where thy loved form my mother is laid
But cannot see thy lovely face
Or once more take a last embrace
Nor more behold thy parental charms
Or once more clasp me in thy arms
Me thinks I hear thy spirit say
O children weep not o'er my clay.

Here | the body of | MR NOAH FRENCH
| who departed this | life Jan 7th A
D 1781 in the 46 year of his age
Some hearty friend shall drop his tear
On our dry bones and say
These once were strong as mine appear
And mine must be as they.

ELIZA FREEMAN | died July 18 1862 |
æ 56.

TIMOTHY FREEMAN | died 1841 æ 80.

SEBINA his wife | died Jan 4 1843 æ 76.

REBECCA | wife of | Col Robert Gates |
died July 9 1856 | æt 74.

BEZALEEL | BRAINERD | son of Bezaleel
| and Hannah Gates | was drowned at
Derby Landing April 15 1823—aged 3
years | 1 mo and 13 days.

Here | lies the body of | MRS HANNAH
GUNN | wife and relict of | Capt Abel
Gunn | who departed this | life Jan 24
A D | 1781 in the 66 year | of her age.

SARAH LYDIA | daughter of | Bezaleel
and Hannah Gates | died | May 13
1833 | aged 8 years | 4 months | and
25 days.

In memory of | CAPT EDWARD GIBBS |
who died May 5 | 1791 | aged 42 years.

In memory of | MISS LUCY GIBBS | dau
of Capt Edward | and Mrs Ruth Gibbs
who died July 15 | 1793 | aged 18 years.
Youth look on this stone and
Remember you are but dust.

In memory of | MISS MARY GIBBS | dau
of Capt Edward and Mrs Ruth Gibbs |
who died March 29 | 1794 | aged 18
years.

Youth when you are in health
View my change and learn to die.

In memory of | JOHN HEPPIN GIBBS |
son to Mr Edward | and Mrs Ruth
Gibbs | who died with the small pox |
April 23 1799 | Aetat 9 years.

Hard lot to lose this child of mine
Since God thought it best
To lay him in the dust
I must not mumber nor repine.

SARAH | daughter of Truman and | Anna
Gilbert | died Oct 16 1830 | aged 1 year
10 months | Also an infant | aged 3
weeks.

Sleep sweet babes take thy rest
God called you home, he thought it best

CHARLES GOODWIN their son | died Jan
5 1848 | aged 1 year and 6 mo.

Here lyes ye body of ENOS GUNN.

HARRIET B | daughter of | James H and
Maria Griffin | died | March 8 1843 |
æ 18 months.

This lovely bud so young and fair
Called hence by early doom
Just came to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise would bloom.

There is rest in Heaven.

AMBROSE HALL | died Feb 23 1851 |
aged 38 years 6 months and 6 days.

Although he enjoyed good health for two
years in | California he died three days
after his return.

SYLVESTER AMBROSE | son of Charity
and Ambrose | Hall | died Aug 7 1742
aged 1 year and 9 months.

AMBROSE EDWARD | son of Ambrose
and Charity | S. Hall | was drowned |
July 2 1853 | æ 8 yrs 9 mos.

This lovely bud that's nipped so soon
Shall flourish in immortal bloom.

BETSEY | widow of Ebenezer Hall | died
1868 | æ 85.

ZEPHANIAH HALLOCK | born | March 24
1792 | died Jan 11, 1870.

FREDERICK | son of | Zephaniah and |
Sarah Hallock | died Aug 7 1833 |
aged 3 years 8 months and 13 days.

This lovely bud so young and fair
Cut down by early doom
Just came to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise would bloom.

WM HENRY HALLOCK | died | Oct 7
1860 | æ 36 |

Blessed are the dead which die in the | Lord.

SAMUEL HARGER | died March 9 in 23d
year.

Here lyes ye body of | MRS. ABIGAIL
HARGER | wife to Mr. Ebenezer | Har-
ger died Dec. ye 25 17 in the 56 | year
of her age.

Here lyes ye body of | EBENEZER HAR-
GER | died March 31 1736 | in ye 69
year | of his age.

Here lyes ye body of | AMOS HAWKINS
son | of Mr. Joseph and Mrs. Marcy
Hawkins | who departed this life |
May 14 1769 in ye | 3 year of his age.

The sprightly youth must leave this clay
As common food for worms
To dwell in bright eternal day
In his dear Savior's arms.

Here lyes buried | the body of | JOSEPH
HAWKINS | who departed this life |
May 31 1767 in ye | 44 year of his age.

He leaves the abodes of sense
To shine in realms above
Contemplate his Maker's Grace
Sing redeeming love.

In | memory of | ANN MARIA | wife of |
John W. Hayes | who died | July 13
1838 | æ 30 | Also |

EMMA AUGUSTA | their daughter | died
Sept 2 1838 | æ 5 yrs and 3 mo.

WM AUGUSTUS | their son | died March
10 1840 | aged 2 years.

My husband | JOHN W. HAYES | died
Oct 24 1849 | æ 42.

JOHN F. HAYES | died | Jan 29 1871 | æ
29.

He giveth his beloved sleep.

CHARLES F | son of | Frederick and |
Susan Hedge—died | March 30 1856 |
aged 16 mos.

Our Little CHARLIE
Lovely in life and lovely in death.

JANE L ALLING | wife of | Charles H
Hibbard—died | Dec 15 1858 | æ 23
yrs.

JANE I their daughter | died Sept 27
1858 | æ 4 mo.

In | memory of | DAVID HITCHCOCK |
who died | Sept 15 1829 | aged 76
years.

Also | DAVID son of | David and Anna
Hitchcock | d ed on the island | St.
Thomas 1802 | aged 18 years.

ANNA widow of | David Hitchcock |
died | Sept 11 1853 | at 101.

ESTHER HITCHCOCK | died | Jan 12
1854 | æt 64.

CHARITY HITCHCOCK | died Feb 10 |
1873 | æ 77.

ANNA HITCHCOCK | died | Oct 1833 | æt
54.

RUSSELL HITCHCOCK | died | March 19
1850 | æt 64

DAN F BEACH | died | Dec 5 1862 | æ 47.

In | memory of—Mr JONATHAN HITCH-
COCK | who departed this life Jan 11
1808 | and interred the 12 being 84
years | from the day of his birth.

ABIGAIL HITCHCOCK | his wife died June
2 1802 | in the 80 year of her age.

As members of Christ's church they lived
With faith and trust in him they died
A voice from the tomb and God's word
Spectators pause read hear and see
"As you are now long once were we
Be warned by us prepare to die
Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord
Yea so saith the spirit for they rest from
Labour and their works do follow them.

Here lyes burried | the body of | MRS
ANN HITCHCOCK wife | of Mr Sam-
uel Hitchcock—who deceased April 4
1760 in ye 33rd | year of her age.

- COL DANIEL HOLBROOK | died April 24 |
1813 | aged 66.
- ANNE | his wife April 19 aged 65.
- ABEL | their son | April 14 aged 41.
- JENETT | daughter of | Dea David and |
Mrs Mary Holbrook | died Mar 17
1815 | æ 6 weeks.
- HENRY JOSIAH | son of | Dea David
and | Mrs Mary Holbrook | died May
1812 | æ 2 years.
- SAMUEL HOLBROOK | died | March 4
1856 | æ 86.
- BETSEY | wife of | Samuel Holbrook |
died | Aug 27 1799 | æ 27.
Stop view my tomb as you pass by
As you are now so once was I
As I am now so you must be
Prepare to die and follow me.
- MRS | BETSEY HOPKINS | wife of | Fred-
erick Hopkins | died June 29 1803 |
aged 30 years.
- In | memory of | JOSEPH | son of Fred-
erick and Betsey Hopkins | who de-
parted this life August the 14 1796 |
aged 2 years.
- CAPT THOMAS HORSEY | died June 1789
| aged 46.
- EUNICE H | his wife | died April 1806 |
aged 55.
- RALPH | died Aug 1792 | aged 20.
- SAMUEL WM | died Aug 1804 | aged 26.
- ANN | died Aug 1807 | aged 25.
- THOMAS W | died April 1836 | aged 52.
- EUNICE | died Aug 1843 | aged 70.
- Children of T and E H Horsey.
- CYRUS HOTCHKISS | died | Jan 27 1846
æ 72.
- In | memory of | CATHARINE | wife of |
Cyrus Hotchkiss | who died | Feb 24
1832 | in the 58th year | of her age.
- WILLIS HOTCHKISS | died | Nov 24 1872
æ 84 y's 7 mo.
- SARAH | wife of Willis Hotchkiss | died
July 1 1866 | æ 85 y's and 8 mos.
- HANNAH | wife of | Willis Hotchkiss |
died Dec 2 1875 | aged 73 years.
- E H | In memory of | ELIJAH HOTCH-
KISS | who died | Sept 2d 1806 | æ 72.
- M H | In memory of | Mehetabell Hotch-
kiss | wife of | Elijah Hotchkiss | who
departed this life | Mar 18 1804 | in
the 62d year of | her age.
- The grave of Susannah | Hotchkiss |
The memory of the just is blessed.
- LEVERETTE HOTCHKISS | died Oct 3 1826
| aged 64 | SARAH HOTCHKISS | his
widow | died Jan 8 1842 | aged 79.
- In | memory of | BEERS HOTCHKISS |
who died | March 21 1835 | aged 48
years.
- RAYMOND LEWIS | son of | Mr Ezra and
Mrs | Nabby Lewis | died Nov 11 1797
| aged 2 months.
- In | memory of | MARY HOTCHKISS |
wife of | John O Hotchkiss | who died
| May 16 1847 | aged 59 yrs.
- E H | In memory of | ELIZABETH HOTCH-
KISS | daughter of Elijah and | Mehet-
abell Hotchkiss | who departed this
life | August 29 1794 | æ 25.
- SALLY M HOTCHKISS | daughter of Moses
and Sally Hotchkiss | died April 29
1828 | aged 38 years.
- In | memory of | MEHITABLE | daughter
of Elijah Hotchkiss | who died | Nov
4 1833 | in the 62 year | of her age.
The trump of God doth sound
aloud come to judgment.
- In | memory of | MISS BETSEY HOTCH-
KISS—daughter of Mr Levi | and Mrs
Phebe Hotchkiss | who died Aug 21
1819 | aged 37 years.
- BURR HOTCHKISS | born | July 6 1806 |
died Dec 30 1854.
- JOHN HOTCHKISS | died Aug 23 1831 |
aged 23 years.
- SAMUEL HOTCHKISS | died Aug 23 1841
| in Port Leon Florida | aged 25 years.
- In | memory of | CYRUS | son of | Cath-
erine Hotchkiss | who died July 20
1822 | aged 18 years.
Cyrus tho' pleasant in his day
Was sudden seas'd and sent away.
- In | memory of | HENRY | son of | Cy-
rus and Catharine Hotchkiss. (In the
ground.)
- JACOB HUBBARD | died | Feb 2 1853 |
aged 69.
- In memory of | SAMUEL HUBBELL | who
died | March 7 1832 | æ 54 years.
Farewell dear friend thy race is run
Thy pulse is ceased thy breath is gone
Thy labors o'er thy spirit fled
And thou art numbered with the dead
Yet memory oft shall pay its tribute here
And bathe thy cold bed with many a silent tear
But hope still points to yonder starry plane
And sweetly whispers there we meet again.
- In memory of | JOSEPH HULL ESQ | A
Gentleman | Whose integrity and
capacity for public | business rendered
his usefulness | Very extensive | His
domestic character | As a Parent Hus-
band Friend and Master | Was highly
amiable | The graces of Christianity
embellished his life | Softened the
agonies of Death | And gave hopes of
a happy Immortality | He departed
this life the 24 of Sept 1775 | In | the
48 year of his age.
An honest man is the noblest work of God.

ELIZABETH MASTERS | relict of | Joseph
Hull Esq—died—Feb 11 1826 | Æt 94.

Here lies the body of | MRS MARY HULL
wife to | Capt Joseph Hull deed |
April the 6th 1733 in the | 68 year of
her age.

Here lies the body of | ELIZABETH HULL
daughter | to Joseph and Sarah Hull
departed this life Apr 16 1738 in the
| 7th year of her age.

Here lies the body | of Mr ABIJAH HULL
died August y^e 10 1733 | in y^e 28 year
of | his age.

Here lies y^e body of | Mrs ANN HULL
wife to | Mr Samuel Hull who | died
March the | 22^d 1730—1 | in the 27th |
year of her age.

ANN daughter to | Samuel and Ann Hull
who died | Feb 24 1757 or 37 in y^e 17
year of her age.

Here lies the body of | Capt Joseph Hull
| aged 75 years | died Oct 15 1745.

Sacred | to the memory of | Capt JOSEPH
HULL | who departed this life | June
y^e 12 A D 1778 | æ 85. He left an
aged widow to mourn y^e loss | of a
most kind and tender husband | deeply
afflicted children and other relatives to
| drink in silence the bitter cup of sor-
row | for the loss of a pious and benevo-
lent parent. | By his death the poor
were deprived of a | most cordial and
liberal benefactor; his | neighbors and
friends of a wise discreet | amiable and
exemplary Christian. He lived univer-
sally beloved and is now | gone to
receive a crown of immortal glory.

To the memory of | LEWIS HULL | son
of Joseph Hull esqr | and Mrs Eliza-
beth Hull | who died Oct 10 1775 | in
in the 5th year of his | age.

As the fair flower at autumn dies
With new-born charms again to rise
So shall thy form sweet youth assume
In Heaven's bright climes immortal bloom.

HANNAH dau to—Samuel and Ann |
Hull died Dec 13 | 1737 in y^e 12 year
of her age.

In memory of | JOHN HUMPHREYS ESQR
| who died | Feb 18 1832 | aged 88
years.

In | memory of | RACHEL HUMPHREYS |
wife of | John Humphreys | who died
| Dec 11 1832 | aged 85 years.

In memory of MISS SUSAN and MISS
SALLY | HUMPHRIES daughters of |
John Humphreys Esqr and | Mrs
Rachel Humphreys.

Susan died Sept 2 1810 | aged 26 years.
Like blossomed trees o'erturned by vernal storm
Lovely in death the beauteous ruin lay

Sally died May 12 1812 | aged 37 years.
Smitten friends are angels sent on errands
Full of love; for us they languish and for
Us they die; and shall they languish—
Shall they die in vain?

In memory of | MR DANIEL HUMPHRIES
| son of | John Humphries Esqr and
| Mrs Rachel Humphries | who died
April 2 1807 | aged 28 yea.

Praises on tomb are titles vainly spent
A man's good name is his best monument.

In | memory of | MR DAVID HUMPHRIES
| son of John Humphreys Esqr | and
Mrs Rachel Humphreys | who died |
March 21 1814 | aged 28 years.

Silent we own Jehovah's name
We kiss the scourging hand
And yield our comforts and our life
To thy supreme command.

The REVD DANIEL HUMPHRIES | died
Sept 2 1787 in the 81st year of his age
| For more than half a century | he
was the esta | blished minister of the
first Society in this | town. Mrs Sarah
Humphries | the affectionate wife of
his youth and the | tender Companion
of his advanced age died | July 29 1787
just five weeks before him.

The seasons thus
As ceaseless round a jarring world they roll
Still find them happy and consenting spring
Sheds her own rosy garland on their heads
Till evening comes at last serene and mild
When after the long vernal day of life
Enamored more as more remembrance swells
With many a proof of recollected love
Together down they sink in social sleep
Together freed their gentle spirits fly
To scenes where love and bliss immortal reign.

In memory of MAJOR ELIJAH HUM-
PHREYS 3d son of Rev Daniel | and Mrs
Sarah Humphreys | who died on his
passage to the West Indies | July 2
1785 | in the 40th year of his age | and
was buried in the Island of Martinico.

To | ELIJAH | son of William and Maria
Humphreys | in fond commemoration
| of his rare promise | Premature men-
tal endowments | high Christian princi-
ples | manly modesty and gentle grace
of manners | this stone is inscribed |
Born May 19 A D 1821 | In the flower
of youth and early hope | at the age of
12 years | he was not for God took him
| October 22 1833 | and after a dreary
interval revealed the mystery of his
untimely death | Jan 31 1835.

His remains recovered from the neighboring wa-
ters |

Here await the issues of that day |
When reunited with kindred dust
Mortality shall be swallowed up of life
And the Lord shall make up his jewels.

DAVID JACKSON | died May 27 1843 æ 56.
LYDIA R his wife | died Apr 5 1838 æ 49.

LEVI P | died Apr 16 1838 æ 20.

WILLIAM P | died Apr 3 1847 æ 19.

DAVID F | was drowned Dec 13 1837
æ 4.

Children of David and Lydia R Jackson.

ABIGAIL GOULD | daughter of Isaac |
and Nancy Jennings | died March 1
1821 | aged 4 years.

DAVID JOHNSON | died Jan 2 1849 | æ 77.

SUSAN JOHNSON | died April 11 1831 |
æ 54.

Thou art gone from us dear parents
Thy voice no more we hear
Thou hast left our kindred circle
A bright home to cheer.

Here lyes ye body of | MRS ESTHER JOHN-
SON | wife to Mr | David Johnson |
who departed this life | May 22 1766
in ye | 30th year of her age.

In memory of Mr DAVID JOHNSON | son
of Mr David Johnson | who departed
this life | August 14 1777 aged | 21
years 7 months 23 days.

Here lyes ye | body of COLO | EBENEZER
JOHNSON | died Sept 18 1726 in ye 81st
| year of his age.

Here | lyes ye body | of LIEUT ISRAEL
JOHNSON | son of Colonel | Ebenezer
Johnson | who died Jan 31 1712 in ye
24 year of | his age.

Here lyes burried | the body of LIEUT
EBENEZER JOHNSON | who departed
this life | Sept 10 1751 | in the 65 year
of his age.

Here lyes the body of | SARGT CHARLES
JOHNSON | died October ye 30th | 1738
in ye 42 | year of his age.

In memory | of Mr BENAJA JOHNSON |
who departed this | life April 13 | 1763
in the 59th | year of his age.

BETSEY JOHNSON | died Apr 6 1869 | aged
84 yrs.

HULDAH M JOHNSON | died | Aug 19
1866 | aged 84 yrs.

Here lyes ye body of | ALEXANDER JOHN-
SON—a child of Mr and Mrs Elizabeth
| Johnson born and died Sept ye —
1729.

REBECCA | wife of | Andrew Johnson |
died Sept 8 1857 | aged 48 years.
She lived beloved and died lamented.

ISAAC JOHNSON | the 3d son of Isaac |
and Lois Johnson | who died July 3d |
A D 1777 | aged 2 years.

REBECCA | daughter of Isaac | and
Nancy Jennings | died Nov 20 1828 |
aged 12 years.

To the memory of | WM GOODWIN | son
of | William W and | Sophia Johnson
| who died of hooping | cough New
York Oct | 24 1835 æ 1 year and 4
months.

A little while the beauteous gem
Bloomed on its mother's breast
But soon it withered on the stem
And sought a higher rest.

Here lyes buried the body | of MRS
ELIZABETH JOHNSON | wife to Lieut
Ebenezer Johnson | who departed this
life | Jan'y 18 1760 in ye 67 year of
her age.

Here lyes ye body of MRS HANNAH
JOHNSON | wife to Capt Ebenezer |
Johnson — | in ye 89 year | of her
age.

In | memory of | ISAAC son of | Mr Isaac
and Mrs Lois | Johnson who died | 4th
Decemr 1774 aged 5 years 5 months |
and 2 days.

Ye young ye gay attend
this speaking stone
Think on his fate
and tremble at your own.

In memory of | AMERICAS | daughter of
William W and | Sophia Johnson | of
New York | who was born in Edgefield
S C | May 25 1826 | and died in Derby
| Sept 20 1832 aged | 6 years and 4
months.

The flower in the meadow, the leaf on the tree
The rush in the river are emblems of me
In innocence and beauty they flourish a day
Bloomed for a season then withered away.

AMOS HAWKINS | son of Mr Isaac | and
Mrs Lois Johnson | died Sept 26 1772
| aged 18 months

The peaceful babe
that lies beneath.

In memory of | HENRY JOHNSON | who
died | March 3 1839 | aged 42 years
and 3 months.

MRS | LUCY JOHNSON | wife of | Mr An-
drew Johnson | died July 7 1821 | aged
52 years.

LUCY JENNET | their daughter | died Aug
23 1805 | æ 4 years.

In memory of HENRY OWEN | son of
Wm W and Sophia Johnson | who died
in New York | Jan 13 1840 | aged 2
years | and 10 months.

ELIPHALET son to | Joseph and Margerit
| Johnson aged | 16 years died [letter-
ing is under the ground].

Here lyes ye body | of Mr JEREMIAH |
JOHNSON died Dec | ye 11 1726 | in the
62 year of his age.

Sacred to the memory | of MRS DESIRE
KIMBERLY | relict of | Mr Israel Kim-
berly | who exchanged this life | for
immortality August 31 | 1794 age 28
years.

Here she bids her friends adieu
Some angel calls her to the spheres
Our eyes the radiant saint pursue
Through liquid telescope of tears.

DOCT. LIBERTY KIMBERLY | died | June
17 1827 | æ 60.

ELIZABETH his wife | died Mar 17 1801 |
æ 37.
Lived beloved and died lamented.

BETSEY | wife of | Ebenezer Kinney |
died Jan 1 1847 | æ 64.

EBENEZER KENNEY | died April 2 1851 |
aged 71 years.

In | memory of | PATTY LAW | daughter
of | Jonathan and Rebekah Law | who
died Aug 29 | 1815 | æ 15.

Much loved child thou art | absent but not for-
gotten.

MRS H LEWIS | died May 23 1830 | aged
73.

In | memory of | JAMES LEWIS | who
died | April 24 1822 | aged 70 years.

In | memory of | ABEGAIL wife of |
James Lewis | who departed this | life
the 29th of April 1788 in the | 41 year
of her | age.

JOHN L LINES | died April 2 1860 | aged
42.

LUCY | wife of | Lyman Mansfield | and
former wife of | Samuel Hubbell | died
Dec 20 1869.

In | memory of | PHEBE | daughter of |
Capt Ezra and Phebe Mather | who
was born at Lynn | Connecticut | Oc-
tober 28th 1799 | and departed this
life | December 22nd 1830 | in the 31st
year of her age.

JANE ANN | died Feb 4 1821 | aged 10
months | and 9 days.

LYMAN OSBORN | died Sept 25 1830 |
aged 1 year | and 3 months.

Children of John and Betsey McCally.
Sleep sweet babes and take your rest
God called you home he thought it best.

MARY | daughter of | William and Nancy
McNiell | died | Sept 25 1823 | aged 2
years | and 5 months.

LOISE | wife of | John Miller | died Feb
28 1858 | æ 26 yrs.

LOUISE | their daughter | died Apr 18
1858 | æ 8 weeks.

Here lyes MRS | MARY wife | of y^e Rev
Mr. Joseph Moss | aged 42 Died | Feb
23 1714.

Here lyes MRS | DORCAS | wife of y^e Rev
| Joseph Moss | aged 30 years | De-
ceased Sept 2 1715.

Here lyes the body of | REV MR JOSEPH
Moss y^e faithful and affectionate pas-
tor | of y^e Flock in this town 25 | years.
A learned man a good | Christian and
well finished divine | who departed this
life Jan 23 | Anno Dom 1731 | Aetatis
Suzæ 53.

With holy ardor of seraphick love
He dropt this clay and soared to Christ above.

Here lyes buried y^e body of | MR NICH-
OLAS MOSS | who departed this life |
Nov the 24 1759 in y^e | 44 year of his
age.

Nor faith nor seas nor sun nor stars
Nor Heaven his full realm balance bear
His beauties we can never trace
Till we behold him face to face.

MARY A ZIMMERMAN | wife of | Samuel
Moss | died | March 28 1859 | aged 24.

MARY HELENA | daughter of | George
H and Sarah O | Mossman | died July
3rd 1854 | aged 1 month and 5 days.

Suffer little children to come unto me.

HANNAH ANN | wife of | Elijah Murry |
daughter of Bezaleel and Hannah |
Gates | died Nov 21 1844 | æ 30.

SILAS NEWCOMB | died | Aug 25 1825 |
aged 39 years.

BETSEY | wife of | Silas Newcomb | died
| Nov 20 1849 | aged 65 years.

CAPT. SILAS NICHOLS | died May 18
1811 | in the 41st year | of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of—Jabez Obartus |
died June y^e 20 1740 in 18 year | of
his age.

CHARITY | wife of Lyman Osborn | died
Oct 27 1859 | æ 59.

So he giveth his beloved sleep.

ROBERT GATES | son of | Joseph Pack-
ard | and Mary Swift | died | June 13
1834 | aged 12 years | and 9 months.

In memory of | MRS BETSEY PEASE wife
| of Mr Isaac Pease daughter of | Mr
Thaddeus Bald | win who departed this
life | May y^e 8th 1797 in the 21st year |
of her age.

With pangs severe strangling in blood
She soon became a lifeless rod
Till he summons of her God she obeyed
She closes life and ends her days.

In | memory of | JOSEPH PECKELL | who
departed this life | 4th January 1797 |
aged 74 years.

SARAH E | died Sept 15 1844 | aged 1
year 5 mo.

CHARLES H | died Sept 30 1844 | aged
3 yrs and 3 mo.

Children of Henry and Eleanor Pettit.

These lovely buds we wished to raise
Resign them here we must
Into the hands of God who gave
And in his mercy trust.

PHEBE HOTCHKISS | wife to Ira Phelps
| died Aug 19 1873 | æ 89 yrs 5 mos.

IRA PHELPS | died Nov 8 1852 | in his 71
year.

In | memory of | NATHAN PIERSON |
who died | Oct 17 1822 | aged 40 years

Blessed are the dead
That die in the Lord.

- WILLIAM son of | Nathan and | Sarah Pierson | died Sept 10 1811 | aged 9 mo.
- In | memory of | JACOB M POPE | who died | Dec 10 1815 | aged 75 years.
- CHARLES PRINDLE | died Jan 11 1847 | æ 23.
- WM N PRINDLE | died Oct 16 1843 | æ 44.
- BETSEY A his wife | died Aug 19 1867 aged 68.
- LEWIS PRINDLE | died | Aug 12 1848 | aged 73 years.
- BETSEY | his wife | died | Jan 5 1819 | aged 41 years.
- SARAH | widow of Gideon Blackman | his 2d wife | died April 19 1851 | aged 79 years.
- SAMUEL PROCTOR | died | June 15 1867 | aged 79 years.
- JOHN PROCTOR drowned Sept 13 1828 | aged 8 years.
- MARIAH | FASH | wife of | Samuel Proctor | died Sept 12 1855 | aged 57 years.
- JOHN B PROCTOR | drowned Dec 20 1844 | aged 9 years.
- Capt. LEWIS REMER | died | Dec 25 1841 | æ 56 yrs.
- No mortal woes
Can reach the peaceful sleeper here
While angels watch his soft repose.
- RACHEL REMER his wife | died Dec 25 1869 æ 84 yrs.
- JOSEPH H. REMER |
- LUCY MARIA his wife | died Oct 20 1876 68 yrs.
- JOSIAH LEWIS | son of Abraham and | Hannah Remer | was drowned | June 9 1815 | aged 8 years | 16 mo. and 17 ds.
- Weep not for me my parents dear
I am not dead but sleeping here
My debt is paid my grave you see
Prepare for death and follow me.
- SUSAN W | daughter of | Abraham and | Hannah Remer | died Aug 1 1819 | aged 3 mo and | 22 days.
- In memory of Capt. JOSEPH RIGGS | who died May 15 1822 | aged 76 years.
- ELIZABETH | wife of | Joseph Riggs | died Jan 14 1842 | aged 89.
- In memory of Mrs Rachel | Riggs wife of Joseph Riggs Jr who died May 11 A D | 1778 of the small pox aged | 33 years.
- In faith she Dyd in Dust she Lyes
But faith foresees that Dust shall Rise
The flesh Rests here till Jesus come
And Claims the treasure from the tomb.
- In memory of ELIZABETH ye wife | of John Rig Esqr | died April ye 17 1747.
- Here lyes buried | the body of | John Riggs Esq | who departed this life | Sept ye 24 1755 in ye 80th year of his age.
- Mrs POLLY M | wife of | John S Riggs | died | April 3 1850 | æ 38.
- EBEN M died Oct 10 1845 æ 5 yrs.
- CELESTIA died March 5 1843 æ 2 ys 6 m | children of P M and J S Riggs.
- Farewell dear wife a short farewell
With grief does my sad bosom swell
But a brighter day will soon arise
Tis then I'll meet thee in the skies.
- Dea SAMUEL E RIGGS | born in Augusta N Y | June 18 1809 | died at Derby Conn | Dec 6 1860.
- He giveth his beloved sleep.
- SAMUEL E RIGGS | died | Dec 21 1840 | aged 19 years.
- ELIZABETH daur of | Samuel and Abigail | Riggs died 27.
- In | memory of | Ann E Riggs | wife of Nathan B Riggs | who died | March 26 1835 | aged 36.
- NATHAN B | their son died | Dec 11 1830 aged 16 mos.
- Here lies burried the body | of Capt Joseph Riggs | who departed this life | March 31 1792 in the 83d year of his age.
- A soul prepared needs no delay
The summons comes the saint obeys
He closed his eyes and sees his God.
- In | memory of | Elizabeth | daughter of Joseph | H and Betsey Riggs | who died Dec. 6, 1839 | aged 21 years.
- Like a lily fair her head reclined
Peacefully to death resigned
Without one murmuring look or sigh
But calm and pure as the morning sky.
- Here lyes ye body of | Samuel Riggs son of | Capt Joseph and Mrs. Mabel | Riggs who departed this | life Sept ye 21 1766 in ye | 16 year of his age.
- Job. xx. 9. The eye also which saw
Him shall see him no more neither shall
His place any more behold him.
- NANCY H | wife of Luther Root | died | June 4 1852 | æ 35.
- A friend to virtue | And a foe to vice.
- NANCY H | daughter of | Luther and Nancy H Root | died sept 29 1852 | æ 5 mo.
- This lovely bud so young and fair
Called home by early doom
Just born to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise would bloom.
- GEORGE M LA RUE | died | June 1 1862 | aged 22 years.
- AGNES C | daughter of | Charles and Babetta | Schoenmehl | died Feb 22 1868 | æ 15 years.

- In memory of | Mrs ELIZABETH SHEP-
FIELD | late relict of Capt Wm Shef-
field | of Stonington | who died Oct 31
1812 | æ 50.
- In | memory of | PHEBE wife of | Samuel
Sherwood | who died | sept 19 1822 |
aged 44 years.
- In | memory of | Priscilla wife of | Sam-
uel Sherwood | who died | nov 24 1818
| aged 55 years.
- In | memory of | Samuel Sherwood |
who died May 11 1838 | aged 77.
- PRISCILLA SHERWOOD | died | Oct 31
1851 | aged 61.
- CHARLES SHORT | died | Oct 19 1862 |
aged 86 years.
- BETSEY | his wife | died Nov 6 1864 |
aged 92 years.
- In | memory of | Mrs TAPHENES SMITH
| relict of | Major Nathan Smith | who
died | Feb 16 1817 aged 77.
- JAMES SMITH | died | Oct 21 1847 | æ 80.
- SARAH SMITH | was the only daughter of
| the Rev Daniel Humphries | pastor
of the first church | in Derby Her
first husband | was the Rev Samuel
Mills | March 8 1819 was married to
Chipman Swift Esqr | died March 31
1827 | aged 77.
- CHIPMAN SWIFT ESQR | was born in
Lebanon Ct | July 1750 removed to
Wilmington Vt 1770 In 1817 | came
to reside with his son | in Derby Rev
Zephaniah | Swift May 6 1819 was |
married to widow Sarah Mills | died
March 8 1825 aged 75.
- MRS SARAH | wife to | Rev Zephaniah
Swift | died | sept 27 1840 | in the 68
year | of her age.
- REV ZEPHANIAH SWIFT | born at Wil-
mington Vt | 1771 graduated at Dart-
mouth College | 1792 | Installed as
pastor of the | Congregational Church
in Roxbury Ct | 1796 and dismissed in
1813 | settled over the first church in
this | Town in 1813 in which relation |
| he continued until his decease | Feb
7 1848.
- Eminent for his virtues and usefulness in | all his
relations to mankind while he | lived he was
universally revered and | loved and being dead
| his memory is Blessed.
- CHIPMAN SWIFT | son of Rev Zepha-
niah | died Oct 23 1819 | aged 21 years
| and 9 months.
- A member of the Medical Institution in Yale
College.
- ZEPHANIAH SWIFT | son of Rev Zepha-
niah | and Mrs Sarah Swift | died April
13 1817 | aged 17 years | and 3 months.
- SAMUEL | son of Rev Zephaniah | and
Sarah Swift | died Mar 30 1816 | æ 8
yrs and 6 mos.
- SEMANTHA SWIFT | daughter of | Rev
Zephaniah | and Mrs Sarah Swift |
died Dec 3 1822 | aged 13 yrs.
- THEODOSIA SWIFT | daughter of | Rev
Zephaniah and Sarah Swift | died |
Feb 15 1845 | in the 50th year | of her
age.
- MARY JANE | wife of Elijah F Smith |
died | Feb 1 1852 | æ 43 yrs.
- Affliction sore long time I bore
Physicians' art was vain
Till God was pleased that death should seize
And ease me of my pain
Farewell my husband and my children
Farewell to all on earth
I hope to meet you all in heaven
Where parting is no more.
- In | memory of | HORATIO G SMITH |
who died August 24 1843 | aged 23.
- In | memory | of | MR ABRAHAM SMITH
| who departed this life Feb 13 1796 |
in the 62d year of his age.
- Also
- I S A A C | son of | Mr Abraham and
Mrs Sarah Smith | who died at sea |
March 24th 1775 | aged 17 years and 8
months.
- In | memory of | S A R A H | wife of Mr
Abraham Smith | who departed this
life | August 13th 1805 | in the 67th
year of | her age.
- JOHN FRENCH SMITH | son of Abraham
| and Mrs Sarah Smith | who departed
| this life April 20 1781 aged 19 years.
- GEORGE H SMITH | died | Aug 1 1860 |
æ 50 years.
- CLINGA SMITH | daughter of | Ephraim
| Smith deceased | 1735 in y^e 4 year |
of her age.
- In memory | of FITCH SMITH | who died
| Feb 5 1838 | aged 66 years.
- In memory of | Sarah | wife of | Fitch
Smith | who died July 4, 1839 | aged
66.
- Here lyes the | body of MR JOHN | SMITH
who | departed this life | May y^e 31
Anno | Dom 1749 in y^e | 75 year of
his age.
- Here lyes the body of | MARY SMITH |
wife to John | Smith died June y^e 17
1743 in y^e 67 | year of her age.
- Here lyes y^e body of | MRS MARY SMITH
| wife to Mr John Smith | died June
y^e 7 1713 in y^e 67 | year of her age.
- Here lyes y^e body of | ELIZABETH SMITH
| wife to Jonathan | Smith died Feb
y^e 27 1744 in y^e 35 | year of her age.

- ISAAC SMITH | son of Abram Smith | died | March 2 1839 | aged 60 years.
In | memory of | POLLY wife of | Abram Smith | who died | Oct 13 1846 | æ 88.
- ABRAM SMITH | died July 14 1837 | æ 78.
- FITCH SMITH | his son | died at sea Aug 5 1805 | æ 22.
- SALLY | wife of | Isaac Smith | died Sept 3 1865 | aged 83 years.
- TRUMAN | died | Nov 29 1860 | æ 3 yrs 10 mos.
- THOMAS SMITH | died | Jan 10 1854 | æ 4 mos.
- In memory of | MAJOR NATHAN SMITH | who departed this life | Feb 24 1798 | in the 74 year | of his age.
- In memory of | FANNY SMITH | wife of Almon Smith—who died | Feb 28 1826 | aged 31 years—
- Also their daughter | FANNY SHERWOOD died Aug 23 1824 | aged 4 weeks.
- JOSIAH SMITH | died Nov 23 1829 aged 81.
- ESTHER SMITH his wife | died Sept 13 1800 aged 45.
- HANNAH SMITH his 2d wife | died Dec 30 1810 aged 57.
- MABEL SMITH his 3d wife | died June 12 1825 aged 59.
- Also three children and one grand child | of Josiah and Esther Smith.
- ESTHER died Nov 22 1793 aged 18.
- ELIJAH died May 12 1794 aged 5 yrs.
- SALLY died May 25 1800 aged 7 mo.
- LAURA daughter of Sheldon and | Grace Smith died March 19 1810 aged 2 years.
- JOSIAH SMITH | died Feb 28 1850 | æt 80.
- In | memory of | BETSEY wife of | Josiah Smith | who died | May 3 1836 | aged 63.
- MARY | widow of | Josiah Smith | formerly wife of | Jacob M Pope | died | July 6 1865 | æt 97.
- In memory of JOSIAH H SMITH | who died | July 21 1832 | in the 29 year of | his age.
- JENET E SMITH | wife of John L Smith | died | Nov 9 1853 æt 39.
- EUNICE JANE | wife of W P Sperry | born Jan 24 1824 | died Sept 29 1854.
- ALICE J SPERRY | wife of George F Stremmell | of Newark N J | born May 31 1847 | died May 18 1873
- GEORGE W | their infant son | died June 28 1873 | æ 7 weeks.
- WALTER T | died Nov 8 1849 | æ 2 weeks.
- REBECCA M | wife of | Sewall C. Tarbell | died Apr 29 1853 | æ 23 yrs 4 mo.
- LUCIUS IRONING | their son | Died Apr 17 1853 æ 2 weeks.
- Here lyes y^e body of | Mr John Tibbals | deceased June 11 17—
- WILLIS H | died Oct 10 1854 | æ 6 weeks.
- In memory of | CAPT JOHN TOMLINSON | who died | Nov 18 1817 | aged 92 years.
- In memory of | MRS DEBORAH TOMLINSON | Consort of | Capt John Tomlinson | and daughter of Samuel Bassett Esqr | who departed this life | Sept 29 1796 | in the 71st year of her age.
She lived beloved and died lamented by all her acquaintance.
- DAN TOMLINSON | died Dec 24 1832 | æ 83.
- SUSANNAH his wife | died Jan 19 1798 | æt 45.
- In memory | of SUZE daughter | of Mr Dan and Mrs Susannah Tomlinson who | died May 19 | 1785 in the 9th year of her age.
- SARAH TOMLINSON | died | Mar 12 1864 | æ 84.
Loved one Rest here until the last trump shall sound.
- Sacred | to the memory of | DAMARIS TOMLINSON | who died Dec 28 1825 | aged 77.
- In memory of | MRS LOWIS TOMLINSON | who died Sept 11 A D 1767 | in the 87 year of her age.
- CAPT | REUBEN TUCKER | died | Nov 11 1841 | aged 98.
- PIEBE | widow of | Reuben Tucker | died March 13 1850 | aged 86.
- Here lyes y^e body of | MR WILLIAM WASHBOND | aged 72 years 10 mo | 16 days Deceased Jan 18 1741.
- Here lyes y^e body of | HANNAH WASHBOND | aged about 16 years | died April y^e 1st 1727.
- NANCY AMELIA | wife of | Benjamin Wells | died | April 18 1852 | æ 31.
Weep not for me
We trust to meet in Heaven.
- SARAH AMELIA | their daughter | died April 15 1852 æ 15 das.
- In memory of | CAPT JAMES WHEELER | who departed this life | July 9 1768 | in the 53 year | of his age.
- Here lyes the body of MRS | SARAH WHITNEY wife to | Stephen Whitney and daughter to | Capt James and Mrs Sarah Wheeler | and mother of Sam.

uel Isaac and | James Whitney died |
March y^e | 31 1764 in y^e 27 year of
her age.

Look on me as you pass by
As you are now so once was I
As I am now so you must be
Prepare for death and follow me.

SYBIL | Consort of John Willer | who
died May 10 1777 | in the 18th year of
her age.

Lovely in death the beauteous ruin lay
And if in death still lovely lovelier there

Far lovelier! pity swells the tide of love
And will not the severe excuse a sigh?
Ye that e'er lost an angel pity one
E.ected by her parents.

Here lyes buried | y^e body of MRS
PIERCE | WOOSTER relict of Mr |
Thomas Wooster who | died March
1739-40 | aged about 80 years.

In memory of MRS ALICE | wife of Mr |
Samuel Wooster | departed this | life
Aug 8th | 1774 in the 89th year.

OLD EPISCOPAL GRAVE-YARD.

MRS | LUCRETIA ALLIS | died | Feb 10
1848 | aged 77.

SARAH ALLEN | died | Aug 1 1850 | aged
55.

Calm be her sleep as the whisper of even
When the hands have been clasped and the
knees bent in prayer
She has chanted her hymn at the portal of Heaven
And found the perfection of what she loved
here.

SUSAN ALLEN | relict of | Samuel Allen
| died | July 27 1837 | aged 82.

In | memory of | MARTHA ALLEN | who
died on the 16th of | May 1825 | aged
80 years.

SARAH | wife of | Moses Austin | Died
Apr 12 1765 | æ 87.

LEWIS S | son of R S and B G | Baldwin
| Died Aug 28 1874 | æ 7 weeks.

Infant son of | R S and B G Baldwin |
Died Feb 28 1872 | æ 2 weeks.

This stone | is inscribed to the memory |
of | SARAH BALDWIN | wife of Tim-
othy Baldwin | and daughter of Murry
H Lester of Poukeepsie | who died Dec
21 A D 1812 | æ 65.

Why are friends ravished from us? 'Tis to bind
By soft affection ties on human hearts
The thoughts of death which reason too supine
Or misemployed so rarely fastens there.

In | memory of | TIMOTHY BALDWIN |
who died | Aug 30 1822 | aged 73 years.

DR ELIJAH BALDWIN | died Mar 18 1816
| æ 76.

MARGARET | his wife | died Aug 16 1823
| æ 79.

ABIGAIL AKIN | their daughter | died
Aug 16 1794 | æ 17.

ABIGAIL | wife of Timothy Baldwin |
died | June 5 1819 | æ 33.

MARGARET BALDWIN | died | Oct 15 1854
| æ 73.

To | SARAH | Relict of the late Jesse
Beach Esqr | who died | on the 27th of
June 1835 | And was gathered unto her
fathers | in the confidence of a certain
faith | in the comfort of a reasonable |

religious and holy hope | in favor with
the Lord her God | and in perfect char-
ity with the world | æ 61 years.

Here rest the body | of MRS ABIGAIL
BEACH | widow of the Rev John Beach |
of Newtown | departed this life | Feb 7
1783 | in 76th year of her age.

Here lies interred the | body of MR JOHN
HOLBROOK | who departed this life
June 5 1752 | in the 53 year of his age.

BETSEY HARD | wife of | Benj B Beach |
died Dec 22 1874 | æ 63 years.

BENJ B BEACH | died | June 27 1877 æ
63.

CAROLINE | daughter of | David and Su-
sann Beecher | Died Apr 13 1842 | æ 9
years.

JOHN BEERS | a Revolutionary Pensioner
Died | April 22 1848 | aged 89.

He fell as falls the Oak with years
Which storms have rudely beat upon
Upon his grave we shed our tears
To Heav'n we hope he's gone.

In | memory of | BETSEY ANN | wife of
John Beers | who died | Jan 16 1841
aged 70 years.

We loved her living and we mourn her dead.

In | memory of | JOHN BETTS | who died
| on the 18th of | October 1805 | aged
68 years.

SAMUEL ALLEN | died | Sept 22 1811 |
aged 60.

ABIGAIL MARY | wife of | Michael Bit-
ner | died | Dec 20 1846 | æ 33.

Sacred | to the memory | of | the REV
EDWARD BLAKESLEE | who departed
this life | on the 15 of July 1797 | in the
31st year of his age | By this prema-
ture death his family | are deprived of
a kind and affectionate | Husband
Father and Brother | The Episcopal
Church | of a zealous and faithful mas-
ter | and the public | of a disinterested
friend.

The memory of the just is blessed. Prov 10 7.
The righteous shall be in everlasting remem-
brance Psal 6.

HENRIETTA | daughter of | Rev E
Blakeslee | relict of | A Champlain |
She went to sleep in Jesus | June 21
1848 | aged 49 years.

Entered into Rest.

ELIZA GRACE | Daughter of | Rev Ed-
ward Blakeslee | Born Dec 29 1795 |
Died Nov 15 1874.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

GEORGE BRISTOL | born in 1810 | died in
1870.

He rests in peace.

ANN SMITH | daughter of | George and
Caroline | Bristol | died Oct 8 1848 |
aged 6 years and 10 months.

Of such is the kingdom | of Heaven.

MARY E | daughter of | Nathan and
Mary A | Bristol | Died Aug 31st 1865
| æ 18 y's.

MR GEORGE R BRONSON | Died | Feb 3
1853 | aged 39 years.

HENRY W | son of | Harvey D and Eliz-
abeth A Bronson | Died | July 22 1857
| æ 10 y's 10 ms.

DAUGHTER of | Edson L and | Mary E
| Bryant | Little Mary | Died | Mar
15 1868 | æ 10 weeks.

Our angel Baby.

In | memory of | MRS HANNAH | wife of
the Rev | Daniels Burhans D D | Died
April 12 1840 | aged 66.

Christ is risen from the dead and | become the
first fruits of them that slept | 1st Cor 15 20.

MEHITABLE BURT | died | April 26 1864
aged 77.

DAVID BURT | died | Feb 2 1872 | aged
82.

HANNAH BURT | died March 16 1871 |
aged 82.

ELIZABETH BARNFIELD | of London |
Died | Mar 20 1839 | æ 75 years.

GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW | Died | Jan 28
1879 | æ 73.

HARRIET A | daughter of | Frederick
and Augusta | B Botsford | died | Aug
25 1813 | æt 1 y'r 5 m.

JOHN J CANFIELD | Died | June 20 1854
| æ 38.

We meet above.

WILLIAM H CANFIELD | Died | Feb 5
1853 | æ 33.

Farewell dear brother | the last farewell.

SHELDON CANFIELD | died | March 14
1837 | aged 61 years.

In | memory of | Mrs. MARGARET
CHARLES | wife of | Mr. William
Charles | died June 4, 1809 | æ 68

Thrice happy Christians | who when time is o'er,
| Shall meet in realms of bliss | to part no more.

FRANCES R | Wife of | Rev S T Carpen-
ter | She went to sleep in Jesus | Jan
4th 1845 | æ 26.

Our Mother's grave | ASENATH CAR-
RINGTON | Died | April 11 1857 | æ 68.

ELLA N | Daughter of | Anson and Sally
M | Chaffee | Died Jan 7 185 | æ 2
y'rs.

SHELDON CANFIELD | Died | Jan 18
1879 | aged 76 years.

CHAROLETTE A | Died Dec 25 1835 |
aged 3 years.

STERTING | Died May 15 1847 | aged 6
years.

CRAIG L | Died Jan 18 1858 | æ 9 years
| children of Sheldon and Charolette
Canfield.

Rev. ELIAS CLARK | Died in | West Sa-
lem Wis Oct 29 1866 | æ 53.

CLARA ELILA | daughter of | Rev Elias
and | Adelaide S | Clark | Died Nov
29 1862 | æ 10 mo's.

Sweet joyous one | Thou wast ours—And thou art
still kept for us | For Jesus hath taken thee.

In memory of | HANNAH CLARK | wife
of | Thomas Clark Esq | who departed
this life | Oct 3 1803 | aged 64 years.

In memory of MARY | JENETT CLARK
daught | of Mr William and Mrs Mary
Clark | who died October 10 1790 |
aged 1 yr and 3 mos 10 days.

Mr WILLIAM CLARK | 1763.

Mrs HANNAH CLARK | died Sept 1801
aged 91. Her lineal descendants at
the | time of her death were 333 | viz
10 children 62 grandchildren 242 great-
grandchildren | 19 great-great-grand-
children | During her long life her com-
pany | was the delight of her numer-
ous | friends and acquaintances | hav-
ing faithfully performed the | duties of
life and being deeply | impressed with
the reality | and importance of religion
| she died as she had lived | satisfied
and happy.

Here lies ye body of | CHARITY CLARK
| dau of Mrs Hannah Clark | aged 11
months and | 13 ds died March 13th
1753.

SHELDON L CLARK | son of | William
and Mary Clark | departed this life |
Feb 7 1825 | in the 23 year | of his age.

This world is fast passing away.

EBENEZER CLINTON | died April 9 1834
| æ 45.

ABIGAIL CLINTON | died Aug 6 1837 |
æ 48.

JOHN A CLINTON | their son | died at
Cabotville Mass | Oct 19 1845 | æ 21.

Repent believe whilst you have time
For I was taken in my prime.

DEWITT F CLINTON | died | April 4
1869 | æ 31 yrs 8 mos. Entered U S
Navy July 22 1863 | Honorably dis-
charged Dec 22 1865 | After serving
on Ironclad Tecumseh | and supply
ships Arkansas and Augusta Dismore.

CAROLINE ELISABETH | wife of | James
Coleman | died | July 22 1848 | aged
29.

In | memory of | Mrs LOIS CURTISS |
consort of | Sheldon Curtiss Esqr |
who died | Feb 5 1840 | aged 80 years.

In | memory of | SHELDON CURTISS Esqr
| born April 7 1761 | died Feb 16 1847
aged 86 years.

In | memory of | HARRIET CURTISS |
daughter of Sheldon and Lois Curtiss
| who died July 3 1835 | aged 39.

In memory | of | HENRY | who died May
25 1847 | aged 51.

In memory of | Mr Oliver Curtiss | who
departed this life | Jan 13 1794 | in the
63d year | of his age.

In | memory of | ABIJAH BEARDSLEE |
who died | March 13 1830 | aged 74
years.

Hear what the voice from Heaven declares
To those in Christ who die
Released from all their earthly cares
They reign with him on high.

MRS ELIZABETH ANNE | wife of | Mr
Abijah Beardslee | died Jan 28 1816 |
aged 53 years.

Behold and see as you pass by
As you are now so once was I
As I am now so you must be
Prepare for death and follow me.

JAMES R | son of Talmage and | Betsey
Beardsley | died Oct 28 1832 | aged 8
weeks.

Eye sin could blight or sorrow fade
Death came with friendly care
The opening bud in Heaven conveyed
And bade it bloom there.

SARAH | Wife of Rev E Blakeslee | and
daughter of | Rev R and A Mansfield |
Died Dec 23 1790 | aged 32.
Asleep in Jesus.

RICHARD MANSFIELD | son of | Rev Oli-
ver and Caroline | Hopson | Died Apr
28 1835 | æ 4 mos.

Not lost but gone before.

In | memory of | MR STEPHEN MANS-
FIELD | who died | Aug 7 1819 | aged
54 years.

ALEXANDER CHILD | Died | Oct 26 1876
| aged 64 years.

We mourn our loss.

KNEELAND | son of | Capt E F and L M
| Curtiss | Died | Aug 31 1871 | æ 13
yrs 6 mos.

CAPT KNEELAND CURTISS | Died | Apr
18 1840 | æ 51 years.

ANN E his wife | Died | Mar 23 1871 |
æ 70 years | Their children | MARTHA
| died Nov 11 1844 | æ 15 years.

HENRY R | Died | Oct 28 1838 | æ 7
mos.

FLORA BELL | Daughter of | Capt E F
and L M | Curtiss | Died | May 19
1847 | æ 11 mos.

CHARLES DAVIS | Died | Apr 11 1849 |
æ 44 yrs.

CHARLES H | son of | Charles and Annie
Davis | Died May 8 1849 | æ 8 yrs and
4 mos.

BENJAMIN F | son of | Charles and Annie
Davis | a Sergt in Co F 7th Regt Conn
Vols | Served his country 4 years | par-
ticipated in 16 Battles | contracted
chronic diarrhœa | came home and
died | March 13 1866 | æ 23 years.

Soldier rest in peace.

MR JOSEPH DAVIS | died Dec 1806 | in
the 62 year of his age.

In memory of | MRS JOSEPH DAVIS |
wife of Mr Joseph Davis | who died
Sept 28 1788 | aged 41 years.

My children and friends view my change
And remember that you are born to die.

In | memory of | JOSEPH DUDLEY | who
died on the 27th of December 1819 |
aged 45 years.

In memory of | SABRA DUDLEY | who
died | on the 19th of | May 1844 | aged
48 years.

In | memory of | MILES L DURAND |
who died | May 8 1841 | aged 39 years.

SARAH J | wife of | George W Dyer |
died Apr 22 1871 | æ 48.

Their children | GEORGE E | died Oct 19
1871 | æ 18 | IDA I | died Nov 22 1871
| æ 14.

MARY A died Oct 13 1826 | æ 11 weeks.
LUCINDA died Mar 13 1842 | æ 8
weeks | ELLEN L died Mar 21 1847 |
æ 4 yrs | Children of Eliphalet and
Mary | Dyer.

RICHARD F | son of Geo W and Sarah J
| Dyer | died Aug 26 1846 | æ 13 ms.

ELLEN L | daughter of George W and
Sarah J | Dyer | died May 17 1852 |
æ 8 yrs.

FRANK | son of Edwin | and Mary A
Ells | died Oct 12 1864 | æ 11 yrs.

Good-by dear friends 'tis hard to part
I fear 'twill break your loving hearts
But let your flowing tears be dry
For I am not afraid to die.

And when my body is laid in the tomb
Dear mother you and sisters come

- And plant some flowers o'er me to wave
While I am sleeping in my grave.
And now dear friends 'twill not be long
Ere Death will claim you for his own
And when his trying ordeal is past
In Heaven may we all meet at last.
- FRANKLIN | son of Edwin | and Mary A
Ells | died | Oct 13 1851 | æt 6 mos.
Sweet lovely babe thy pains have ceased
Thy spirit's gone to be at rest
Thy little head now free from pain
Sleeps on thy loving Saviour's breast.
- THEODORE E ELLS | died | Oct 10 1868
æ 37.
- STEPHEN M | son of | Edwin and Mary
A Ells | died | Dec 3 1853 | aged 20
years | and 8 mo.
Farewell my friends whose tender care
Has long engaged my love
Your fond embrace I now exchange
For better friends above.
- To the memory of | CHARLES HENRY |
son of | Isaac and Diantha | Foot
died Mar 23 1841 | æ 2 years 7 mos 15
ds.
- JOHN W FLOWERS | Died | Nov 25 1854
| æ 33.
- BETSEY | widow of | Wm J French | died
| Jan 13 1860 | æ 60.
- JAMES W | died Jan 29 1850 | aged 15
years.
A son beloved beyond expression dear
A brother kind affectionate and sincere.
- PERE A | Died Mar 8 1848 | aged 4
months.
This little one we loved so well
Has gone to Heaven with Christ to dwell.
- Children of Wm M and Phebe H French.
- SAMUEL FRENCH | died | at Racine Wis-
consin | May 28 1862 | æ 72.
- JUDITH FRENCH | wife of | Samuel
French | died | May 8 | 1852 | æ 58.
Sleeps this flesh in hope to rise
Waked by the angel's trumpet sound
To meet her Jesus in the skies
There tune her harp and wear the crown.
- HENRY | son of | Charles and | Joannah
F Gale | died | May 25 1848 | æ 1 yr
and 10 m's.
- CANFIELD GILLET | born Dec 7 1765 |
died May 27 1815 | aged 50 years.
- GEORGE GORUM | died May 2 1856 | æ
69.
- GRACE S GORUM | wife of | George
Gorum | died Aug 23 1839 | aged 52
years | and 9 months.
- In memory of | MR EBENEZER GRACIE |
son of | Capt Ebenezer and | Mrs
Elizabeth Gracie | who departed this
life | April 1 1799 | in the 24 year of |
her age.
- REBECA GRACIE | daughter of | Eben^r
and Eliz^h Gracie | Died | June 4 1814
| aged 32.
Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.
Death of its sting disarmed she knew no fear
But tasted Heaven while she lingered here.
- CHARITY GRACIE | daughter of | Eben^r
and Eliz^h Gracie | Died | May 23 1830
| aged 44.
The trumpet shall sound and the dead | shall be
raised incorruptible | Them that sleep in Jesus
shall God | bring with him.
- In | memory of HENRY M GRACIE | son
of | Sheldon and | Rebecca Gracie |
who departed this | life Wednesday
Oct 2d 1805 | aged 16 months.
- WILLIAM GRACIE | Died Feb 14 1847 |
æ 74.
- SHELDON C GRACIE | | Died | Mar 8
1870 | æ 61.
There is rest in Heaven.
- MRS ELIZABETH GRACIE | relict of the
late | Ebenezer Gracie | died Jan 6
1843 | aged 86.
To him that overcometh will I give | to eat of the
tree of life which is in | the midst of the paradise
of God | Rev ii vii.
- ELIZABETH GRACIE | Died Nov 30 1866
| æ 76.
- SARAH GRACIE | Died Dec 7 1860 | æ 79.
- JOHN KNOX | son of | Rockford N and
| Margaret A. | Gray | died Jan 4 1853
| æ 10 mo's 10 d's.
- SARAH | wife of | Josiah Hinman | Died
April 17 1850 | aged 64.
- In | memory of | VAN VACTOR HINMAN
| who died | Oct 7 1839 | aged 28
years.
- In | memory of | MR EPHRAIM HARGER
| who exchanged this mortal | Life for
Immortality | Dec 31 1797 | aged 92
years and 2 months.
The memory of the just is Blessed.
- BENJAMIN HODGE | Died July 26 1868 |
æ 76 | An humble Christian a kind
Husband and Father and a faithful
friend rests here in hope.
- ANNE BARTHOLOMEW | wife of | Benja-
min Hodge | Died Jan 2 1856 | æ 60 |
The record of her faithfulness | as wife
mother and friend is in | the hearts
that loved her | Her mortal remains
rest here in the sure | and certain hope
of a joyful resurrection | through the
merits of her Savior | in whom she
trusted.
- MARTHA A ELLS | wife of | George R
Hoppen | Born Dec 28 1842 | Died
Nov 20 1870.
- GRACE | wife of | Levi Hotchkiss | Died
Aug 30 1863 aged 72 yrs.

Sacred | to the memory of | Mr JOHN HOWD | who departed this life | Jan 29 1806 | at 70 years.
I know that my Redeemer Liveth.

HANNAH relict of | John Howd | died Feb 1817 | aged 74.

CHARLOTTE E | wife of | Talmadge N Hubbard | died | Aug 21 1854 | æ 24.

ANNA | wife of A K Huges | U S N Born Sept 15 | 1823 Died Aug 5 1856.

EMMA H their daughter Died Feb 6 1855 Æ 16 m's.

Here lies the body | of NANCY HULL | daughter of Samuel | and Abigail Hull who | departed this life | July 31st 1785 | aged 9 months.

In | memory of | MISS NANCY HULL | daughter of | Samuel and Abigail Hull | who died 1806 in the 16 | year of her age | She was lovely and pleasant | in her life and much lamented in her death.

In | memory of | MR KNEELAND HULL | son of | Samuel and Abigail Hull | who died 1806 in the 20 | year of his age | His education was liberal | his disposition was pious | and his deportment sedate.

LUCY GRANGER | daughter of | Henry and Mary P B | Hull | died Jan 8 1834 | aged 15 mos.

WILLIAM | son of Levi and Mary Hull | died | Aug 17 1833 | æt 9 yrs.

EDWIN | son of | William and | Lucy Ann Hull | died | Oct 2 1841 | aged 7 months.

The lovely little flower has gone
Which did so cheer our hearts
But it has gone to Heaven to bloom
And soon we'll meet him ne'er to part.

JOSEPH B HULL | only son of Henry S and Mary P Hull | Died Jan 24 1863 | aged 23 years.

Brother rest from sin and sorrow
Death is o'er and life is won
On thy slumber dawns no morrow
Rest thine earthly race is run.

MARY P HULL | wife of | Henry S Hull | Died March 9 1863 | aged 54 years.

There is a land mine eye has seen
In visions of enraptured thought
So bright that all which spreads between
Is with its radiant glory fraught
A land upon whose blissful shore
There rests no shadow falls no stain
There those who meet shall part no more
And those long parted meet again.

HENRY S HULL | Died | Nov 23 1871 | æ 70.

So man lieth down and raiseth not till the | heavens be no more they shall not awake nor | be raised out of their sleep.

In | memory of | MRS LAVINA HULL | wife of | Mr Samuel Hull Jun | and daughter of | Mr Henry Deming | of Wethersfield | who departed this life | July 4 1804 aged 23 years.

Died | SAMUEL HULL | March 19 1844 | at 67.

MRS BETSEY HULL | died | May 19 1852 | aged 68.

In | memory of | MR SAMUEL HULL | who died 1806 in the 63 | year of his age | He was a man of a generous heart | a friend to the poor the fatherless | and the widow.

Here rests the body of | MR SAMUEL HULL | He was good and kind | and beloved while he lived | and lamented when dead | He departed this life | Sept the 8 1751 | aged 59 years.

In | memory of | ABIGAIL | wife of | Samuel Hull | who died March 20 1819 æ 68.

The heart of her husband did | safely trust in her | She looked well to the ways of her household and ate | not the bread of idleness her children | rose up and called her blessed.

In | memory of | EMELINE L HUMISTON | who was born | Dec 10 1826 | and died | Nov 8 1854.

Dear emeline a loved one's laid
Beneath this stone in silent shade
And must we here our loss deplore
Shall we not meet to part no more
The Lord has called and you must go
To leave all earthly things below
Thy spirit's gone to Heaven to rest
With angels ever to be blest.

ROSWELL HUMISTON | Died | Sept 19 1864 | æ 67.

Farewell dear Father thou hast left us
For a better brighter home
Thou art now where sin and sorrow
Pain and death can never come.

In | memory of | MELINDA HUMISTON | wife of | Roswell Humiston | who died | Feb 10 1837 | aged 29 years.

Oh lost and mourned admired and loved through life

Thou best of daughters and thou faithful wife
Sweet be thy sleep and peaceful was thy death
In hope of Heaven thou didst resign thy breath.

Her end was peace | LYDIA E | wife of | Roswell Humiston | died | July 26 1869 | æ 60.

Loving hearts are filled with anguish
At the thought that thou art gone
And the home thy smiles once gladdened
Are o'er shadowed now with gloom
But tis God that hath bereft us
And tho hard to say farewell
We to him should bow submission
For he doeth all things well
Thou art not dead but sleepest
One in life how sweet the union
One in heart we still remain
Still we partake the same communion
Still we hope to meet again.

FOSTER B | son of | M C and E S Hull |
Died Oct 1 1873 | æ 13 yrs 11 mos.

WILBUR S | son of | M C and E S Hull |
Died Nov 15 1865 | æ 3 yrs 3 mos.
Dear Willie we hope | to meet thee.

In memory of | MRS SARAH B HUM-
PHREYS | wife of | Capt James Hum-
phreys | who departed this life | May
11 1786 10 days after the birth and
death | of her first child in the 24th
year of her age.

MARIA E HUMPHREYS | Nov 9 1867 æ 69.

EDWARD E | son of the late | Elijah and
Maria | Humphreys | Born June 20
1834 | Died Aug 27 1870.

This marble marks the place | of the in-
terment of the natural | body of | MARY
| daughter of | Col William Hunter |
who died | Aug 12 1825 | æ 17.

She is not here. 'Tis but her veil of clay
That moulders into dust beneath this stone
Marry herself in realms of fideless glory
Has put a robe of fadeless glory on
This monumental urn is not designed
To tell of beauties withering in the tomb
Her brightest charms were centered in a mind
Which still prevail and will forever bloom.

Her conscious soul
Allied to angels hails the glorious change
And joins the blest societies above
In all the freshness of immortal youth
'Here is a world of bliss hereafter else
Why are the bad above the good beneath
The green grass of the grave.

STEPHEN JEWETT | died May 29 1823 |
in | the 88th year | of | his age.

Life's duty done as sinks the clay
Light from its load the spirit flies
While heaven and earth combine to say
How blest the righteous when he dies.

Filius Posuit.

MARIA E | wife of | Daniel Judd | died |
Feb 9 1864 | æ 38.

Beloved while we weep for thee
Faith wipes the tears we shed
This mortal shall immortal be
With Christ thy living head.

CAPT | LOCKWOOD KEENEY | died | May
1 1848 | æ 44.

Also FRANCIS ANN | Daught of | Lock-
wood and Ann Maria Keeney | Died |
Apr 16 1835 | æ 18 ms.

EDNA A | Daughter of | Lorenzo D and
Amelia R | Kenney | Died Oct 21 1851
| æ 5 yrs.

SARAH wife of | Ethel Keeney | died Mar
6 1820 | æ 45.

SARAH daughter of | Ethel and | Sarah
Keeney | died Apr 4 1832 | æ 25.

KNEELAND son of | Ethel and | Sarah
Keeney | died Apr 1809 | æ 7 mos.

CAPT | ETHEL KEENEY | died Oct 4 1837
| æ 83.

LOCKWOOD son of | Ethel and | Sarah
Keeney | died July 25 1803 | æ 22 mos.

SMARNA | wife of | Morris Kimberly |
died Sept 16 1850 | æ 63.

MORRIS KIMBERLY | died | June 2 | 1869
| æ 85.

GEORGE H | son of | Mary J Lee | Born
Sept 18 1861 | Died Nov 26, 1861.

Another bud transplanted to the happy land.

CHARLES C | Born April 14 1854 | Died
May 14 1854.

WILLIAM W Born Oct 12 1856 | Died
Sept 18 1858.

Children of | William W and Mary J |
Lee.

They budded on earth | To Blossom in Heaven.

BENJAMIN F LEWIS died | May 20 1871
| aged | 42.

Blessed are the dead that die | in the Lord.

HENRY LEWIS | Died | Feb 21 1848 |
Age 26.

And though lone pilgrims we may roam
Nor meet again on time's broad shore
We'll meet in Heaven our final home
Where parting scenes are known no more.

JUDSON LEWIS | a member of Co B 20
Reg C V | Died | at Stafford Court
House Va Feb 21 1863 | æ 29

His country's hour of peril came
Thousands went forth He died the same.
Then let us when we tell their fame
In grateful memory breathe his name.

Little FREDDIE'S Grave.

Another lamb in Jesus' fold
Another earth chain riven
The idol of our household band
Our Freddie is in Heaven.

In memory of | Capt JOSEPH LUM | who
departed this life | Feb 24 1796 | in the
81st year of | his age.

DAVID LUM son of Capt | Joseph and
Mrs Sarah Lum | a person of eminent
endowments both | of body and mind
he was greatly lamented | in the most
active stage of live when | he seemed
to promise extensive | usefulness he
shared the common lot of mortals and
died of the small pox | Jan 1 1770 in
ye 28 year of his age.

Sic transit Gloria Mundi.

In | memory of | REUBEN LUM | who
died | July 22 1829 | aged 74 years.

Also of his wife | CHARITY LUM | who
died | Jan 12 1807 | aged 48 years.

SARAH | widow of | Reuben Lum | died
1853 | æ 96.

Inscribed | to the memory of | STEPHEN
J. MANSFIELD | son of William | and
Eunice Mansfield | Died | Aug 12 1834
| æ 33.

In memory of | WILLIAM MANSFIELD |
who died Oct 1 1816 | æ 53.

EUNICE his wife | died March 1 1817 æ 49.

Their Children | Sarah died July 4 1811 æ 19.

ABIGAIL ANN | died Feb 20 1798 æ 3.

CHARLOTTE died March | 10 1799 æ 1 year and 6 months.

RICHARD ABIJAH | died Feb 1814 æ 6 weeks.

Rev RICHARD MANSFIELD D D | ordained in | London Eng 1748 | Rector of | St James Church Derby | 72 years | Died April 12 1820 | aged 96.

He was a good man and full of | the Holy Ghost and of faith and | much people was added unto the Lord. Acts xi 24.

ANNA HULL | wife of | Rev R Mansfield died Aug 20 1776—aged 40.

SARAH | wife of Rev E Blakeslee | and daughter of | Rev R and A Mansfield | died Dec 23 1790 | aged 32.
Asleep in Jesus.

Children of | Rev R and A Mansfield | who died in infancy.

HENRIETTA Feb 3 1760.

JONATHAN Dec 10 1770.

GRACE Oct 14 1776.

JOSEPH MANSFIELD | died Dec 19 1782 | aged 20.

ELIZABETH MANSFIELD | died Feb 22 1826 | aged 70.

Forever with the Lord.

A life of rare devotion to | filial duty.

This woman was full of good works | and alms-deeds which she did. Acts ix 36.

There is my rest | Mrs Anna Humphrey | relict of the late | Elijah Humphrey Esqr | buried in Martinico W I | daughter of the late Rev Richard Mansfield D D | died April 11 1841 | aged 85. If Primitive faith exemplary piety | and Charity to the Poor could | have prevented she had not died.

Yet may this marble teach this solemn truth
That virtue only can true bliss impart

While neither friendship beauty health nor youth
Can shield the breast from death's insatiate dart.

In memory of | ABRAHAM MARKS | son of | Mr Mordecai and Mrs Elizabeth | Marks who departed this | life May the 1st 1766 | aged 18 years and 6 months | He was well respected by his acquaintances | more especially by the aged.

In memory of | Mr. MORDECAI MARKS | who was born | in the city of London where he spent | about 20 of y^e first years of his life he lived | 25 years in y^e town of Derby a useful member | of society an affectionate husband a ten-

der | parent and a constant communicant of the | church and on the 8th day of January 1771 and in y^e 65 year of his age he departed this | mortal life in hopes of life immortal.

Here lies | interred the body of | CAPT EDWARD MARSHALL | who departed this life | on Sunday the 30th of May 1773 | aged 32 years and 24 days.

But oh too soon alas we climb

Scarce feeling we ascend

The gently rising hill of time

From whence with grief we see our prime

And all its sweetness end.

A tribute of | love and friendship | to the memory of | MARGARET S | only daughter of | Samuel and Sarah H | Marshall | who died Aug. 21 1854 | æ 39 | In the blessed hope of a glorious immortality | It was not meet that she should | longer tarry from that bliss which God | reserveth for the pure in heart.

REBECCA H | daughter of | James and | Rebecca MacAulay | Died | April 14 1852 | æt 2 yrs.

JOHN F MCKNIGHT | Died | March 22 1853 | æ 39.

CYNTHIA | his wife | died Aug 24 1851 | æ 32.

JAMES | infant son of | Samuel and Margaret | Mellor | Died | Feb 27 1849.

In | memory of | JOHN DAVIS | son of Marius and Betsey Miles | who died | March 19 1822 | aged 17 years.

Here lies buried | the body | of MRS ZERVIAH MILES | whodied | Nov y^e 15 1753 | in the | 8 year | of her age.

In memory of | Mr JONATHAN MILES | who departed this life | Feb 21 1784 in | the 84 year of his | age.

In | memory of | BETSEY MILES | relict of the late | Marius Miles | of New Haven | who died | May 9 1827 | æ 47 years.

When thy last breath ere nature sunk to rest

Thy meek submission to thy God expressed

When thy last look ere thought and feeling fled

A mingled gleam of hope and triumph shed

What to thy soul its glad assurance gave

Its hope in death its triumph o'er the grave.

WILLIAM MILLS | Died | Oct 20 1852 | æ 39.

SUSANNAH | daughter of | William and Susannah Mills | died Aug 18 1848 | æ 18 mos.

This little one

That we loved so well

Has gone to Heaven

There for to dwell.

In | memory of | MR WILLIAM MONROE | who died | April 24 1819 | aged 3 years.

In | memory of | CAPT' DAVID MORRIS |
| who departed this life | March 8
1810 | æt 49.

As in Adam all die even so | in Christ shall all
be made alive.

In | memory of | MRS MARY MORRIS |
| wife of | Capt David Morris | who
died | June 15 1853 | aged 87 years.
Blessed are the dead | that die in the Lord.

KEZIA MORRIS | died | Dec 31 1874 | æ
85.

BENJAMIN | MOULTHROPE | Died | Sept
2 1815 | æ 85.

MARTHA | his wife Died Nov 25 | 1809
æ 44.

BETSEY | their daughter died Feb | 6
1810 æ 22.

Here lies the body of | MR NATHANIEL
NICHOLS of | Newtown Who finished
a pious and Christian life course and
exchanged this | life for immortality
Oct 20 1767 in ye 25 year of his age.

STEPHEN OSBORNE | Died | Nov 26 1824
| æ 77.

APAME | his widow | Died Oct 1 1855 |
æ 87.

NELLY | Died June 1 1851 | æ 2 years
and 7 m's.

Suffer little children to come | unto me and forbid
them not.

ISAAC PEASE | died Nov 27 1825 | æ 52.

SARAH | wife of | Isaac Pease | died |
Jan 3 1830 | æ 48.

ELEAZER PECK | died | July 24 1878 | æ
70

Until the day break and the shadows flee away.

EDWARD CRAFTS | son of Eleazer and
| Ann H Peck | died | Mar 24 1841 |
aged 6 years | and 6 months.

ANN H PECK | wife of | Eleazer C Peck
| Died | June 3 1838 | aged 29.

CHARLES E | son of | Eleazer and Louisa
M | Peck | died Sept 19 1852 | æ 11
years.

JOHN VERVEER | son of | Eleazer and
Louisa | Peck | Died | Dec 10 1850 |
aged 6 years | and 2 months.

JANE M | daughter of | Eleazer and
Louisa | Peck | Died Feb 2 1855 | æ 8
y'rs.

Suffer little children to come unto me.

LYMAN G PHILIPS | born | Feb 2 1826 |
died July 17 1878.

ELLEN his wife | died May 16 1870 | æ 30.

ROSWELL PHILLIPS | Born Oct 2 1796 |
Died Apr 12 1876.

FRANCIS their son | Born Dec 19 1838 |
Died at Pt Lookout Md | May 16 1865
While a soldier in the army of the
Union.

SARAH PHILLIPS | Daughter of | Roswell
and Susan Phillips | Born Dec 25 1842
| Died Mar 25 1864.

She sleeps in Jesus.

MARY E | Daughter of | Roswell and
Susan | Phillips | Died | April 18 1844
| aged 11 years.

JARED son to Samuel and Mary | Plum |
aged 2 | yrs 6 mos | and 9 ds | died.

JOSIAH | son of | Samuel and Mary |
Plum | aged 4 | years 1 mo and 7 ds
died July ye 30 1758.

MAJOR POWE | Died | Sept 12 1841 |
aged 54 years | and 9 mos.

FRANK PUTNAM

Not lost but gone before.

HENRY SOPHOCLES | RITNER | died Aug
9 1845 æ 7 m.

SIMON H REMER | Died | May 7 1867
æ 67.

FRANCES | wife of | Simon H Remer |
Died Feb 26 1877 æ 74.

HARRIET HULL | daughter of | Augustus
and Elizabeth P | Rossetty | died Oct
7 1834 | aged 11 years.

BETSEY P ROSSITER | died | June 10
1842 | aged 31.

ELIZABETH MANSFIELD | Daughter of |
Samuel and Abby Ann | Sherwood |
Died July 1 1867 | æ 29.

In | memory of | SAMUEL SHERWOOD |
who died | Sept 13 1840 | in the 45th
year | of his age.

JULIA | widow of | S R Sibley | died |
Feb 15 1858 | æ 64.

SARAH | wife of | Elihu Smead | Died
July 27 1849 | æ 49.

SARAH A | Daughter of | Elihu and Sa-
rah | Smead | died Aug 30 1849 | æ 10.

MR | WM C SMITH | Died Sept 19 1813
aged 49 years.

In | memory of | MRS EXPERIENCE | wife
of | Mr William Smith | who died
March 3 1821 | aged 35 years | and
13 ds.

In | memory of | SARAH CAROLINE |
daughter of | Mr William and | Mrs
Experience Smith | who died March 8
1821 | aged 13 years 5 months | and 24
days.

SAMUEL J SISSON | Died Nov 11 1825 |
æ 40.

IRENE his wife | Died Mar 7 1840 | æ 50.

In | memory of | REBECCA relict of |
William C Smith | who died | Dec 5
1829 | aged 73 years.

In memory of | ABIGAIL daughter of |
John and Abigail Smith | who departed
this life August 8 1794 | in the 13 year
of her age.

CHARITY SMITH | died | March 19 1855
| at 80.

LYMAN SMITH | died | October 11th 1868
| aged 78 years.

JEMIMA H | Relict of | Lyman Smith |
died Feb 6 1876 | aged 79 years.

BETSEY SMITH | wife of | Lyman Smith
Jr | died | April 18 1838 | æ 39.

In | memory of | CAPT ISAAC SMITH |
who departed this life | Dec 4th 1789
| in the 59 year of his age.

O reader stay and cast an eye
Upon the grave wherein I lie
For Death has called and conquered me
And in a short time will conquer thee.

LITTLE WILLIE | fell asleep | Jan 20 1878
| æ 1 yr 8 mos 21 ds | Of such is the
kingdom of Heaven | son of Wm R
and Julia V Steele.

JAMES | son of | George and Sarah |
Huddelston | Died | April 16 1852 |
at 12 yrs.

FREDERICK L STONE | son of Mr Leman
and | Mrs Louisa Stone | aged 16 | ob
Sept 16 1818.

LEMAN STONE | died | May 11 1847 æ 96.

LOUISA | wife of Leman Stone | died Feb
3 1832 | æ 69.

LOUISA LUCIA STONE | daughter of |
Leman and | Louisa Stone | died Sept
27 1829 | aged 33.

CHARLES | son of | David and Sarah |
Tomlinson | died | July 18 1839 | aged
28 years | and 4 months.
Prepare to follow me.

MARY JANE | daughter of | Charles and |
Jane Tomlinson | died | May 27 1837
| aged 2 years 8 | months and 5 ds.
She died ere her expanding soul
Had ever burned with wrong desires
Had ever spurned at heaven's control
Or ever quenched its sacred fires.

EFFIE M | only daughter of | Joseph and
Fannie C | Tyler | died Dec 2 1875 |
aged 5 yrs 5 ms and 2 days.

HANNAH ANN | daughter of Wm and |
Hannah Thompson | died much re-
gretted | by her parents | Oct 19 1824
| aged 7 years.

ABEL THOMPSON | Died | Jan 28 1862 |
æ 73.

Blessed are the dead who die | in the Lord.

In memory of | widow SARAH TUTTLE |
whose character in life was | that she
was virtuous woman | a good wife | an
affectionate | exemplary parent and a

very pious devoted Christian | She
departed this life March 12 | 1769 aged
36 years.

In memory of | CAPT THOMAS VOSE |
who died | Sept 30 1845 | aged 73
years.

In memory of | ANNE MANSFIELD
VOSE | daughter of | Capt Thomas and
Mrs Betsey Vose | who died Jan 17th
1811 | æ 6 years.

Resigned by her parents | in full confidence | of the
blessed words of our savior that | of such is the
| kingdom of Heaven.

BETSEY | wife of | Capt Thomas Vose |
Died Dec 9 1864 | æ 82.

In memory of | Mr JOHN WASHBAND |
who died June the 26 | A D 1798 in the
67 | year of his age.

In memory of Mrs Experience wife | of
Mr John Washband | who died Aug
10 | 1783.

Here lyes ye body of | Mr Joseph Wash-
band | aged 38 | years and 22 days died
Jan ye | 23 1741-2.

LITTLE SUSIE | twin daughter of | A W
and E M Webster | died | July 13 1869
| æ 4 mos.

In | memory of | Mr JOSEPH WHEELER
| who died | June 3 1804 | aged 56
years.

Also | WHITTLESEY WHEELER | his son
| died Dec 15 1803 | aged 19 years.
Stop gay friend and drop a tear
Youth and age lie buried here.

JULIA K | wife of | Joseph Wheeler |
and daughter of | Gen W Hull | died
June 26 1842 | aged 43.

To the memory | of | JANE MARDEN-
BROUGH | widow of | Rev Calvin White
| and daughter of John Mardenbrough
of the Isle of St Martin | West Indies
| born May 15 1784 | died Oct 18 1863

To the memory | of | MARY LOUISA |
widow of | Giles Mardenbrough | of
the Isle of St Martin | West Indies |
and daughter of Rev Richard Mans-
field D D | died May 6 1863 | æ 89.

Mrs | SALLY WARREN | Died | Oct 17
1833 | aged 44 years.

Calm was the hour's impressive scene
When silent death thy suffering clos'd
No pain nor anguish interven'd
But every feature seemed compos'd
Then rest in peace this hallowed spot
Thy dust shall never be forgot
While oft affection's tear shall lave
Upon thy low and silent grave.

I H S—Capt CARLETON WHITE | born
Feb 20 1801 | died |

Requiescat in pace.

I H S | JUDITH CHADEAYNE MILLER |
 wife of | Capt Carleton White | born
 August 12 1807 | died | June 30 1870.
 Requiescat in pace.

SARAH WHITE | daughter of | Rev Cal-
 vin and Phebe | White | born April 19
 1794 | died | Sept 2 1856.
 Requiescat in pace.

I H S | the sons of | Moses and Marga-
 ret White | CLEMENT | baptized 1837
 died 1838 | aged 2 years.

MOSES | baptized 1840 died 1843 | aged
 4 years.

Dear Father thy will be done.

I H S | Rev Calvin White | died March
 21 1853 | æ 90.

Requiescat in pace.

I H S | Phebe White | wife of | Rev Cal-
 vin White | daughter of | Nathaniel
 and Rachel | Camp | of Newark New
 Jersey | obt Nov 23 A D 1826 | æt 51
 Her children arise up and call her | blessed her
 husband also and he | praiseth her. Prov xxxi
 28.

Requiescat in pace. Amen.

In | memory of | ALFRED WHITNEY who
 died | May 28 1839 | aged 33 years.

ANN | widow of | Archibald Whitney |
 died Nov 22 1869 | æ 85.

In | memory of | ARCHIBALD WHITNEY
 | who died | Sept 18 1842 | aged 62
 years.

In | memory of | ARCHIBALD WHITNEY
 | who died Jan 10 1849 | aged 41 years.

In | memory of | CAPT WILLIAM WHIT-
 NEY | who died | Oct 26 1839 | in his
 77 year.

MARY his wife | died Nov 7 1807 | in her
 41 year.

In memory of MISS SUSAN WHITNEY |
 who died | Dec 22 1851 | in her 77 year.

HENRY WHITNEY | died May 1st 1811 |
 aged 75.

Life and immortality | are brought to light by the
 Gospel.

In | memory of | EUNICE WHITNEY |
 wife of | Henry Whitney | who de-
 parted this life | Thursday 21st Aug
 1794 | aged 48 years.

Long as the crimson tide shall know
 The blood which bid it first to flow
 So long O parent ! ever dear
 Shall sad remembrance linger here.

Here lyes y^e body of | ISAAC WHITNEY
 | son of | Capt Henry and Mrs Eunice
 | Whitney who died | Oct y^e 19 1769
 age | 2 yrs 7 mos.

HANNAH | widow of | Abijah Wilcoxson
 | Died | Jan'y 1st 1866 | aged 96 years.

ABIJAH WILCOXSON | Died | Sept 29
 1838 | æt 74.

JOHN WOOSTER | son of Mr John | and
 Mrs Eunice | Wooster died | March 16
 1756 | in his 4 year.

ANNE WOOSTER | daughter of Mr John
 | and Mrs Eunice | Wooster died |
 March 5 1756 | in her 2d year.

In memory of MR | THOMAS WOOSTER
 | died | 2d Feb 1777 in | 85 year of
 his age.

Beneath this tomb an aged man here lies
 Who oft relieved the poor and needy ones.

Here lyes y^e body of | JOSEPH WOOSTER
 | son of Mr Thomas | Wooster and
 Mrs Sarah his | wife aged 19 years 1
 mo and 13 days | died Aug | 13 1751.

Here lies the | body of | ELIZTH WOOS-
 TER | dau^r of Mr John | Wooster and
 Mrs | Eunice his wife | age 2 years
 and | 8 ds died Aug | 8 1751.

In | memory of | SARAH wife of | Wm
 Wooster who died | Sept 11 1839 | æ
 44.

Also | HENRIETTA M | daughter of Wm
 and Sarah Wooster | died | Dec 16
 1835 | æ 17.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

In memory of | MR DANIEL WOOSTER |
 who died April 3 1807 | aged 78 years.

Mourn not for me my children dear
 Shed for yourselves a mourning tear
 That you may soar to worlds above
 Where all is joy and all is love.

In memory of | MRS SARAH WOOSTER |
 wife of | Daniel Wooster | who died
 Oct 13th 1790 | in the 36 year | of her
 age.

FREDERIKA | wife of John Young |
 Died May 14th 1867 | æ 36 y^{rs}.

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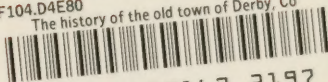
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